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from the Editor,
March 1876

VIE DE SEINT AUBAN:

A Poem in Norman-French,

ASCRIBED TO MATTHEW PARIS;

NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME EDITED, FROM A MANUSCRIPT IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

WITH CONCORDANCE-GLOSSARY, AND NOTES,

BY

ROBERT ATKINSON, M. A., LL. D.,

PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

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TO

THE MEMORY

OF

MY MOTHER.

PREFACE.

THE poem here published is edited from a MS. [E. 1. 40] preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and of which only this one* copy is believed to be extant. Besides being unique, it has claim to a special notice as being traditionally the composition of no less a personage than Matthew Paris, and his own handwriting. The evidence for this is based on statements of Stowe and Ussher, given in Sir F. Madden's edition of Paris' "Historia Anglorum"; Vol. III., Pref. liii. Stowe's words (Annales, 1631, p. 43) are as follows:—"Matthew Paris, a munke of St. Alban, turned out of Latine prose into French verse the life and martyrdom of St. Alban and Amphibalus, *both of which bookes I have seen.*" Archb. Ussher's testimony is to the following effect (Brit. Eccl. Antiq. v. 190):—"Hoc dramate tantopere delectatus est Matthaeus (Parisiensis) ut illud *in metrum Gallicum* nova metaphrasi transfuderit. Gallicum illud Matthæi cum Latino Guilielmi et Radulphi opere conjunctum habetur in codice MS. ecclesiae S. Albani ab Henrico VI. donato".

On the statements of these two writers, Sir F. Madden remarks:—"They must both have derived this information from the same source, namely, a manuscript still fortunately preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, which contains the French Life referred to, together with the Latin original, and other legends of the same saints. It does not appear on what precise grounds Stowe and Ussher gave the above statement, but it is certain it could not have been from mere conjecture". The learned editor quotes also a passage of Walsingham, to the effect that M. Paris "Vitas SS. Albani, Thomae, et Edmundi, *conscripsit et depinxit* elegantissime".

The joint evidence of these three writers seems sufficient to furnish a fair ground of belief in the authorship of M. Paris, till proof to the contrary should be forthcoming.

The Latin prose life, which M. Paris turned into French verse, is also contained in our MS., and of its origin the following account is given by Archb.

* Sir T. D. Hardy in his "Descriptive Catalogue," Vol. I., p. 15, note, makes mention of a French Life of St. Alban and St. Amphibalus, in MS. Cott. Vitell. D. viii., which MS. is now lost; this may possibly have been another copy of the present Life.

Ussher, (Works, Vol. v., p. 183). After enumerating the "acta antiqua martyrii S. Albani", he adds, "cum quibus et *vetustissimum de iisdem volumen, primaevo* Verolamiensium *idiomate* conscriptum, plane consensisse, in historia abbatum S. Albani refert Matthaeus Parisiensis". According to the Gesta of Eadmer, while repairs were being carried out in the middle of the old city, the workmen having pulled down the foundation of an old palace, this venerable volume was found "in cujusdam muri concavo depositum quasi armariolo"; it was in good preservation, considering its age, the handwriting clear, and the characters distinct, but unfortunately, nobody could read the book; "tandem unum senem jam decrepitum invenerunt, sacerdotem literis bene eruditum, nomine *Unwonam;* qui, imbutus diversorum idiomatum linguis ac literis, legit distincte et aperte scripta libri. Erat enim litera, qualis scribi solet tempore quo cives Werlamecestrani inhabitabant; et *idioma antiquorum Britonum*, quo tunc temporis utebantur". The first book of this volume contained the history of St. Alban, the other books described certain "invocationes et ritus idolatrarum civium, in quibus comperit quod specialiter Phœbum Deum Solis invocaverunt et coluerunt". The good monks consequently rejected the books which contained these "commenta Diaboli," and had the history translated by the old priest Unwona. After which, says the chronicler, "exemplar primitivum ac originale, quod mirum est dictu, irrestaurabiliter in pulverem subito redactum cecidit annullatum". Such is the traditional account of the original of the life of our protomartyr, and it is no doubt true. Nothing is known of the fate of this Latin translation by Unwona, but another account was furnished by William, a monk of St. Alban's, two hundred years after, as Ussher says,—"*ex vulgari Anglicano*", and this version, at the request of William himself, was paraphrased in elegiacs by Ralph of Dunstable. The tale had evidently become common, as indeed was to be expected, so that in his preface William can mention two sources, (1) the liber *Anglico sermone* conscriptus, which he followed in his translation, and which he supplemented, so far at least as the name of Amphibalus is concerned, from (2) the history, "quam Gaufridus Arturus *de Britannico* in Latinum se vertisse testatur". This version of Geoffrey of Monmouth was seemingly made from the same language as that of Unwona, viz., the old British, but whether from a copy, or a variation, or a totally different account, cannot of course be determined.

Whatever the origin of this Latin prose narrative of William, there is no doubt that Stowe's statement is correct, as to its being the original of the French poem. In our MS., we have both the poem of Ralph, and the prose of William, neither of which, however, I have deemed it necessary or expedient to print here,

as the poem is far too excursive and diffuse, and the prose narrative is to be found in the "Acta Sanctorum", June 22, (Vol. iv., p. 149, seqq.)

The MS. copies of this prose life are numerous enough, as may be seen by a reference to "Hardy's Catal.", (Vol. i.. pt. i., p. 4, seqq.) and there are further several MS. copies of a translation of the French poem into English verse, by Lydgate, which translation was printed at St. Albans, 1234, 4to, by John Hertford. The colophon (Hardy, p. 23) to the MSS. expressly states, that the English translation was made "out of *Frensh and Latyn*, bi Dan John Lidgate, at the requeste of Maister John Whetehamstede, Abbot of Seynt Albons", in 1439. That Lydgate was familiar with Dunstaple's work, is evident from the beginning lines of his version, but his obligations to the French poem are not determinable because the prose Latin life furnishes nearly the same details. The whole story may be read in English in Enderbie's "Cambria Triumphans" [Ed. 1661], p. 160 seqq.

Among the scraps of contemporary reference,* is a marginal note on fol. 22, as follows:—"Hoc de libro Johannis Mansel". This Sir John Mansel was a great favourite of Henry III., who made him Chancellor of England, and he is known to have died about 1264. Now M. Paris several times in different parts of his writings has occasion to mention this John Mansel, so that it is not impossible that there may have been some intercourse between the two men. The note evidently was written by the same hand and at the same time as the rest of the page, and indicates a book borrowed, and from which certain details had been taken; among others, the few lines written below in the margin, and referring to St. Alban, "erat namque dux et magister militiae totius Britanniae". I think also, that it is

* Besides this reference, two other individuals are mentioned in the notes on fol. 2, rect., which notes are unfortunately nearly as inconclusive. The personages there referred to are, 1°, Isabella, Countess of Arundel, and 2°, some Countess of Winchester (I presume), who unluckily is not named. Curiously enough, there is somewhat of a difficulty in the matter of both, just at the epoch of Matthew Paris. For with the death of Roger de Quincy in 1264, the Earldom of Winchester became extinct, and was not revived till 1322, in the person of the elder Despenser, and this Countess therefore was probably the last of that family. The second case of the Countess of Arundel is more complicated. On the death of Hugh de Albini, fourth Earl of Arundel, without issue, in 1243, the estates devolved upon the Earl's sisters as co-heiresses. Through the second of these, Isabella, who on the division of the property came into possession of the Arundel estates (which carried the title), the Earldom was transmitted to her son, John Fitz-Alan, as her husband had died before her brother, in 1239. I do not, however, know whether the title of Countess could be taken by the widow in such a case. But this John Fitz-Alan, the fifth Earl, left issue John, sixth Earl, who married Isabel de Mortimer, and died in 1270; and it is perhaps to this lady that the note refers. If the tradition of the origin of the MS. be accepted, this would accord fairly enough with the period assigned to its composition. And it can hardly be avoided, as the next Isabella we meet was the daughter of Hugh le Despenser, who was married to the ninth Earl, Richard Fitz-Alan, which would throw the MS. into the early part of the fourteenth century.

not too much to infer that Johannes Mansel was alive at the time when this extract was made. This would accord perfectly with the traditional account of the composition of the work, for M. Paris was appointed historiographer to St. Alban's in 1236, between which period and 1250 he is held to have composed this French poem.

But while we may fairly accept the traditional account of the *composition* of the poem by Paris, the question as to the handwriting of our present MS. is, and must continue to be, a matter simply of individual opinion, and determined by the value set on tradition in general. As the handwriting of the MS. is unquestionably the so-called Paris handwriting, this smaller question is included under the wider problem, who was the writer of the MSS. generally attributed to M. Paris. This point has been examined in considerable detail, and with great acuteness and technical knowledge, by Sir T. D. Hardy, inhis Catal., Vol. iii., Pref. lii. seqq., where he concludes *against* the assumption of the handwriting's being that of M. Paris himself.* I am not, however, convinced by the arguments of the learned editor, and in particular I think he has not allowed for the personal equation in this question of handwriting. General considerations as to the quantity of writing that a scribe could get through in the course of a laborious life, really depend so entirely on the circumstances and on the writer, that it is nearly useless relying on them for any special case. At the same time, I assent entirely to the view that identity of style in writing by no means implies identity of scribe; and in the regulated forms of the handwriting accomplished in the scriptoria, individuality was probably the last thing encouraged. As the point, however, is clearly indeterminable, I doubt the propriety of re-opening the question, and shall only add that as there is no counter-evidence, I accept the tradition that M. Paris did personally write this our French poem, and draw the illustrations, but as the

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* In Catal. Brit. Hist., Vol. iii., Pref. lxi., Sir T. D. Hardy uses the following argument, as subversive of the allegation that M. Paris wrote the fair copies of his works: viz., in several places the copyist *prays for the repose of the soul of M. Paris.* After quoting the passages, the last of which is as follows: "hunc librum dedit frater M. Parisiensis [deo et ecclesiae S. Albani]. Anima Matthaei et animae omnium fidelium defunctorum requiescant in pace", Sir T. D. Hardy adds: "that a living monk should write 'requiescat in pace' upon his own soul is entirely beyond belief, and I would venture to ask whether any parallel case or instance can be produced."

I think there can. In the Preface to Zeuss' Grammatica Celtica², p. xviii, occurs the following note: "Ad codicis calcem charactere ut in omnibus seu titulis seu subscriptionibus miniato legitur: *In honore individue trinitatis Marianus Scottus scripsit hunc librum suis fratribus peregrinis. Anima eius requiescat in pace, propter deum deuote dicite. amen*". Zeuss adds: "Haec *vivum* Marianum futuris peregrinis gentis suae dicere jam Lambecius putavit; neuter saltem, nec Lambecius, nec Denisius, ultimam glossam a diversa manu additam esse asserit".

rubrics, though in a very similar handwriting, differ somewhat in the language, I think they are probably by another hand,—a hand trained, however, in the school of Matthew Paris.

Of the history of our MS., little is known. Sir F. Madden, *loc. cit.*, has the following note: "I have not seen the MS., but think it probable that the portion from fol. 3 to fol. 50, including the drawings, is from the hand of Paris. This volume may be the very one noticed by Walsingham, [*vid. supra*,] but it is now mutilated and imperfect. Ussher says that this MS. was *presented* by Henry VI. to St. Alban's, but the memorandum on fol. 1, *b*, he refers to, seems only to mean that the volume was *shown* to Henry at a council held at Westminster". This suggestion of Sir F. Madden seems based on the notice given in Hardy's Catal., Vol. i., Pt. i., p. 15, where the MS. note is quoted as follows:—"Rex Henricus Sextus essens ad Concilium magnum Westmonasterii tentum .... hunc librum visus est et ad honorem .... gloriosi Martyris Albani." [I must regret that Sir D. Hardy's authority in the transcription of this note should have been so untrustworthy, or rather incapable, for the passage is not as here given. How a Latin writer could be imagined guilty of such a phrase as "*essens* ad concilium," I do not understand, but the words are quite plainly written, and to a capable reader unmistakable, viz: "*exiens* ad consilium."] Ussher's words are, "In Codice Ecclesiæ S. Albani ab Henrico Anglorum rege *donato*." To such *presentation* Sir F. Madden objected the statement of the note in the MS., (as given in Hardy, *loc. cit.*,) and which he interpreted as above, that "the volume was *shown* to Henry"; but this cannot be the meaning of the words "Henricus hunc librum visus est". Part of the note is missing, as there was evidently something more to be said, "et ad honorem ..... gloriosi martiris Albani ...." As the note stands, the words *visus est* are a difficulty which I have not been able to solve, but as the sentence is incomplete, it is unnecessary to do more than to call attention to that fact. I shall only add, that I cannot think that Ussher based his account of the *presentation* of the MS. to the monastery wholly on this note.

The MS. [Saec. xiii.] itself is a small quarto* (10 × 7), of 77 foll., in two columns, each of thirty-seven lines. It contains several treatises, not all in the same hand, but all bearing on St. Alban. A note on fol. 3 describes it in these terms:—"Hic est liber ecclesiae Sancti Albani, prothomartiris de arma-

* It has been very carelessly bound; one or two foll. of the beginning of the French Vie have been lost, and several foll. are still misplaced.

riolo* A". It was evidently a MS. on which considerable value was set, as may be seen from the note on the fly-leaf, quoted below.

The following is a brief summary of the contents :—

foll. 1–2.—Miscellaneous.

„ 3–19.—Latin poem in elegiacs, on the life of St. Alban.

„ 20–28.—Latin prose history of the life.

„ 29–50.—French poem, "Vie de St. Auban".

„ 50–52.—Latin treatises on the finding of Alban's body.

„ 53–62.—Latin treatises referring to the Saint's life.

„ 62–66.—Latin charters of Offa and Ecgfridus, relative to the lands of St. Alban's.

„ 66–72.—Latin treatises (continued from fol. 62).

„ 73–77.—Latin prose account of miracles performed at the Saint's tomb.

The Paris handwriting is found on foll. 3–50, and on foll. 73–77, but foll. 51–72 are in a different hand and style. The French rubrics run throughout the French poem, and afterwards continuously, though with no relation to the text, down to fol. 63 rect. They are written by the same hand throughout, *perhaps* by the writer of the poem. Foll. 29–63 contain fifty-three coloured designs, in illustration of the text up to fol. 50, after which only the rubrics and illustrations agree. The drawings are good, but the colouring is monotonous: the illuminator seems to have had nothing at his disposal but green and red, with a small portion of blue and slate. From fol. 51, there is a change observable, denoting perhaps some interval of time, for the illustrations † are differently coloured, and contain a thin sprinkling of gilt, the horses being here and there shaded with blue, but they are the work of the same artist, for the outlines of the faces are the same in the two parts. The pervading tone of all the illustrations is that of a thin, unpleasant green. On the other hand, in the capital letters, the colouring is exclusively either blue or red, there being curiously only one single letter in the whole MS. (a Q on fol. 29, z), in which the body is entirely green.

A two-lined rubric runs along the top of the pages, and throughout the French poem, a two-lined rubric in Latin finishes the page, with some omissions.

fol. 1, rect. is blank;

fol. 1, vers. contains the following note, written at the top :—

. . . . . erissimus rex Henricus Sextus exiens ad consilium magnum . . . .

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* Concerning the armariolus or book-case, v. Sir F. Madden's introduction to his edition of M. Paris' "Historia Anglorum," Vol. I., Pref. pp. xi., xii.

† The whole series of illustrations, dresses, armour, building implements and materials, church-bells, &c., is noteworthy, and would repay careful study by a competent authority.

Westmonisterrii tentum hunc librum visus est et ad honorem . . . . . gloriosi martyris Albani.

fol. 2, rect. is patched, and contains fragments of writing not always legible. On the left side of the page are some "versus memoriales":—

Terr. . . . . .
Unam. . . . . .
Cum medio . . . . lucescit . . . .
Prati fena lego, collecta sub horrea lego.
Cum Cereris dono Bachi labamina dono.
Exprimo de malis potum nisi mandere malis.
Terram cultor aret folium cum maret et aret.
Est mihi pluris ara porcorum quam Jovis ara.
Gaudeo secure porcum mactando secure.

On the right are mere fragments:—

1. [dili]gentia et labore . . . . . quoque plenius declaratur.

2. . . . . hunc libellum si placet latine . . . . .

3. Mittatis si placet ad dominam comitissam Harundell. Isabellam ut mittat vobis librum de Sancto Thoma* Martyre et [Sancto Aed]wardo quem transtuli et protraxi [. . . . . .] terit domina comitissa Harund [. . . . . .] usque ad pentecostem.

fol. 2, vers. contains:—

Part of an outline drawing of a lady with a child in her lap; on the left are some lines, referring doubtless to the picture:— . . . . . .] impones super eum misericordiam tuam, quaeso, Domine intercedendo beato Cendo[. . . . .] cessore tuo nobis in [. . . . .] et visum oculorum me[. . . . . .] placatus suffragiis mihi [. . . . .]atori (trici) restaura et illum illaese . . . . , et stabilem in vita mea conserva, post istius vitae decursum ad lumen transferas sempiternum, p. Dicatur ter pater noster in honorem [Sanct]orum . . . . . Laurentii Nigasii . . . . . Ge]lasii et Leodogarii.

Below are several verses in French, with an almost illegible Latin note to the left:—In Libro comitissae Wint. (?) binae imagines in singulis paginis francesis, [probably referring to the illustrations of St. Auban]. To the right come these French lines, almost entirely obliterated, each referring to an apostle or saint, with some notable circumstance of the life of each:—

Jacobus. Sue merci Deus me eschoisi e apostle apela.

Johannes. Bien me out Deus cher quant à garder sa mere me livra.

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* Perhaps this may have been one of the volumes referred to in the statement of Walsingham, quoted *supra*, p. iii.

Andreas. En croiz me mist, lier me fist, Egée li felun.
Thomas. Ki en Deu croit, pas nel voit, par moi ad beneiçun.
Marcus. Jo fu de Turs jadis pasturs e avant chevaler.
Nicholas. Par ki . . . . . fu, e Messie . . . . . ke Deus plut nuncier.
Albanus. Li premers fu ki pur Jesu mort sufri en Brettainne.
Amphibalus. Auban par moi guerpi la foi, k'alme entusche e mahainne.
Leonardus. De . . . . . ki m'a en sa memoire.
Egidius. Par beste mue fu lors tenue ma vie en ma hermitoire.
[. . . .] Du temple hissi, despit, huni, pur ço ke enfant n'oi mie.
Anna. De moi nasqui cele de ki fu nez li haut Messie.

On fol. 3, rect., begins the Latin poem containing the life of St. Auban, attributed to Ralph of Dunstable:—

Albani celebrem coelo terrisque triumphum:
Ruminat inculto carmine Clio rudis. &c.

[As a detailed description of the remaining contents of the MS. may be found in "Hardy's Catal. of Brit. Hist.", Vol. I., pt. i., pp. 13-18, it is unnecessary to repeat it here.]

A few marginal notes occur in the Latin lines, as follows:—

fol. 22, rect. "Hoc de libro Johannis Mansel. [Erat namque dux et magister militiae totius Britanniae.]"

fol. 22, vers. "Nota quod beatus Albanus civis et indigena fuit Verolami natus et genitus, dicit enim quod genus in civitate habuit, ab antiquis tamen Romanis derivatum, sicut Walenses a Trojanis".

fol. 25, vers. "Hoc apud Lichefeld evenit. Inde Lichfeld dicitur quasi 'campus cadaverum'; 'Lich' enim Anglice 'cadaver' sive 'corpus mortui' dicitur."

In one rubric (fol. 57, rect.), mention is made of *Holmhurt*, and in the charters fol. 63, we have some local notices, which apparently add nothing to our knowledge from other sources.

It remains that I should briefly indicate the reasons which have urged me to the publication of this Old French poem, and the method I have pursued in endeavouring to accomplish my task,—in other words, to state the *why* and *how* of this edition.

The Norman invasion of England has left indelible traces on our speech, which seem to deserve a much closer investigation than they have had. The

influences exerted on the vocabulary, pronunciation, inflection, syntax, and idiom, have never yet been duly weighed, nor their action fairly considered. The position of Norman-French in England after the Conquest was something like that of Latin in Gaul: it was the language that was to be studied by all who were desirous of promotion or influence in the State. In social life, in religious matters, in the pleadings of the law courts, Norman was the recognised medium of communication, and to be ignorant of Norman was to be shut out from all chance of position or dignity. But the fates of the alien languages have been very different in Gaul and in Britain. While in Gaul, the conquered nation rapidly absorbed the language of the new masters to such an extent as even to produce orators and poets whose fame became celebrated in the central Rome,—in Britain the foreign language was never accepted by the people, and died of inanition. The bastard Anglo-Norman of some documents gives a kind of hint as to what might have been the particular Romance tongue here spoken, had the people adopted it. But it was not to be. The English people held fast to the Englisce spræc. The political severance of France and England after the wars of Edward III., and in particular the loss of Normandy under King John, naturally threw the Normans in England into the arms of the people. The change was soon felt, for in 1362 the French language was so much "unknown," that the pleadings in the law courts were directed to be conducted in English. It is just at this period that our great English writers begin: 1300–1400 includes Maundeville, Wycliff, Chaucer. French influence had thus been operative for about three centuries, taking as the starting point the accession of Edward the Confessor (1042), and ending with the cessation of the use of French in the law courts (1362). Ten generations of vigorous life may be expected to have left profound traces of their existence even after sixteen generations. The curiosities of Jersey law are a remnant (and a travesty) of the old Norman institutions; through Britain are scattered old Norman castles, imposing in the dignity of their ruin; but the most lasting, and indeed imperishable monument of the conquerors, is to be found in the language of the people by whom they were absorbed and assimilated. But while the antiquarian and archæologer have carefully noted and examined the remnants of laws and customs, implements and buildings, &c., the linguist has not proceeded with equal care, zeal, or constancy. It is to this defect that I desire to call the attention of our scholars: the history of our English language is altogether onesided if it does not embrace the period of the Norman-French, which bridges over in some small degree the gulf between Saxon and English,

and which has a higher claim to our consideration as having been the matrix of our early English literary work. It is not, perhaps, necessary to urge the importance of a sound knowledge of the French language in its early form as a fundamental requisite of a fair inquiry. It is, however, not quite so unnecessary to remind the investigator that the knowledge of only Modern French bears about the same relation to the problems of linguistic research in this field, as the knowledge of only the construction of modern villa-residences bears to the problems of archæological research: in either case the knowledge is inadequate, and may be misleading. It must be studied in its older form. But Old French had (at least) three great dialects, distinguished by more than merely phonetic or orthographic differences, viz., the Burgundian dialect, the Picard, and the Norman. Now, if an English student would learn Old French, it is evident that he should seek to study it primarily in that form under which alone it stood in immediate relation with our speech, viz., the Norman dialect. A French student will naturally regard all the dialects of his native tongue as of equal importance, and a German scholar may study them all indifferently, as not being specially concerned in any one; but to the English student, there is only this one dialect of absolute and permanent interest—his own Norman. We should not forget that it is to an English subject we are indebted for the first great models of French in this dialect. In his "Brut" and "Rou," the Jerseyman Wace has left two works that are as important historically as they might be linguistically, though they seem only lately to have come to the front in our histories, and are even yet not accessible in their Norman forms, as written in England. My motive, then, in editing this small poem, is to aid the English student in the acquisition of this one dialect, to furnish the means for obtaining a firm grasp of the actual forms of the Norman language employed by the educated men of those times—the poets, courtiers, historians, of early England. The multiplicity of forms which are met with in the whole range of Old French, and of which the handbooks of Burguy and Bartsch give a tolerable idea, is a very great obstacle to the attainment of a proper knowledge of the language. Such handbooks are indispensable for further study; but it seems to me about as reasonable to expect a student to emerge from Burguy's admirable repertory, with a clear apprehension of Old French, as it would be to make a similar demand from a student of Greek who had only a grammar that gave all the dialectic forms indiscriminately with equal fulness and detail. There is quite enough variety in the forms found in this Vie to require the attention of the early student for some time; and I know that he will be able

to proceed in his after studies much more rapidly, or at least satisfactorily, by having made himself thoroughly master of all that is to be found here. Till he does know, accurately and familiarly, all that is contained in this small poem, I would urge that he should confine himself within these limits. The text is given as the MS. has it, so that whatever peculiarities are observed in the text, the student may rest assured that they are at least not the product of any speculation of the Editor as to admixture of dialect, &c. I have neither attempted to normalise text nor metre. The method followed by M. Gautier in his sumptuous edition of the Chanson de Roland is described by him in these words: "Nous nous proposons de reconstituer notre vieux poëme tel qu'il aurait été écrit par un scribe instruit et soigneux, avec les règles générales de la langue de son temps et les règles particulières de son dialecte spécial." This is precisely what I have intended to do, by simply printing my text as accurately as I could, and I have gone over the MS. many times. If we follow the tradition, (which I suppose is as probable as any tradition ever is,) as to the origin and handwriting of the MS., we could hardly have a better example of the "scribe instruit et soigneux" than Matthew Paris, and I have been careful not to do him the injustice of supposing that he was ignorant, or wrote carelessly,—by correcting his MS.

The Glossary which I have appended is fuller than usual, as I have sought to set forth the facts of the language, as far as this fragment goes, by bringing together, for the purpose of comparison, *every word every time it occurs* under its proper grammatical category. It is needless for me to detail the considerations which led to the adoption of this method: I adopted it because I thought it was the best, and I have done it as well as I was able. I could have wished more assistance in arranging and correcting, for I feel painfully how hard it is for any man single-handed to keep down within pardonable limits the number of oversights, errors, and blunders, and I shall be grateful for any corrections from anybody who may use or examine the work.

But while the immediate aim of the book is to assist to the acquisition of an accurate knowledge of the genuine forms of Norman-French, in the notes I have sought to give it a somewhat wider interest and reference. The notes are intended to familiarize the student with some of the facts of comparative etymology in the limited sphere of the Romance languages. I have given them pretty nearly in the form which they took in *viva voce* explanations, and they are only meant to be suggestive, in no wise exhaustive. How far I have succeeded in writing down a practical index or syllabus to the wider range open to *viva voce*

class lectures, I do not know. The illustrative quotations given bear a very small proportion indeed to the number I had collected; there are, however, perhaps sufficient to call attention to the relations of this Norman-French to Old French in general on the one hand, and to Old English on the other. How very soon a student, familiar with Spenser and Chaucer alone, might fill an interleaved copy of Auban with parallel passages, in use of words, idiom, metre, &c., will hardly be credited till it is tried.

The appendices contain an analysis of the final *s* and *z* in the inflection of nouns, &c., from which it will be evident that there were certain prescriptions incumbent on the scribe, and which are therefore the product of the special rules of the period,—and a section on all the vowel combinations that occur throughout the poem. The much broader question of Norman scriptio in general, I have been compelled to reserve for another work. I have not thought it necessary to give any separate grammatical synopsis, and a syntax was of course out of the question: the Glossary will, I hope, be found serviceable both for the syntax and the morphology, as furnishing material for the student to construct for himself, which I believe is the only way he will ever fully realize, the grammar of the Old French language as it was current in England during the Norman rule.

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ROBERT ATKINSON.

VIE DE SEINT AUBAN.

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I.

* * * *

fol. 29a. ki tant est redutée de diable enfernal;
mes ne ert d' or adubbée, ne d'autre metal,
de peres precïuses, de ivoire ne roal.
n'i out acastonée, ne gemme, ne cristal:
de fust i fu furmez uns cors d'um mortal, 5
penduz e cloufichez à loi de desloial;
avau l'un des costez raa li sancs cural.
ceste croiz aüre serrein e matinal,
cum cist ki ert amis Jesu espicial.—
il vent à Varlam, un liu emperial, 10
une cité nobile sanz gueres paringal
si ne fust entuschée de la lei criminal.
mes sarrazins la tindrent, (dunt fu grant duel e mal,)
k'en Apolin creient Sathan e Belial.—
vent s'en li clers e entre à un maistre portal. 15
un palois perrin trove, ki ne pert pas casal,
à solers e estages e celers grantz aval;
e le seingnur seant al uis de sun ostal,
nobile citoien en atur festival
à robe d'or batüe e nusches de aesmal. 20
Auban ad nun,—de la cité un haut mareschal;
n'i out plus cuneüz, ne nus plus communal.
si ancesur estoient romein original.
li clers le salüe, e si saluz fu tal:—

II.

"DEUS ki ad tut le mund à guverner
vus benoie e guard ki tant pers prude ber!
trespassant sui estrange, ki m'en veng d'utre mer,
las, ki palefrei n'ai à chevaucher.
ostel demand pur Deu ki nus deingna criër."
cist bonement li grante, acoilt, cumande entrer,
une part l'apele, cumence à demander:—
"ki es tu? e dunst vens? ù penses tu aler?"
cist respund:—"de orient veng sanz sujurner.
vers Guales mun païs est mun purpos teser,
la nuvele esjoïe precher e nunciër
du fiz Deu Jesu Crist ki nus deingna sauver,
fol. 29b. naistre, en croiz murir, e de mort relever,
de enfer nus rescure, e puis eu ciel munter,
ki puis jugera nus tuz au paraler,
sanz ki ne vaut pas tut li mundz un dener."
quant l'ot Auban du fiz Deu parler,
mut cumence de ço esmervoiller:
"cument," dist il, "oses tu celui numer
par ki noz deus unt eü damage e desturber?
e oses devant moi en ma maisun precher
ke Jesus ad tut le mund à guverner?
e en queu manere peüstes vus passer
geske ça, sanz mort, e sanz encumbrer,
ù noz deus unt lur lei e lur poër,
ki ceu Jesu héent cum aloue esperver?"

III.

"AUBAN, bel hoste!" respond li pelerin,
"herbergé m'as ja en tun paleis marbrin,
n'oiez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin!
Jesu Crist recleim, e à lui sui enclin,
ki regne e regnera sanz cumençail e fin.
il devise e dresce mun aiere e mun chemin;
escu m' est e guarant plus ke chastel perin.
lui pri e aür lu soir e lu matin,
ki guarde e cunforte le poure e le frarin,

ki pest le famillus, ki sustent l'orfanin, 60
k' en Beethleem naski, ki fist de l'ewe vin
quant manga as nosces lu ber Architriclin.
en cest païs m'en veng estrange e barbarin
pur toi e pur meint autre mescreant sarrazin.
pur Jesu guerpiras la loi Apolin 65
k'en enfer gist puant cum bucs u mastin*
lez Sathan le maufé cunpainz e vesin.
pur Deu murras martir, ço vus di e devin.
n'a pl[*ace ne liu*]s ci k'à l'euue du Rin
la [*estoire n'ert*] cuntée en frances e latin." 70

IV.

QUANT [*li ber Auban*] ad sun oste entendu
[*ki est en*] sun ostel entrez e receüz,
fol. 29, vers. a. de ses diz est à mervélles meüz.
une part l'acoilt, e of lui est venuz
à une maisun foreine, ki n'i soient veü 75
de veisins u serganz, oï ne aperceü.
"trop," dist, "me esmerveil de ço ke me dis tu,
ki nuveles me portes d'un deu mescuneü,
fiz d'une pucele k'em claime Jesu,
ki, sulum ta favele, Deu e fiz Deu fu; 80
ke ne purreit estre, m'est vis, entendu,
ne par fines raisuns enquis ne seü.
ne jo ne l'ai apris, ne pruvé ne leü,
ke Deu, ki tant est de force e de vertu,
ki fist les elementz,—terre, unde, air, e fu,— 85
par ki li mundz est e faitz e sustenu,
deingnast de femme naistre, e estre en croiz pendu,
à un fust cloufichez, du glaive au quor ferru,
penez e escharniz, e de fel enbeüz,
mort, de croiz ostez e posez en sarc[*u*] 90
cum un de nus morteus, petiz e me[*nuz.*]
trop i es enganez, trop i es deceü;
fol. 29, vers. b. fuissez des citoiens ja recuneü,
ne te serroit or rançum, n'um mortal escu,

* 66 MS. *mastim* (or *mastiin*).

ke ne fuissez detrenchez ja de brantz muluz.'' 95
respund Amphibal:—" ne soiez irascu!
kar par Deu ki m'amene à vostre salu
sui en cest païs entrez e arestuz.
ne vout Deus ke soiez damnez ne perdu
k'en franchise e almosne as tun tens despendu: 100
tu regneras of lui cum sis amis e dru."

V.

AL nun le fiz Marie ki tut ad à guiër,
cumence Amphibals sun sermun desploier.
Auban ben l'escute e entent i de quor.
" quant Deus out fait Adam e Ewe süe per, 105
d'un arbre lur defendi le fruit à manger.
il le trespasserent sanz pardun demander.
deus ki est dreitureus nes vout esparniër;
de paraïs les ruva ambesdeus exuiller.
despuis lur cuvint lur vie demener 110
en labur, doler, languir e deviër,
en la prisun de emfer aler, puis sujurner
fol. 30a. e trestut lur lingnage en les laz le adverser.
ne pout estre guarantz, ne nus aver mester
ke tuz ne lur cuvint cele part aler 115
à Sathan, ki cunseil lur plust escuter,
ù lur cuvint grant tens of lui demurer.
cil,—à ki'l plut à lui, ki nus deinna criër,
par sa grace nus d'iluec engetter,
(e diable ki mist hom en encumbrer 120
par humme cuvint descumfire e mater,)—
li haut pere du ciel ki fist e terre e mer,
en autre k'en sun cher fiz ne se vout fiër
à si grant busoinne fere e achever.
del angle Gabriel en fist sun messager, 125
ki la nuvele vint en terre nunciër,
e une pucele tut issi saluër:—
'Marie! Deu te saut, la benoite mulier
de grace replenie, ki tant faitz à amer!
celui enfanterez ki vent le mund sauver, 130
dunt as oï lire e prophetizer,

Messie, ki deit tut le mund restorer.
cele ert esbaïe, cumence à esmerveiller;
de barun cumpainnie kar ne vout espruver.
cist la recunforte par raisuns demustrer:— 135
'seintz esperitz en toi vendra recunser,
ki toi cumme mere vudra enumbrer.
ki du mund ad seingnurie e poër,
par droit apent naistre, e tei lui enfanter
sanz pucelage perdre u damager, 140
e sanz cunoissance d' umme u repruver.'
atant l'ottreit cele sanz niër u duter.

VI.

"TUT issi cum vus recunt e devis,
pur nus tuz nasqui li reis de paraïs,
e fu au jur oitisme eu temple circumcis: 145
Jesu l'apelerent si parent e amis.
apres pou de tens puis ke out entre nus mis,
fol. 30b. vertuz fist grantz,—sana paraletics,
feverus, avogles, desvez e kaïfs,
leprus, e cuntrez, e de maufez purpris; 150
mortz resuscita, guari les ydropics.
mes puis ke il fu d'age e de anz treis feiz dis,
e de lui crut la renumée e pris,
envie en urent adverser enemis.
par Jüeus e Judas le traitre fu quis, 155
trahiz, e venduz, guetez, truvez, e pris,
à tort encupez, leidiz, e en croiz mis,
e au queur feru du chevaler Lungis.
murut; dunc trembla terre en tuz lius e païs,
mua lune culur, devint li solailz bis. 160
dunc devindrent Jüeus murnes e pensis:
ben savoient ki urent e mesfait e mespris,
ki tuz jurs declinerent puis de mal en pis
sanz rei, vaivez, dulurus, serfs pleintifs.
mes Jesu releva cume sires poëstifs 165
au terz di, d'enfer rescut ses prisuns cheitifs,
eu ciel munta, à destre sun pere est asis.
d'iluec fu as apostles li seinz esperitz tramis,

ki estoient esluz par numbre deus faiz sis.
e d'iluec vendra juger les mortz e vifs, 170
quant dirra :—'venez, mes leaus amis gentils !
recevez la joie ke jo ja vus promis,
ù nafra jamais mortz noise ne duel ne estrifs.
e vus, pecchur dampnez, eu feu ki art tut dis !'"

VII.

AUBAN ben l'escute e de quor i entent, 175
e puis li en a respundu simplement :—
"ne sai vostre lei ne cuntenement,
ne ke Jesus en ses establiz aprent ;
mes si par aventure curage me prent
ke crestiens deveingne par vostre enseignement, 180
di moi ke ferai tut au cumencement,
ke fere deverai, e ke fere i apent ?"
fol. 30, vers. a. adunc respundi li clers tut umblement :—
"si Deu tant tun quor eslumine e esprent,
ke tu la trinité voz craire fermement, 185
le pere e le fiz, seint esperit ensement,—
trois persones, un Deu veraiement,—
de toi li fras sacrifice e present.
kar ki ço ne croit, enfernal turment
sanz fin prendre apres la mort atent." 190
Auban li ad dit iréement :—
"ço ne reçoit ne sen ne entendement,
ne purroit estre pruvé* par argument,
ke un fust trois, e trois un senglement.
desore guerpis le tun enchantement*, 195
despuis ke droitz ne raisuns n' i assent."
atant s'en part par ire e mautalent,
dormir s'en va, kar la nuit le susprent.
Amphibal sul i demuere e atent ;
davant sa croiz la nuit en uraisuns despent. 200

VIII.

AUBAN atant s'en est alez chucher ;
en sun lit s'endort ki ert en un soler.

* 193 MS. *pruvé pruvé* (bis.)—195 MS. *eschantement.*

mes Deus nel vout ne guerpir ne ubbliër,
ki li doinne sun segrei demustrer,
e par avisiun lui esmoillir le quoer. 205
kar avis lui est sanz fentosme u duter
cum deus deingna du ciel desendre e avaler,
eu mund entre morteus e vivre e cunverser,
apres ço la vie en la croiz achever,—
e quancke à crestien croire est mester, 210
lui ad tut mustré Deus sanz ren celer.
le matin est levez par tens al enjurner;
hastivement s'en va à sun hoste parler,
e sa avisiun à lui apertement cunter.
"beus hostes," dist il, "mut ai dormi des hier, 215
mes ne prist sum mis quors ne mis penser,
kar un sunge sungai, ne oïstes unc le per.
fol. 30, vers. b. si tu ke signifie me sez enseinner,
tu serras mi maistres, e jo tis escoler:
jamais ne nus purra vie ne mort sevrer, 220
k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demurer."

IX.

"LA nuit estoit peisible, li tens beus e seri,
en mun lit fu chuchez e ferm fu endormi;
avis m'ert ke li cels se desclot e uvri
beus e delitables, e purs e esclarci, 225
ù la gloire de Deu parut e resplendi.
uns hom d'iluec en terre ça jus desendi;
en terre fu vivant, en terre fu nurri.
un poples cuntre lui e cruël e hardi
vint, ki sa doctrine despit e eschivi, 230
e à tort la cupa, e puis prist e seisi,
e divers turmentz en lui despendi;
fol. 31a. lia e repruva, laidit e escharni,
gesk' au sanc espandre de escurgies bati,
des paumes à la face crüeument feri, 235
en un fust drescé, autre entravers parmi,
à clous le afferma, encroa e pendi,
de espines curuna, à boivre fel tendi;
par despit disoient à genoilluns* devant li:—

* 239 MS. *gonoilluns*.

'hai! rois de Giüeus, poisant e enrichi, 240
ore pert ke tu es e despit e guerpi.
autres de toi sauvas, tant es le plus huni.
les perillez rescuz ja, ki ore par es peri.
sauf tun cors demeine cum sauver seüz autri;
de la croiz desent ore devant le pople ci, 245
e toi tuz aürrum e criërum merci.'
e cist ja noise ne fist ne mot ne respundi,
mes quancke il savoient fere e dire sufri.
murut, e en murant haut getta un cri:—
'en tes meins mun* esperit, pere Adonaï, 250
fol. 31b. cumant, kar de moi est ja tut acumpli.'
trembla trestut li mundz, solail enobscuri,
un grantz veilz du temple desira e rumpi,
froisirent peres, e la lune enpali,
ne rai ne lumere solail ne espandi. 255
un de eus la curaille d'un glaive li ovri:
du cors apertement sanc e ewe hissi
au saucher de la lance; jo de mes [*oilz ço*] vi.
dunc furent li felun tirant [*esmoilli,*]
li las e li dolent ki avant l'ure[*nt hai*]. 260
de la croiz fu ostez e puis enseve[*li*].
li sepulcres estoit ben clos e ben garni;
mes cist ki mortz estoit, releva au terz di,
e eu ciel munta. grant turbe le sivi;
gloire e clarté les esceint e fluri. 265
vindrent al encuntre, lez e esjoï,
les legiuns des angles ke blancheür vesti.
en joie sunt trestuit drescé e esbaudi.
fol. 31, vers. a. chanterent, e lur chant rentinc e entendi:—
'benoit seit le pere ki tuz nus ad guari, 270
e sun fiz ki li est parilgal e uni!'
la joie ki i fu e ke jo i oï,
quors nel puet penser, ne jo nel vus pardi.
plus me mustra Deus e plus me descuvri
segrei celestien, ke desclore vus ni; 275
kar descuverir ne l'os, bien seiez certz e fi.
mes ceste avisiun, beus ostes e ami,
k'est k[*e s*]ignifie, me recunt e di.
feintise u fauseté ke n'i seit ja, ço pri."

* 250 MS. *mut.*

X.

QUANT Amphibal entent sun quor e sun curage, 280
ke Deus l'at fait aignel d'un léun sauvage,
Deu primes enmercie, cum lettrez e sage,
ki fist e terre e mer, oisel, peisun marage.
sa croiz li ad mustré ki le cunforte e suage.
"Auban," dist il, "citoien nobiles de parage, 285
véez ci la croiz Jesu, ki humein lignage
rescust de diable, e d'enfernal servage.
fol. 31, vers. b. parcruz ert e trente anz out, kar tant estoit dunc d'age
quant en croiz lui mistrent li Giüe de putage.
tant sufri de peine, e tant sufri de huntage, 290
cum veiz en ceste croiz figurée la image.
ne mist d'or ne d'argent pur nus rançun ne guage,
mes de sa char demeine sacrifice e ostage.
tun sunge puez entendre sanz fentosme u folage.
n'est par autre sermun, doctrine u language, 295
mes par avisiun vus a Deu mué le curage.
fai lui cum fere deiz lingance e humage;
aliance seit batesme e primer mariage,
e ne eiez ja vers lui quor ligger ne volage; 300
kar tu murras pur lui martir par vasselage:
of lui regneras tuz jurs eu celestien barnage.

XI.

"CELUI ke veistes par revelaciun
servi e honuré de anglin legiun,
le fiz Deu meimes fu, ki à sauvaciun
mist nus tuz morteus par sa encarnaciun. 305
le pueple ke veistes tant cruël e felun
fol. 32a. Giüeu sunt, ki par envie e lur grant mesprisun
mistrent Jesu à mort e à dampnaciun;
ki jadis furent serfs au tirant Pharäun,
mes Deus les engetta de servage e prisun, 310
e de la lei lur fist e present e dun
e en terre les mena de promissiun.
sun fiz lur envea e livra à bandun,
mes ne li firent unc pur ses bens, si mal nun,
tant ke il le mistrent à mort e passiun! 315

relever le veistes en vostre avisiun,
cum fait li lïunceus par la voiz du lïun ;
e eu ciel munta,—of lui si cumpainun
k'il out ja delivré d'enfernal regiun ;
e ferm lie Sathan le viel senglant dragun 320
en enfer, ù ert tuz jurs sa mansiun."
Auban de quor l'entent cum clerc fait sa lesçun.
quant ad la croiz veüe e le crucifi en sun,
ben veit ke signifie la entaille e la façun :
fol. 32b. à genoilluns se met par grant devociun ; 325
de ses errurs fait veraie cunfessiun,
à lermes e suspirs fait ad sa uraissun,
à jointes meins a dit e à weimentisun :—
" de mes pecchez demant, beus sire Deus, pardun.
ai ! Jesu, funtainne de remissiun, 330
ki eu ciel vi quant geü dormant en ma maisun,
ti serfs deveng desore, en ta subjecciun.
apertement reni l'enchantement Mahun,
Apollin ne prise mes vallant un butun,
Jovin descunus e sun frere Neptun, 335
Tetim, e Pallaïde, e le subterin Plutun,
e tute la lei paëne, ke par teu traïsun
met hum à grant ruïne e à perdiciun."

XII.

"AMIS," dist Amphibal, " ne vus serra celé :
seint esperitz ad tun quor eslumé. 340
par humme sunt li autre apris e endoctriné,
mes vus par Deu meimes en es revisité,
fol. 32, vers. a. e par sa revelaciun à lui es acointé.
ore vus pri e sumoin pur Deu en croiz pené,
soiez amis verais e hem de lealté ; 345
kar eschoisi vus a, e vus lui de bon gré :
ja ne vus en partez par nule vanité.
trespassable est li mundz e tute sa beuté,
cum est la flur du champ u cum l'erbe du pré ;
mes, ki sert Deu e fait la süe volunté 350
e murt en sun servise, à bonure fu né :
cist regnera eu ciel sanz fin curuné.
mes li felun cheitif ki Deu unt ublié,

li las dolerus, hai ! tant sunt maluré.
ù est Alexandres li princes alosé ? 355
Cesaires li riches e li reduté ?
e li autre prince tant riche e tant feffé,
ki tant urent tresor e tant nobilité ?
n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez mesuré !
mes l'alme tuz jurs viit santz mortalité* ; 360
mansiun truvera sanz nule fauseté
sulum les faitz du cors k'eu mund ad esté :
li guereduns est grantz as bons aturné.
ne soiez esmeüz pur nule adversité
ke hem vus face au cors u au quor maufé, 365
kar à la fin serras martir par Deu pruvé :
le regne averez du ciel ki vus est estué."
de l'ewe atant demande, e hom li ad porté,
e Auban baptize à grant humilité
eu nun de la veraie e haute trinité. 370
en l'amur Deu l'a par sermun confermé,
de la fei Deu la summe apris e demustré.
e apres ço ke il out trestut cest achevé,
le cungé li ad requis e demandé ;
si li dist :—" amis, ne soiez esnuié, 375
en* mun païs m'en vois ù oi einz purposé ;
e vus soiez, beus ostes, à Jesu cumandé.
de vus croi estre seür e tres bien acerté,
fol. 32, vers. b. despuis ke Deu meimes ad tun quor saelé.
en* mun païs m'en vois, (asez ai sujurné,) 380
sarracins cunvertir, dunt tant i a plenté."

XIII.

AUBAN en suspirant li dit :—" Pur Deu sufrez,
uncore de moi pas ne vus en partirez :
dolenz en serroi e trop descunfortez.
si tu sul me guerpis, trop friëz crüeutez. 385
une semeine veaus of moi demurez ;
de la lei k'ai enpris plus m'enseinnerez.
s'il vus plaist, beu maistre, pur Deu le m'otriez !"
respund Amphibal :—" ja ne vus ert voiez :

* 360 MS. *mortale*.—376, 380 MS. *e*.

partut frai, sacez, tutes tes volentez." 390
dumurez est cum Auban li avoit proiez.
d'une maisun sutive, ù il sunt ja entrez,
unt fait lur escole, pur les grantz fertez
des sarracins feluns dunt il sunt guetez.
iluec unt lur segreiz e cunseilz celez 395
des relevées, e quant fu anoitez.
lors li ad desclos escriz d'antiquitez,
d'Adam,—de paraïs cum fu desheritez;
d'Abel,—cum l'ocist Caim si frere esnez;
cum par le deluge estoit li mundz* purgez, 400
par Noë e ses fiz cum puis fu restorez;
d'Abram e Moyseus les veillardz alosez,—
cum furent andui de Damnedeu privez;
des sacramentz d'iglise,—cum il sunt cunfermez;
e du grant jugement, ki tant est redutez; 405
e plusurs poinz, par unt doit hom estre sauvez,
est Auban ja apris e bien endoctrinez.

XIV.

ES-VUS un sarrazin ki avisé les a
à une fenestre par unt les esgarda,
mes de eus ne fu veü ke les espia. 410
lur faitz e lur cunseilz oï e avisa,
vit cum à la croiz Auban s'agenoilla,
cum il guerpi Mahum, e Jesu reclama.
à un prince felun hastivement ala,
fol. 33a. la cité Verolaime ki dunc guverna. 415
d'Auban la nuvele descuvri e cunta.
"ai! princes gentilz," dist il, "enten ça!
Auban as perdu, dunt grant mal avendra;
noz deus ki ad guerpi, e baptizez est ja.
kar crestiens est, mar nus en dutera: 420
ben vi e bien l'oï cum il se humilia
à un Jesu fiz Deu ke il aüra.
un pelerin trespassant, ki tut engané l'a,
ki s'en vent batant des terres de delà,—
plus set de enchantement ke nuls dire purra,— 425

* 400 MS. *mudz.*

d'un deu tel estrange par ci sermunant va,
ki Giüeu en Sulie en croiz penerent ja;
si cunrei n'en est pris, grant duel en surdera.
avant ke plus avenge, ki me croit ço fra
ke fait li pastureus, despuis ke il verra 430
une brebiz malade,—d'autres l'esloinnera;
kar si nun, par les autres li maus s'espandera.
ore frez k'i dirai, s'à pleisir vus vendra,
e avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura,
la vostre maisnée, ki pas ne se feindra, 435
le paleis e chanbres Auban trestutes cerchera,
e lui e sun maistre sacez ke susprendra.
ça venir les face, kar aidunc orra
la curt apertement k' Auban vus dirra,
e quancke vus ai dit, dunc pur voir parra. 440
s' en pernez teu vengance cum il apendra,
ki en seit chastiëz chascuns ki la saverra,
e k' en dient trestuit:—'mar ja cumencera
nus autres teu chose!' quant Auban s'en murra."

XV.

QUANT li tirantz crüeus la parole entendi, 445
d'ire e mautalent tressua e fremi;
les grantz vertuz jure Mahommet sun ami,—
si voirs est ke d'Auban avoit iluec oï
ke il les deus a sarrazinois guerpi,
du bu le chief li fra voler de brant furbi; 450
fol. 33b. ke ja pur lignage ne serra esparni.
Auban k'en estoit de trestut ço guarni
par aucun de la curt dunt il estoit cheri,
quant li jurs decline e nuit enobscuri,
à sun maistre est venuz tut esbaï. 455
en plurant dist:—"amis, entenc ke jo vus di.
descuverz sumes de ço ke nus avum fait ci,
à un tirant felun k'à Deu est enemi,
de cest païs ki est tut sires ke bailli,
e plus est pauteners ke n'est lu enchani. 460
si pris sumes andui e menez devant li,
hunte vus fra, dunt trop seroie mari,
si mal eiez ki point n' i avez deservi.

mes de moi ki cheut, peccheür enveilli ?
de vus serroit grant duel si fuissez peri 465
en vostre jofnesce ki à Deu es dru choisi :
meint hom purra uncore par vus estre gari.
alez vus ent, beu maistre, ço vus requor e pri,
de ces paëns crüeus ke ne soiez huni ;
fol. 33, vers. a. kar raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre ensauvagi. 470
jo remain, e prendrai de bon quor esjoï
quancke Deus m'a purveü e establi.
e vus ma robe averez ù lut li ors burni ;
ne te osera nuire ne cuard ne hardi
pur quei k'il t'en veie e vestu e seisi. 475
e jo ta esclavine, ke ça porter vus vi,
plus l'eim ke peleiçun d'ermine enblanchi."
Amphibal l'ottrie k'à ses diz obeï.
atant si sunt andui d'iluec meüz e parti.
Auban de la cité ofuokes lui issi, 480
ki bien le cunduseit treis arpentz e demi.
mut veissez grant duel quant l'un d'autre parti.
Auban de tendrur gent, plura, e pali,
e dist :—" pur Deu, beu maistre, k'en Beethleem nasqui,
kar proiez Deu pur moi ke ne soie flecchiz." 485
e cist respund :—" ne soiez ja espoüri !
kar of vus est Jesus ki du ciel desendi.
ol. 33, vers. b. à lui vus cumant, e abandun, e li,
ke ne soiez de lui esloinnez pur nulli,
ki sa iglise sur pere funda e establi. 490
ma croiz vus doins ke ne mettez ja Jesum en ubbli."
cist l'en enmercie, ki pas ne la lenqui.
atant s'en part li clers, e Auban reverti.

XVI.

AL endemein par tens quant part la matinée,
e du solail parut la clarté k'est levée, 495
li fels tirantz cumande trestute sa mesnée,
ke la maisun Auban seit tute cerchée,
e lui e sun hoste—(à ki peise u agrée,)—
facent à eus venir à la curt asemblée ;
numéement celui ki en ceste cuntrée 500
d'un deu nuvel preche, Jesu de Galilée,

k'en Sulie murut en haute croiz drescée.
e cist s'en vunt curant par la rüe pavée,
portantz bastuns, maçües* u hache u espée,
à hautes manaces e grant bruit e criée, 505
cum gent ki s'aturne à morteu medlée.
as maissuns Auban vunt* sanz nule demurée;
chambres vunt cherchant,—n'est nule trespassée,
uis brisent e porte si il la trovent saerrée,
Auban vunt querant cum gent desmesurée, 510
le crestien demandent k'ad lur lei avilée,
tant k'une chambre sutife i unt truvée,
e Auban sul i veient ki ad sa croiz levée;
nupez à genoilluns suvent l'ad aürée,
des lermes k'il espant est sa face arusée, 515
e la lei Jesu suvent ad reclamée,
ke sa vertu li seit tramise e envée.
cist entrent, si unt grant noise cumencée
de l'esclavine k'il voient k'Auban ad afublée,
e de la croiz nuvele k'il ad tant honurée. 520
plus est chescuns esmeüz ke n'est quant est bersée
leonesse, u saerpent quant ele se sent blescée.
dient en hauste voiz e à cruël gorgée:—
fol. 34a. "ù est cist faus truantz ki à pute destinée
va par ci prechant de la lei cuntruvée?" 525
Auban à parole simple e atemprée
dist k'il "s'en ala ben devant l' ajurnée.
celui le gard ki cria la terre e mer salée!
pur lui respunderai tutz les jurs de mun ée,
partut ù veritez e dreiture est pruvée." 530
lors l'unt cist pris e trahit par la rüe e chaucée;
li uns par les chevoilz sanz mesure e manée,
li autre par la robe, k'il unt tost desirée:
du sacher e buter li est ensanglaentée.
Auban sa croiz retent, ne l' ad pas ubliée,* 535
dunt plus se curuce cele gent malurée.
la cité en est tute tost esmüe e trublée,
e l'achesun pur quei par tut est renumée.
à curt sunt ja venuz, ù fu gent aünée
atendant la parole à queu chief fust menée. 540

* 504 MS. *maceus.*—507 MS. *unt.*—535 MS. *ublié.*

XVII.

QUANT li princes l'ad veü en cel estrange atur
ke il ad de sun maistre retenu par amur,
de ire e mautalent tut müe la culur,
e puis li ad dit par curuz e irur :—
"ki es tu ki nus as fait si grant deshonur, 545
qui guerpi as ke tindrent ti gentil ancesur ?
ne fuissez citoien de parenté majur,
jas fuissez à mort livrez e à dulur.
de vus s'esmervellent li grant e li menur,
ki sages es de aprise e d'age estes maür, 550
e deüssez estre as autres essample e mireür,—
ore croiz ke va prechant un estrange tafur
ki s'en va vaivez par terres sanz sujur,
e ore s'en est binnez en tenegre devant jur
cum luz u cum gupilz escriëz de pastur. 555
entenc cum sa doctrine folage est e errur.
k'à fause fust pruvée ben pert, k'il out poür ;
venuz dust estre ci devant nus à baudur
cum maistre e avoué e cum certein prechur,
e estre à sun deciple e guarant e sucur. 560
fol. 34b. mais ben l'ad ore pruvé ke il est boiseür :
'fauseté se soille', dit hom, 'au chef de tur.'
pens de tun lingnage, ki grant conquesteür
de Rumme nez, ki furent du mund cumandeür,
sarrazins nobiles de grantz terres seingnur, 565
ki en noz Deus tuz crurent ki tant sunt de valur :
à eus sunt entendant roi, duc, empereür.
repent toi de tun maisfait, n'en serras le pejur ;
engettez ces drapeus, ne vus nuit la puür,
e cele croiz ke tu là tens, dunt* as tu hisdur ! 570
ben s'en puet gabber de vus cist enchantur,
ki ta robe enporte,—hai, queu changeür !
mes n'est nul tant sage, tant fort, ne tant seür,
ki n'est aucune feit susduit par foleür.
par traïsun perist meint quens, meint vavasur, 575
marcheant en feire, chevaler en estur.

* 570 MS. *dun eas* (or *e as*).

n'estes pas darreins, à tei n'est fait premur.
n'est ki ne prent sum, fere purrez retur,
repentir te purras de cest grant foleür;
fol. 34, vers. a. en noz deus ad grant franchise e duçur, 580
ki pieté unt tost de repentant pecchur:
n'averunt vers toi plus ne ire ne rancur.
reni Jesu ke claimes fiz Deu le sauveür,
e noz deus poëstifs desoremes aür;
tu en purras consirer gueredun e honur, 585
terres e citez grant, fiez, chasteus, e tur;
kar li doilz serroit grantz, ne veimes unc greinnur,
si tu t'en murs, ki en es de la cité la flur."

XVIII.

De tut ço n'est Auban esmuz, ne geenst, ne deut, ne plure;
sun curage e quor justise par sage atempreüre, 590
puis respund cum celui ki de blandir n'a cure,
e dist:—"amis! si te doinst Deus bonaventure,—
queus est li creaturs plus haut, u süe creature?
quidez ke jo pur deu recleim metal u pere dure,
ki ne parole ne ot ne sent ne veit par nature, 595
de uns enginnurs morteus ki est ovre e faiture,
par engin est cuntrefait en entaille u peinture,
semblance est e fausseté, purpens e cuntrevure?
fol. 34, vers. b. maufez i sunt k'en la prisun d'enfer gisent obscure.
li clercs dunt utrage as dit e mal à desmesure*, 600
n'est pas desleals, mes sa doctrine veraie est e seüre,
e sa vie espirable e seinte e nette e pure,
e Deu, ki fist trestut le mund, e jur e nuit aüre.
de lui retenc par amisté ceste moie vesture
e ceste croiz, ù de Jesu est faite la figure. 605
ço ke m'aprist ne guerpirai tant cum vie me dure,
ne flecchirai pur nule mort tant cruële e dure.
Mahom reni, k'en enfer trait ki lui sert e honure;
en Jesu croi, Jesu recleim; Jesus me haid e sucure.
e ki reapeler me veut, sacez k'en vein labure. 610

* 600 MS. *desmure.*

si feüssez gent de sen, de raisun e mesure,
e veritez voissez oïr, bien fere e dreiture,
à vus ça fust li clers venuz sanz fuie e cuverture.
mais jo cunus vos crüeutez cercusmes e porture :
ne l' eüssez plus entendu ke asne harpeüre. 615
jo de tut ço l'en garni, e dis à dreiture ;
de voz maus lui recuntai, riote e nureture,
. 35a. k'enclins avez tuz jurs esté à pecchez e ordure :
à peine ublie ço k'aprent pulein en sa adanture."

XIX.

QUANT il l'unt entendu, grant cri e bruit fait unt, 620
(e fu par aventure au jur quant feste funt
à Febum, deu du solail, ke il aürrunt,
en un curre estant, tenant un rubi rund,
un image d'or burni, ù tuit se assemblerunt,
servise e wu anuël custumel soudrunt ;) 625
e dient k'au temple santz demure irrunt,
Auban lur enemi là venir ferunt ;
'voille u nun, verra k'il sacrifiërunt.'
cist l'und ja seisi, ki à lur temple vunt*.
Auban i trainent, ki de lui pieté n'unt. 630
li uns trait, li uns bute, li uns ses dras desrunt ;
ferent e enpeinnent en face e nes e frunt.
Auban n'est flecchiz, mes simplement respunt :—
" tuit cist ke ci vei, pur nent travaillerunt.
gravele semmez, de glace fates pund,— 635
ainz purra mer secchir, ruisseu cure vers munt,
ke Jesu treshublie ki cria tut le mund,
pur tant cum portereit de fin or un dromund,
ne pur tuz les hummes ki vivent e murunt.
veisin u parent, ami ne brun ne blund,* 640
chose ne purrunt ja faire par unt
diables mais aüre k'en enfer sunt parfund.
mal aient deu pere u fust u ki de metal sunt :
pere perist e depece, fust art e metal funt."

* 629 MS. *unt.*—640 MS. *bund.*

XX.

LI princes quant ço veit ki presentz juge i sist, 645
k' Auban lur creance e lur loi si despiist,
de quor les haï, de paroles laidist,
ne ren n'i espleite hom par peine k'em i mist,
cumande ke batu seit lores sanz respiit.
e ceus i acurent,—n'a cist ke ne obeïst, 650
de peus e de bastuns u enpeinst u batist,—
fruissent os, char emfle, e la pel enpalist,
en plusurs lius du cors li sancs ki s'espand, ist.
Auban ki tut suefre Jesu ura, e dist:—
" Deu k' Adam furma, e ki tant le cheriit* 655
fol. 35b. ke à lui meimes semblable le fist;
puis par traïsun de la saerpent forfist,
pur lui e sun lignage Deu du ciel tramist
sun fiuz, d'une* pucele k'en terre char prist;
force e estabilité me doinst il, cum cist 660
ki poisantz est e moi cria e eu cors m'alme mist,—
en vus met ma esperance e m'amur e delit,
e à vus sacrifice me doins jo, Jesu Crist!"

XXI.

QUANT par tant ne poënt li felun esploiter,
en prisun obscure le cumandent getter, 665
de chaesnes lié, e tant là demurer
ke sun voler poüsse e flecchir e changer:
kar plus seut demurance le cors d'um pener
ke ne fait anguisse ki s'en put tost passer.
mis i fu enchaesnez pur sun cors plus grever 670
en garde e en destresce à felun gaholer,
k'aïe ne rescusse n' i pust aver mester.
Auban en la chartre ne fina Deu urer;
ço fu sanz lassesce jur e nuit sun mester.
sa penance i meine pur ses maus espurger. 675

* 655 MS. *encheriit*.—659 MS. *du* [v. note].

fol. 35, vers. a. ne beit mais des bons vins gisantz en sun celer,
de riche vaissele à servant butuiller ;
n'a mais delicïuses viandes à manger ;
prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler,
manicles e buies en liu de buus d'or cler ; 680
à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles d'utre mer,
de soie coiltes pointes n'a mais lit au chucher ;
feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner,
pur lit ad roche bise si dure cum acier.
tut ço suefre Auban de verai e bon quoer : 685
mut deit pur sun seignur sufrir leal chevaler.
Deus ki tut remire nel vout pas ubliër,
les elementz cumande le tort k'em fait venger,
e en teu manere cum m'orrez recunter, —
une chalur ki pas ne se seet atemprer 690
du solail ki flamboie ki tant fist chaut e cler :
flestrisent blez en terre, perisent li verger,
li bois e li gardin, li praiol e herber ;
ne venta vent si ki les peüst aorer.
foille veisez blanchir, le chaut tendruns usler, 695
fol. 35, vers. b. les grantz paluz secchir e la terre crever,
oises e bestes mües baër e pantoiser,
gent ki se despoille e nercir e suër.
as reims murir les flurs fu duel à regarder.
dure li chautz de nuitz sanz rein amesurer, 700
nüe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrer,
n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mester,
n'a pluie ne rusée au seir n'al enjurner.
neissent maladies e divers encumbrer,
fevres ki funt la gent engaunir e trembler ; 705
emflent ydropis par beivre e chaut aver ;
de musches e vermine ne se pout nul garder.
dura cist grantz maus tant cruël e tant fer,
despuis ki li feluns tiranz pautoner
out fait Auban liër de chaesnes de fer, 710
tenir laidir e batre e en chartre estuër,
passé en fu ja dimi an plener.

XXII.

ATANT sunt assemblé trestuit li citoiein,
li prince de la terre, li bailli e gardein,
mandez e sumuns de païs lointein 715

* * * *

XXIII.

* * * *

fol. 36a. "ki crucifié fu eu païs de Sulie.
Auban est sis disciples, en li creit e se fie.
autrement ke li maistres sis hom ne murra mie;
si en droitz k'em Auban en croiz crucifie."
des sarrazins s'asentent bien à li grant partie, 720
mes un de eus respundi, ki ço pas ne ottrie,
e dist:—"Auban li engres par orgoil e envie,
ki noz deus celestiens despersone e defie,
droiz est ke en terre vif hom l'ensevelie:
cele mort apent à home ki le suen deu renie." 725
le plus de la curt ki l'ot, à lui s'asent e plie.
dist uns paëns ki estoit de grant felunie:—
"kar entendez ke raisuns cumande e veut e prie.
plus nuit e greve ke mort, langur e maladie.
ne voudroie ke Auban uncore* perdist la vie: 730
li oil crevé li soient, eit la vüe perie,—
orb est de quor e avoglez, ço mustre e signifie,—
ja nul ne voie, mes autres lui, e poür eit e die,
'ki par autres est garniz, cist beu se chastie.'
fol. 36b. enchacez seit ke mais de li ne seit nuvele oïe; 735
celui sive ki doctrine tant prise e maistrie."

XXIV.

LI prince e la commune ne l'unt pas otrié,
ne li parent Auban ki iluec sunt assemblé,
ne cist de la cité, li veillard e esné,
kar Auban ert gentilz e bien enparenté. 740

** 715 a fol. is wanting here in MS.—730 MS. *oncore*.

sulum la lei de Rumme, hom k'à mort est jugé,
ki est commun enemi, mes n'est leres pruvé,
e seit de parage e gentilz e bien-né,
custumme est e dreiture ke il seit decolé :
à ceste mort est Auban e livrez e damnez. 745
cele sentence unt jovre e viel confermé ;
li grant e li petit bien sunt de ço paé,
e autres jugementz unt desdit e fausé.
lors l'unt de rechief de chaesnes lié,
hors de la cité l'unt trait ja e mené. 750
tant lui suit grant pueple k'à pou n'est voidé
li temples e citez ù urent ainz estez.
dient en reschisnant ki l'unt trait e buté :—
fol. 36, vers. a. " va t'en, his, enemi nus deus de la cité !
ke tu as deservi, luër tei est apresté : 755
tu murras santz delai, tu muras, maluré !"
tiré l'unt e saché, batu e laidangé ;
e cist mot ne sune, mes les ad encliné,
Jesu ure, pur nus ki en croiz fu pené.
la presse ert grant du peuple ki là fu aüné 760
pur ver le gugement au queu chief fust mené ;
curent e poinnent à cheval e à pé.
li uns les autres passent, enviz va bon gré :
estroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré.
à une ewe venent grant e parfund sanz gué, 765
ne batel ne nief à passer unt truvé ;
un pund i unt truvé, ù sunt li uns passé,
nus ne remaint, mes de passer s'est chescun eforcé.
li pountz estoit estroitz, de pople i out plenté,
à grant estrif i passent, e nul à volenté ; 770
mes li jovre volentrifs de force e poësté, 771*
l'ewe passent à nou, ki parfund fu e lé. 772*
mes plusurs i perisent, dunt fu grant duel mené ; 771
li uns du pund en l'ewe ki en sunt trebuché, 772
e autres ki au noër se mistrent, sunt neé.
Auban ki ço regarde marriz est e grevé,
à genoilluns s'est mis, e gent de pieté ; 775
le quor e le visage vers le ciel ad drescé,
e dist :—" beu sire Deus, ki as le mund furmé,
ki en avisiun vi estre en croiz posé,
pur tüe franchise e debonnereté,

fai l'ewe descrestre par quei sunt travaillé 780
cist ki ver desirent ço ke m'est aturné !"
Deu ki tut guverne regnant en majesté,
ki de tut prent cure quancke il ad crié,
hautement soudée ki de lui est privé,
la requeste Auban ducement ad granté. 785

XXV.

fol. 36, vers. b. LES oraisuns e lermes de vertu sunt tant,
k' Auban à Deu presente à devociun grant,
ke l'ewe ki ert parfunde e raedde à flot briant
retraite, e sun chanel va si apetizant
ke n'i fust nus à flote, ne batel ne chalant ; 790
e ù avant passer ne pout hom nouant,
à secches plantes passent nis li petit enfant.
li mort ki noiez furent se drescent en seant,
de mort resuscitez, vifs levent e juant,
legers, enters e seins, cum geü ussent dormant : 795
mut en sunt esbaïz li paien mescreant.
uns chevalers gentilz, ki ala trainant
Auban à martire au puier le pendant,
ki Aracle avoit nun, e cist out le cumant
de decoler Auban receü du tirant, 800
quant veit le miracle Jesu tesmoniant,
e les resuscitez ki venent Deu louant,
au sabelun ù nuls unc hom ala avant,
chiet as piez Auban, si engette sun brant,
e dist en haute voiz, les sarrazins ouant :— 805
" cist est Deus poëstifs, dunt Auban va prechant ;
n'est autre si il nun, cist est li tut poissant !
despendu e perdu ai trestut mun viant,
ke ceu Deu n'ai servi ; mes ore nepurquant,
mes ke à tart, deveng sis hom e sis sergant. 810
hai ! Jesu debonaire, k'Auban va tant prisant,
de trestutz mes pecchez, sire, pardun demant :
à vus m'alme e mun cors abandun e cumant.
ta vertu prove l'ewe à toi obeïssant,
e ço ke hem desdit, pur vers recumbatant, 815
tesmoine le element ke à toi est attendant.

hem, à ki Deus dune raisun à sun semblant,
e tei tuz jurs apele, ' k'alez vus demurant?'
kar guerpissez Mahom, guerpissez Tervagant,
e reclamez Jesu le verai Deu vivant." 820
atant regarde Auban à piteus semblant,
fol. 37a. e dist:—"proiez pur moi Jesu eu ciel regnant!"
es-le-vus seisi, e pris de meintenant.
k'avant urent ire ore la vunt il dublant,
fremissent cum lïuns ki vunt* proie sivant; 825
ù uns paëns haut s'escrie une mace portant:—
"tu mentz apertement, vassal failli puant!
mar unc le deis, mar l'alas cuntruvant;
mes jo sai l'achesun, jo en ere voir disant:
li solailz ke aürum, ki chautz est e raant, 830
la huntage de lui veit k'alum vengant,—
le flot ad tut secchi ki nus fu desturbant.
ki autrement le dit fableür est mentant,
e à ço pruver sui prest ploier le gant."
atant le fert du poin e du bastun pesant, 835
les denz lui fait voler des genzives devant,
du nies e de la buche li sancs ist e espant;
derochent e debatent du cors le remenant,
brisent braz e gambes par lui li trespassant,
fol. 37b. li nierf li sunt rumpu e tut le cors doillant, 840
la char noire e emflée e tut le vis senglant;
ne remeint sein ne entier eu cors ne tant ne quant,
à peine chaut remeint li quors eu piz batant;
des pez le defulent chevaler e sergant,
pur mort le guerpissent eu sabelun gisant, 845
charoinne le tenent sanz alme enfreidissant,
à luus u chiens livré* e as oisseus volant.

XXVI.

CIST ki Auban meinent sunt ja eu mund venu
ki fu à sun martire divisez e purvu.
de robes sunt trestuit e garniz e vestu, 850
u de haubercs dublers e de buclers escuz,

* 825 MS. *unt.*—847 MS. *livrer.*

e portent gisarmes e grantz cuteus muluz.
mes sul Auban i est le cors e les pez nu,
entre espines ki va e les cailloz menu,
urties e charduns k'aspres sunt e agu. 855
là trovent grant pueple ki les ad atendu,
ki grant chalur ceu jur e grant sei i unt eü,
fol. 37, vers. a. au jur ki dunc fu lung ki ne urent beü.
crient e bréent e à terre unt geü;
e li solailz les greve ki plus ert chautz ke feü. 860
funtaine ne trovent, rivere ne palu.
uns mortz, uns malades, autres recreü,
fremissent e crient dolent e irascu,
maudient Auban e escrient cum lu:—
"par vostre enchantement trestuit sumes* perdu." 865
Auban les regarde, pité en ad eü,
des maus ses enemis dolentz est e meü,
e en plurant ad dit:—"beus duz sire Jesu!
ki regne en poësté, est, serra, e fu,—
ki de l'ewe dunas à Moyseus tun dru, 870
quant eu desert tis poples de sei fu cunfundu:
ore requor ta franchise; demustre ta vertu,
ne suefre ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu!
ta creature est tut n'eit tei Deu rekeneü."
atant es-vus du munt k'est crevez e fendu, 875
fol. 37, vers. b. d'une bele funtainne est li roisseus hissu,
plus clers ke n'est argentz esmerez e fundu,
ki avau le pendant s'espant e est curu.
li mescreant en beivent, as meins l'unt receü;
recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe e sustenu, 880
mes ne recunussent ki lur tramist salu:
au deu du solail en unt graces rendu.

XXVII.

ENTRE eus est ja levez noise e bruit e criz;
atant s'escrie un paëns de Damnedeu maudiz:—
"par enchantement d'Auban, e les charmes e diz 885
est la nostre creance e poples maubailliz;

* 865 MS. *sumus*.

k'alez vus demurant, fous, cuardz, failliz?"
atant sache l'espée e avant est sailliz;
Auban saisist e prent cum fait lu la berbiz.
à un arbre ki là fu, à reims bas e petiz, 890
les cheveus Auban lie par les focuns crespiz;
e cist ne gent ne grundille ne de ren n'est flechiz:
le seint esperit reclaime e le pere e le fiz.
fol. 38a. li paëns l'ad feru du brant ki ert furbiz;
au coup li fait voler le chef senglant du piz. 895
du seint sanc glorïus ki du cors est flaschiz
la croiz k'Auban porta e li tertre est fluriz.
la croiz prist e musça uns crestiens gentilz,
ki à celée crut eu seint nun Jesu Cristz.
des angles est portez eu ciel li esperitz, 900
purs e esmirables cum cristals politz,
raant cum solailz ki flamboie à midiz;
curuné est de curune d'or esmeré requitz,
de jaspes, esmeraudes e safirs eschoisiz.
des legiuns des angles en est li chantz* oïz. 905
Auban est ja seür, joius e esbaudiz.
ne dute mais morteus feluns tirantz hardiz,
à bon port arivez, de gueredun saisiz.
à honur l'acoilt Deus of ses desmeine eslitz,
le regne à recever ke il ad beu meriz. 910
mes ki le decola, li las cheitifs peritz,
fol. 38b. n'est mie de sun fait lunges esjoïtz:
au coup duner li sunt li oil du chief sailliz,
e aval sunt chaëtz, tut est enobscuritz;
le jur Auban cumence e li suens est finiz. 915
effréez sunt paëns de ço e esbaïz,
le poër Jesu prisent volentris u enviz;
li un en sunt joius e li autre mariz,
dient entre eus suef:—'n'est droitz k'il seit despiz,
li Deus Auban pur ki mortz est e escharniz.' 920

*905 MS. *chatz.*

XXVIII.

AI! martir gentilz! ki diable vencu as,
gloire du mund guerpis, ta char ne esparnias,
tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras,
eu ciel ore regnes e tuz jurs regneras,
ki pur tes enemis curaument Deu prias, 925
quant l'ewe lur secchis e puis la lur dunas,
pieté te preinne de nus tuz, pecchurs las,
de ceus ki toi honurent n'eit ja part Sathanas!
ki primers Engletere par martire aürnas,
fol. 38, vers. a. pur nus proiez celui k'est verai Messias, 930
ki en croiz mort sufri, trahi ja par Judas,
k'il nus ki sa faiture sumes ne perde pas,
mais nus saut; si en dient 'amen,' e haut e bas!

XXIX.

Ci cumence la passiun Seint Aracle.

LI chevalers Aracle, senglant e debrisé, 935
quant ot des miracles ke Jesus out uvré
pur le martir Auban ki est ja decolé,
le vis à queuke peine ad vers le ciel drescé,
si en ad umblement Damnedeu mercié.
à genoilz e à cutes ad le tertre munté, 940
suvaus le cors Auban kar voer ad desiré.
li princes k'ert venuz, à sun destrer munté,
pur les merveilles ver ke Deus i out ovré,
quant cist veit Aracle ki tant fu maumené,
par felunie l'at escharni e gabbé. 945
"hay!" dist il, "Aracle, chevaler alosé!
mar reclamas Jesu le deu crucifié,
fol. 38, vers. b. e Auban ki chief est ja du bu coupé!
va quere tun seinnur, tun maistre e avoué!
sun chief purras truver à un arbre lié, 950
par les cheveus i pent e as reims est nué;
sur l'erbe ki verdoie, le cors ensenglanté.
di li k'il garisse tun cors k'est depescé,

tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré :
cist ne vus deit faillir, à seingnur l'as clamé. 955
e sun cors gar ben ke ne soit pas emblé
de egles u vulturs, ne de lus devoré ;
fai—cum faire doitz—ke il seit enterré,
e en sarcu marbrin ke soit li cors posez."
e cist li ad respundu à grant humilité : 960
" de eschars ne gas oïr n'ai soing ne volunté.
ne deüssez esjoïr si feüsez sené,
ke par vus est Auban à martire livré.
kar bien le croi de fi e bien sui acerté,
fol. 47*a. ke eu regne du ciel est martir curuné. 965
garir me puet si lui ben vent à volenté :
plus a fait ui vertu puis k'il fu ajurné."
atant of sa mesnée est li princes passé,
mais li francs chevaler Aracle est demuré.
le chief Auban del arbre ù pendi ad osté, 970
au cors ki à tere gut l'ad mis e ajusté.
es-vus grant merveille ke Deus i ad mustré :
au seint cors tucher le martir honuré,
se sent de ses dolurs Aracles tut* sané ;
garies sunt ses plaies e sis cors restoré : 975
ne fu unc plus delivres jur puis k'il fu né.
lors ad la sepulture au martir aturné.
li parent Auban e si ami privé
e crestiens plusurs cuvert e celé
le gentil chevaler Aracle unt aidé ; 980
le chief unt au cors mis, de dras envolupé,
fol. 47b. posé l'unt en marbrin sarcu e estué.
si parent pur sa mort grant duel unt demené ;
partent s'en atant, e d'iluec sunt alé.
paën s'aperceivent e en sunt trop iré, 985
quant unt veü Aracle, ke Deus out regardé,
k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi e lessé
eu tertre gisant, as chevaus defulé,—
or l'unt veü tut seint du cors renuvelé,
delivre e tut legger cum oisel enpenné, 990
despuis k'il out le cors lu martir tuché,
par unt le los Jesu clers est e eshaucé.

* 965 Several foll. have been displaced in binding.—974 MS. *tun.*

suspris sunt de rancur e de ire envenimé;
dient par envie li las, li maluré :—
" trop i a sun barat par cest païs semmé, 995
ki par ci passa, cist pelerin* lettré.
de nigromancie mut fu endoctriné ;
li crestien en sunt apris e entuscé,—
fol. 47, vers. a. les ewes funt secchir, flestrir l'erbe du pré,
les mortz funt vifs parer e les vifs devié, 1000
coup desturnent de mace e de brant aceré,
e veir funt tut parer chose k'est fauseté;
e cist de ki batre tuit fuimes alassé,
charoinne le tenimes à lus e chens duné,
ore est seins e ligger cum uns osturs mué; 1005
tant se est par caractes e par sortz enchanté.
mes fei ke nus devum Mahum le reduté,
tut ne li vaudra un esperun roillé."
lors l'und de rechief mut plus k'avant pené,
batu* de maçues e à pez defulé, 1010
de pere deroché, e leidit e nafré.
qant il unt acumpli quanke lur vint à gré,
li uns li ad du brant le chief du bu sevré.
l'alme s'en part, le cors à terre est trebuché :
si parent e ami l'unt en terre muscé. 1015
li esperitz santz fin regne eu cel esteillé,
du gueredun seisiz k'il tant ad desiré.
entre les* seintz martirs fluriz e curuné
of* ses eslitz l'acoilt li Deus de majesté,
e en la mesnée Auban est atitlé, 1020
le regne à recever ki ja n'ert terminé.
e li las dolentz ki l'a martirizé,
en la prisun est tuz jurs au maufé,
sanz rançun u rescusse retenu e damné.
atant s'en sunt partiz, vunt s'en en lur cité. 1025
bien quident ki tut eient lur voler achevé
par tant ke destruite i seit crestienté;
mes ne sevent mie cum Deus l'ad devisé:
fort est à cunbatre à flot k'est surundé,
herberge en muntainne ne puet estre celé. 1030

* 996 MS. *pelerim.*—1010 MS. *butu.*—1018 MS. *le.*—1019 MS. *os.*

des citoiens en* ad bien mil u plus numbré,
des plus honurables, riches e feffé,
fol. 47, vers. b. ki tuit se sunt de quor à Deu abaunduné ;
ki ne flecchirunt, bien l'unt dit e juré,
ja tant ne en serrunt requis u turmenté ;— 1035
par les grantz miracles, dunt il sunt acerté,
ke Deus deigna mustrer as ses martirs privez,
Auban e Aracle ki s'est acumpainné.

XXX.

ARACLE vit en gloire remenant e estable ;
ne dute mais tirantz, prince, ne cunestable. 1040
sis nuns est en estoire e escrit remembrable,
mes de lui ki l'ocist n'est ja chançun ne fable.
ai ! martir bonurez, kar soiez sucurable
à ceus ki sunt à vus enclins e amiable ;
ki seisiz estes ja du guerdun desirable, 1045
e regnerez tuz jurs en joie pardurable,—
proiez pur nus pecchurs le roi esperitable,
k' il del encumbrer nus gard de diable !
mes cist ki tant poisant e tant est merciable,
fol. 46a. nus grante la joie ki par est delitable, 1050
au partir de cest secle ke si est trespassable !

Ci finist la passiun Seint Aracle.

XXXI.

Ci cumence la passiun Seint Amphibal.

LI martires de Auban fait est e acumpli ;
li poples ki là fu, d'iluec s'en est parti.
li solailz ja decline e li jurs envespri,
par la nuit ki survint li airs enobscuri ; 1055
paëns se reposent cuchez e endormi.
Jesus ki n'a mie mis Auban en ubli,
de lui en teu manere la gloire descuvri :
purs estoit li airs e sanz nüe seri ;

* 1031 MS. *æn*

de un feu ki plus ert clers ke solailz de midi, 1060
un rais ki flamboie, ki du cel descendi,
sur la tumbe Auban se arestut fichi.
muntent e desendent chantant e esjoï
fol. 46b. li beus angeres du cel ki desclot* e uveri;
aguetes e pasturs paëns en unt garni, 1065
ki mut s'en esmervellent e mut sunt esbaï.
voient apertement li jovre e enchani
le sepulcre Auban, ke tut fu esclarci;
ben unt paëns les angles veü e eschoisi:
plus furent beus ke rose u ke n'est lis espani; 1070
e teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oïz:—
"Auban, ki pur Jesu en terre mort sufri,
martirs est glorïus curunez e fluri."
uns sarrazins des autres plus sages e hardi
parole primereins as autres entur li, 1075
e lur dist:—"citoiens, vesin, parent, ami!
entendez tuit vers moi ke jo vus lou e di.
grant tens avum les deus sarrazinois sivi;
si firent noz parentz ki mort sunt e purri,
fol. 46, vers. a. ki tuit vunt une part si Deus n'en eit merci, 1080
en la prisun d'enfer ki sunt enseveli:
si garde ne empernum si serrum nus ausi.
penance demenum, ke ne seium peri,
chescun endroit de soi, ço vus requor e pri,
tant cum en cest mund vivantz sumes* ci. 1085
querum ceu crestien ki Auban converti,
qui quist cum esgarez, ci ostel e abri;
ore pert ben k'il ne fu ne truan ne failli.
sa bunté tesmoinne,—ben sumes* certz de fi,—
Auban si deciples ki saufs est e gari.
le sen au maistre prove li deciples à ki 1090
en la grant seccheresce li airs obeï,
la terre, ki fruit ne herbe demi an ne rendi,
l'ewe, k'il nus sustrait, ki puis du munt sailli,
feu, ki à sa tumbe lut e resplendi,— 1095
fol. 46, vers. b. li quatre element tuit l'unt beu servi,
e du cel li angere joïus e esbaudi.
de sun gueredun est hautement seisi

* 1064 MS. *delclot.*—1085. 1089 MS. *sumus.*

ke il par martire en terre beu meri.
les deus ke servi ai, desore mais defi, 1100
k'à humein lignage sunt traitres enemi.
Jovin apertement e danz Phebun reni,
Neptun le marin, e Plutun l'ennerci ;
Jesu desore mais recleim, en lui me fi."
e cist communement respunent à un cri :— 1105
" e nus dïum autel, soium freres uni.
ne larrum pur poür ja de brant furbi
ke soium de s'amur desturnez ne flecchi."
entrejurez sunt e lur foi unt plevi·
ke il lur emprise ne larrunt pur nulli. 1110
atant unt droit vers Wales lur chemin acoilli.
fol. 39a. la croiz of eus portent ù fu le crucifi,—
li sancs Auban i pert aërs e endurci.
mil sunt mes ke li uns remist enmaladi,
ki par aventure de feblesce enpali ; 1115
morteu maladie le quor lui envaï,
eu chemin demura, en sujur atendi,
iluec geske Amphibal repeira, langui.

XXXII.

TANT vunt li citoien par païs querant,
ke Amphibal unt truvé en Wales prechant, 1120
grantz vertuz fesant e paëns baptizant.
cist ki la croiz porte l'ad salué avant,
" amis," dist il, " Jesus te gard li tut poisant !
pur lui, pri, soiez ore vers nus atendant.
tuit fuimes citoiens e riches e menant 1125
de Verolame, ù herbergez ches Auban fustes, quant
passastes par Brettainne d'orient venant.
fol. 39b. de ço ke est puis avenu, vus ere voirs disant.
Auban feistes guerpir la lei Tervagant,
e le baptizas si tu l'es recordant ; 1130
encusez fustes andui à un cruël tirant.
Auban, ki en fu garniz par un sun bien voillant,
d'iluec vus cunveia ben devant l'enjurnant ;
sa robe vus duna bruidée d'or lusant,
vostre croiz retenir de vus avoit le grant. 1135
Auban en l'endemein pris fu de meintanant ;

ben recunust le ovre, ne ren ne fu celant.
enprisunez fu puis sis mois en un tenant:
dimi an n'en la terre ne pluveit tant ne quant,
dunt damage encurumes unc à nul jur tant. 1140
perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paisant,
flestri e anentti quancke estoit verdoiant.
veimes ke par Auban fu cist maus tant durant;
fol. 39, vers. a. de chartre fu menez, tuz de la curt veant,
nupez* e megres e pales cum penant; 1145
creümes ke de sa emprise fust ja ben repentant,
mes raed fu e estable cum fer u aimant:
veintre ne flecchir nel pout hem vivant.
asez li ofrimes,—jüeus, argent, besantz,
mes il ne prisa tut un esperun vaillant. 1150
à mort estoit jugez e amenez avant,
dehors la cité vers solail levant.
au passer de un pund ù li flotz fu bruant,
sunt chaëth e peritz chevalers e sergantz;
quant Auban ad ço veü, s'a dit en suspirant:— 1155
'Deus, ki hom furmer deignas à tun semblant,
cel mal kar restorez!' es-le-vus relevant
e le flot tut secchi, dunt cist vunt Deu loant.
Aracle, un chevaler hardi e empernant,
k' Auban lié mena, loing engetta sun brant; 1160
à Jesu s'est duné des dunc en avant.
ne prisa mais noz deus à valur d'un gant:
batuz e debrisez e defulé e senglant
cum mort le lessames au pé du munt gisant.
veimes apres ço grant gent de sei laburant: 1165
par la prière Auban est surse du pendant
funtainne freide e clere à grant ruissel curant.
li uns le disoient, (mes faus cuntruvant,)
ke ço fu la vertu du solail raant,
ke teu solaz nus feseit ki l'alames vengant 1170
de ses enemis lui cuntredisant.
suz un arbruseu, ki eu munt fu cresant,
fu Auban decolez à genoilz Deu urant.
mes cist ki le feri ne s'en ala vantant:

* 1145 MS. *hupez.*

li oil li sunt chaët andui du chef errant, 1175
tantdi seisi sa croiz ù si sancs est parant.
fol. 39, vers. b. kar plusurs entendimes e ne estoium dutant
ke Jesus est e cel e terre guvernant,
e Auban of lui cum si leal servant.
la nuit proceinne apres, un rais du cel lusant 1180
sur la tumbe Auban resplendi descendant;
angeres i aparurent à clere voiz chantant:—
"martirs est glorïus Auban eu cel regnant."
nus tut ço veimes ke m'oëz recuntant.
veez ci la croit Auban, ke il au muriant 1185
teinst en sun sanc demeine de sun cors esculant.
pur ço nus assemblames tuit en un acordant;
mil sumes par numbre e vus sul demandant,
mes ke un suls i faut malade sugurnant,
pur l'amur Jesu de ki vas sermunant, 1190
pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
cum funt cist autre tuit, batesme demant.
clers es e apris l'as en tes livres lisant:
à sauvacium di nus k'est apendant;
pretz sumes tuit à fere à quor baud e joiant. 1195
de fere santz feintise partut le tuen cumant
ne larrum pur losenge, ne pur mort manaçant,
ne pur trespassables richesces promettant.
gariz est k'en cest mund pur Deu sun sanc espant:
ki resortist pur mort n'est pas verai amant." 1200

XXXIII.

QUANT teinte eu sanc Auban la croiz les veit tenir,
bien set de li l'estoire unt cunté sanz mentir;
Amphibal lors gette de parfund un suspir;
de gendre e de lermer ne se puet retenir,
e dist:—"croiz glorïuse! croiz ki tant desir? 1205
croiz plus desirable k'esmeraude u safir!
croiz tant glorïuse! quant jo te remir,
bien me deit d'Auban le gentil suvenir,
ki par lui trespassant me deingnat acuillir,
fol. 40a. e à si grant honur en sun palois tenir; 1210
tant deboneirement e amer e cherir,

de sa robe ebruusdée honurer e vestir
pur moi de mes enemis morteus garantir;
m' ensegnement nun pas sulement oïr,
mes à mes cumanz tant leument obeïr, 1215
k'il ne les vout unc enfreindre ne guerpir,
ne pur lunge prisun fauser ne flecchir,
ne pur sun cors livrer* à torment e murir.
ore vus requor e pri, ai! glorïus martir,
grantez mei, par ta aïe, par martire venir 1220
au grant gueredun dunt Deu te plut seisir.
proiez lui, ki te vout sun segrei descuverir
e* par avisiun tei à lui cunvertir,
k'il m'ottreit par sa grace ceste vie finir,
par peine e repruver e pur lui mort sufrir; 1225
fol. 40b. e par esample de vus gloire du cel merir,
k'à vostre cumpainnie, dunt tant ai eü desir,
me doinst Deus ateindre sanz fin u resortir.
e vus, citoiens gentilz, à keus plest eschoisir
Jesu le fiz Marie, e Mahummet lenquir, 1230
plest vus dunc amer sanz fauser u trahir,
e cum Deu recunustre e leaument servir?"
e cist respunent tuit:—"oil! sanz repentir!
ne larrum pur les testes duner au brand ferir,
pur losengerie, pur duns ne pur blandir." 1235
quant les ot Amphibal ço de quor geïr,
un sermun lur ad fait, ki mut lur plut oïr,
de la trinité ke crere sanz faillir
cuvent à crestien, si il ne veut perir.
e cist respunent:—"sire, tut à vostre pleisir." 1240
lors les ad baptizé pur la loi acumplir.

XXXIV.

fol. 40, vers. a. TOST est à Verolame venüe la nuvele,
dunt li princes espris de ire art e restencele;
ki ses hummes e amis e ses privez apele.
"seignurs," dist il, "cist maus mut surt e renuvele, 1245
dunt l'onur des deus suvereins ja besille e chancele,
par un clergastre avolez ki par terres sautele,

* 1218 MS. *liver.*—1223 MS. *a.*

nupez e depanez, vestuz de viu gunele,
mes plus set d'enchantement, d'art, e de favele,
ke ne set de tanailles fevre ki martele. 1250
de Marie va prechant, une simple ancele
ki enfanta e nurri Jesu de sa mamele,
e apres l'enfantement remist mere e pucele.
si fiz est Deus e hem, ço dit, ço est la lei faiele.
e cist Deus k'en paraïs fist hom masle e femmele. 1255
puis* devint hem e mort sufri en croiz dure e cruële:
la prophecie d' anciens ço conferme e saele.
mes trufle est e contruvure, fable à rote u viele,
ne fait plus à creire k'au vent k'en l'air ventele;
fol. 40, vers. b. kar cum autres morteus furent andui cist e cele. 1260
dunt fei ke dei Palladei e Diëne la bele,
ki prechera desore mais de cele lei nuvele,
acurer frai u enfrundrer de teste u de cervele.
e ceu tafur, si quis deüst estre de ci k'à Burdele,
prendre le frai e fors sacher du ventre la buële. 1265
kar tant cum vif, e estriu puis bailler pur munter sele,
Jesu ne aürai pur ki ne doins une cenele.
à vus cunsel sur ço demant ma gent k'estes loiele."

XXXV.

SARRAZINS respunent:—"ne vus devum celer,
le deshonur noz deus le larrum de venger. 1270
mil citoien nus faillent, ki au clerc d'utre mer
se sunt alié, ço dient messager,
noz veisins e amis e parentz k'eümes cher.
mut serra la perte grant sanz restorer,
si nus ne les pöum à maisun reamener. 1275
mais nus i irrum, s'il vus plaist cumander,
par promesse u manace lur quers reapeler,
fol. 41a. u par largement tresor abaunduner;
e si trestut ço ne puet aver mester,
tuz tuërum à glaive sanz nul esparniër." 1280
e respund li princes:—"mut me plest cist voler."
lors ad mandé sa gent, centeines e miller,
e cumande k'en Wales tuit aillent sanz targer
ceste grant busoinne sanz delai achever;

* 1256 MS. *pus.*

e cist s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener, 1285
à penuncel levé, ù unt fait aparer
le solail e la lune ki lur plut aürer.
or portent e argent en cofres à sumer,
pur duner si par el ne poënt espleiter.
ne finent à jurnées tut serré chevaucher; 1290
si unt le clerc truvé par querre e demander,
prechant e baptizant, ke ço fu sun mester.
cist ki les autres guie parole premer,
si ad dit par grant ire:—"vassal pautener!
k'alez vus simple gent par barat enganer, 1295
fol 41b. ki ne se sevent de tes sortz garder.
mes si veuz estre quites de mort e repruver,
desdi ke tu dit as par tes gas cuntruver,
ke peüsum of les noz k'i sunt, repairer
sanz plus aver par vus travail e desturber. 1300
del avoir vus en frum mut largement duner.
si ço nun, par la mort tuz lur cuvent passer;
n'a cist ki decolez ne seit du brand d'acer.
dunée est la sentence, sacez, sanz returner."
li un des crestiens plus ferms e plus enter 1305
respunt pur Amphibal sanz verité celer,
e dist:—"mut cunussez petit cest prude ber,
à ki tu cumences tant viument à tencer,
k' ami est le Deu verai ki nus plut tuz criër;
ço purrez vus, espoir, devant vespre espruver 1310
par aucun langurus garir e restorer.
vus ne savez mie sa vertu ne poër
ne ses grantz vertuz e mesure e saver:
fol. 41, vers. a. 'cist se fert ki ne veit,' dit hem en repruver.
ne place à Jesu ki tut ad à guiër 1315
de sun enseignement ke nus puissez sevrer *
par duns ne par turment ne par mort menacer.
plus devum pur Jesu murir desirer
k'en cest mund princes curunez regner:
ço est nostre sentence k'esta sanz ja fauser. 1320
mais si estre volez of nus parcener
de la joie du ciel dunt quor ne puet penser,
guerpir vus cuvent Mahum, e recever
batesme of nus, pur voz maus espurger."

* 1316 MS. *sever*.

quant ço ouent sarrazins, n'i out ke curucer; 1325
lors sachent les espées sanz plus demurer,
de parent u veisin sanz merci aver,
fiz, frere, nevu, d'ocire e detrencher,
ki oient une voiz pur eus recunforter:—
fol. 41, vers. b. "venez, li mien ami, ki ai à soudeër, 1330
saisiz ja en serrez cum loial chevaler."
ço ouent sarrazins, li glut adverser;
tant sunt il plus crüeus e plus fier
ke tut dient ke 'ço est par sortz au sarmuner;
tant aprist nigromant kant il ert escoler, 1335
l'eir fait à sun talent rebundir e suner.'
li autre volenters muerent certz de luër;
premers voisist estre ki est li darrener.
d'une part, veissez les uns decoler,
d'autre, esbuëler, ocire, e desmenbrer, 1340
abatre e detrencher, as chevaus defuler:
n'est hom ki n'en peüst grant pieté aver.
tant cum li pere au fiz la plaie va bender,
li frere li curt sure ki le vent esmanker.
de ceste* cumpainnie, ki tant fist à loër, 1345
fol. 42a. ne failli rundement* ke n'i eüst mil enter
ke un sul ki remist malade en un senter.
tut ço veit Amphibal ki plure e gent de quoer;
ne puet sanz martire les martirs regarder,—
cist sunt martir de cors, cist de quor duluser,— 1350
mes à Deu les presente, ki les deigne apeler,
e cist s'en vunt eu ciel sanz fin demurer:
li angere les cunveient ki haut chantent e cler
'gloire e loënges,' pur joie demener.—
quant paëns unt ocis tuz sanz nul passer, 1355
plus crüeus e irez ke n'est urs u sengler,
senglantz cum lïun k'à proie est devurer,
Amphibal unt seisi sanz sei amesurer;
tut unt retté à lui cest mortel encumbrer.
les braz li unt lié pur lui plus grever; 1360
jurent Jovin lur deu li plus haut k'est sanz per,
fol. 42b. ne se desjunerunt—nis de un disner—
einz ke à Verolame aient fait mener
le clerc, par* unt lur deus mut purrunt paër;

* 1345 MS. *cest.*—1346 MS. *rundemement.*—1364 MS. *part.*

cum sacrifice eu temple par devant lur auter. 1365
'à la plus cruële mort k'em purra deviser
ocire le ferum, pur autres chastiër.'

XXXVI.

DEUS, ki ne met pas les suens en ubbliance,
einz les honure tuz jurs, cherist e avance
ki lui eiment e en lui unt amur e esperance. 1370
les cors ki ne estoient de nule cunussance,
decolez, esbuëlez de espée u de lance,
beus devenent e enters sanz nule demurance;
les menbres lur sunt restorez, pez e braz sanz faillance.
li sancs, k'avant les cors out teint, de leit ad ja semblance; 1375
les cors plus blancs ke de chemise n'est girun ne mance,
ke cunustre les pout hom sanz faille u dutance:
fol. 42, vers. a. queus jovres, queus veuz, queus gentil de nesance,
queus petiz, queus maëns, queus grantz de cresance,—
unc plus beus ne estoient jur puis lur enfance. 1380
li enemi Jesu en unt e envie e pesance,
e si ami ki ço unt veü, ne sunt pas en balance:
ki en Jesu creit ki cist la dreite creance.

XXXVII.

UN autre ad Deus pur ses martirs fait miracle e vertu:
par sun cumant est du desert un grant lu venu, 1385
e un aigles of lui ki à terre est desendu;
les cors unt as gentilz martirs gardé e defendu,
k'il n'unt nis un des cheveuz entamé ne perdu:
l'egle oiseus enchace e les bestes li lu.
teu merveille en terre ne fu unc mais veü, 1390
ki li lu du bois, ne saûl ne peü,
e li aigles raveinner, ki sunt ja devenu
gardeins de morticine par la force Jesu.
fol. 42, vers. b. quant cist de la terre la merveille unt veü,
les cors unt honuré, reduté e cremu, 1395
ke il avant urent en despit eü;
à Deu en unt graces e mercis rendu
de teu miracle k'en lur terre lur est aparu.

sepulture aturnent e à chescun sarcu,
en sueires les unt e mis e encusu; 1400
e en escrit unt mis le numbre e retenu,
k'en lunge remembrance seit escrit e leü:
nuef centz e nunante nuef la summe ad cuntenu.

XXXVIII.

MUT en sunt curucez li sarrazin cruël,
plus ke leonesse ki pert sun léuncel; 1405
de cest travail si grant ke unc n'avoient tel
tut rettent Amphibal le clerc orientel.
pris l'unt e seisi cum li lu fait aignel;
les meins li unt lié à crüeuté e duël.
fol. 43a. juré unt Mahomet e lur grantz deus de cel: 1410
de cheval n'osterunt ne sele ne panel,
ne dormirunt chucez en lit suz lincel,
ne mangerunt à table, n'en tente, n'en ostel,
s'averunt à Verolame lur cité naturel,
vif u mort, mené lur enemi mortel; 1415
à Phebun le durrunt, si en frunt feste anuël,
sacrifice agreable plus ke buef u torel.
li paën sunt grant pueple cum sumuns à cenbel
d'envaïr ost arei u cité u chastel.
n'a cist ki n'est muntez palefrei bon e bel, 1420
chaçur, u fort runcin, u grant destrer* ignel,—
mes sul i est à pé li precheür Amphibel,
sanz chauceüre e nuz tut fors d'un mantel.
devant eus funt cure le gentil juvencel,
escrient e l'ahüent plus viument k'un chaël; 1425
fol. 43b. aler le sumunent de lance e de cutel.
li chemins ferrez aspre e deshuël
l'alasse e l'ensenglante des plantes la pel,—
li sancs en curt raant cum ewe de ruissel;
doillant li sunt li nerf e tut veins li cervel. 1430
mes quancke il pur Deu suefre plus li est duz ke mel,
despuis ke à Auban aproce le seint martir nuvel,
of ki estre desire, k'il ne va querant el.

* 1421 MS. *dester.*

XXXIX.

LI languerus ki par chemin suspris de maladie
remist, ki ses cumpainnuns sivre ne pout mie, 1435
quant veit Amphibal venir, à haute voiz s'escrie :—
" Amphibal ! ami Jesu ki ciel e terre guie,
pité te preinne de moi ki peris sanz aïe !"
la rute des sarrazins de criër le chastie,
pur tant ne laist cist ke ses criz ne eshauce e multiplie ; 1440
" de Verolame sui," ço dit, " la cité enrichie,
fol. 43, vers. a. ki me sui del tut duné à Jesu fiz Marie.
despuis k'Auban decolé fu à la espée furbie,
pur ki fere deingna Deus vertuz en ceste vie,
e apres la mort du cors, pur l'alme esclarcie. 1445
assemblame pur ço gent en une cumpainnie,
vis nus fu, n'est autre Deu for cist k'en Sulie
en croiz murut pur delivrer* nus d'enfernal baillie ;
pur ki Auban haut martirs* est, quei k'envïus die.
mil fumes d'iluec esmeüz en une cunestablie, 1450
of la croiz k'eu sanc Auban fu teinte e flurie,
pur aver de vus batesme, ki la gent seintifie.
suspris de langur remis en ceste voie haïe ;
le cors m'est feble e anienti, la char pal e flestrie.
bien croi, si tu requers pur moi, ta priëre ert oïe." 1455
Amphibal pieté en ad, vers lui s' enhumilie,
e Jesu mut humblement pur lui requert e prie.
atant es-vus s'angoisse tute s'en est partie ;
seins est e tut delivres, dunt cist mut l'enmercie,
fol. 43, vers. b. e le grant poër Jesu lot e glorifie ; 1460
dunt n'a nul des sarrazins ki ne (voille u nun) die :—
" mut est li Deus as crestiens de grant seignurie,
ki lie k'à pleisir li vent e ki li plest, deslie."

XL.

PRES sunt de Verolame, ja veient les mureus,
ede lur temples e paleis, tureles e kerneus ; 1465
àune pleinne se arestéent ki vertz fu e jïeus.

* 1448 MS. *deliver.*—1449 MS. *matirs.*

iluec se reposent les sarrazins crüeus,
deslacent aventailles, heumes e chapeus.
mes repos n'i avoit entre eus suls Amphibeus ;
si cors est las, mais sis bons quors tut frois est e nuveus, 1470
de la busoingne Jesu faire cum sis hem leus.
e dist:—" gentilz chevalers, par quei estes vus teus,
ke vus diables enfernaus reclamez pur Deus,
ki à sun semblant fist nus tuz morteus?
tant mar fustes nez en cest mund corporeus!— 1475
trop par estes crüeus, durs, desnatureus.
mais duz e debonaires est Deus e dreitureus;
fol. 44a. il tuz vus apele cum pastur ses aigneus.
les pecchurs repentantz sunt ses especieus ;
de teus en unt grant joie li angre espiriteus." 1480
atant se sunt duné à Deu li plusur de eus,
pur Jesu decolez, ki ore regnent es cels.
adunc se sunt muntez li uns des juvenceus,
ki destrers avoient plus fortz e plus igneus,
e sunt à Verolaime venuz à lur osteus, 1485
dire ke est venuz li traitre orienteus
ki tant ad gent trahi par ses sermuns desleus.

XLI.

QUANT cist unt la nuvele d' Amphibal oï
par ki unt perdu Auban lur bon ami
e lur parent à lui atrait e asoti, 1490
mut sunt de grant joie refait e esbaudi,
kar hautement ço dient, 'vengé serunt de li.'
mais un de eus l'aventure cunta e descuvri;
ke cist pur ki furent tuit sumuns e bani,
tant furent en errur entrez e endurci, 1495
e à Jesu duné ki mort en croiz sufri,
pur tut l'or de Damas ne fusent resorti:
" nus en fumes irez e dolent e mari,
e les detrenchames tuz au brand furbi."
quant cist l'und entendu, mut funt grant noise e cri, 1500
en lermes e grant duel lur joie converti.
dist chescun lermant :—" las ! pur quei nasqui ?
fiz, frere, nevu, ai ! tant mar vus vi.

frarins sumes e suls e tuz enorfani.
eu desert gisez cum charoinne guerpi ; 1505
n'estes en sarcuz posez ne enseveli.
oisel te devurent e lu ensauvagi.
tant mar reclamas le deu k'en croiz pendi !
cist nigromanciens ki ja passa par ci
par ses enchauntements* ces grantz maus nus basti. 1510
chers deus celestiens, ki tant avum servi,
pernez ent vengance de ceu tafur failli !"
fol. 44b. pleurent e weimentent li jovre e enveilli,
lur cheveus decirent, lur dras unt derami ;
maudient Amphibal le precheür, par ki 1515
tant sunt de lur parentz destruit e maubailli.
mais quant la gent paëne lur gref pleinte entendi,
dient :—" esmesurez vus, kar n'est pas si
cum vus le quidez, beus duz amis cheri.
kar ne sunt pas, sacez, ne perdu, ne peri ; 1520
à honur sunt e gloire eu ciel acoilli.
puis ke les eümes truvez e eschoisi,
e une part par eus tuz severez e parti,
mut furent manacez, deproiez e blandi :
n'eüssum un de eus flecchi pur un val d'or empli ; 1525
dunc les oceismes sanz pieté e merci,
mais chescun de eus de murir avant se purofri :
pesa al darreinner k'il tant fu esparni.
veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri,
tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi. 1530
li sancs cum un roiseus es plainnes se espaundi.
atant de Jesu la gloire resplendi ;
une voiz oïsmes, chescun ben l'entendi :—
' venez, mi chevaler, ki bien m'avez servi,
desore of moi serrez en paraïs fluri. 1535
pur turmentz corporeus ki ja sunt acumpli,
le regne averez du ciel ki jamais n'ert fini.'
nus en estoium e liez e esjoï,
ke Deus n'avoit mie mis les noz en* ubli.
gurent par ces champs defulez e guerpi ; 1540
n'i peüst hem cunustre privé ne estrangi,—
Jesus les restora, bien soiez certz de fi,

* 1510 MS. *enchauntement*.—1539 MS. *e*.

cum si il geüsent tuz vifs, enters, seins e gari;
li sancs k'avant les teint, plus ke laitz emblanchi.
nus les cuntasmes tuz à cert cunte establi, 1545
e feimes enbrever à arrement nerci :
mil cors i truvasmes* mais ke un sul i failli.
fol. 44, vers. a. as cors garder vunt un grant lu enchani,
de chens ne d'autres bestes ke nul ne fust blesmi,—
e uns aigles, ki d'oiseus les cors bien defendi. 1550
cist k'avant les urent mut despit e haï,
à honur les unt ja en sarcuz acoilli.
si en devum tuit estre de joie repleni,
ke Deus en ad des noz à sun uoes tant seisi."

XLII.

RESPUNENT li paën, dient veraiment:— 1555
" mut est cist Jesus de grant enseignement,
ki ceus ki en lui croient de huntage defent.
li clercs ki de lui preche, ki vint del orient,
ne fait pas à despire cum meint quide e entent.
si il fust boiseür, ne feist, men escient, 1560
des cors detrenchez teu mescinement;
par tant le pöum bien saver apertement :
verai est sanz dutance li suen prechement."
quant ot ço li princes ki i estoit present,
tut est enflambez de ire e mautalent; 1565
tant par est irascuz, à pou de ire ne fent.
si a dit, cum losengers ki sun errur defent:—
" cist faus enginneür tant saet d'enchantement,
cum nuls dire purra,—nel croi plus ke vent.
ki bien de lui dira, u à ces mais entent, 1570
faus pauteners ki nus mentent uvertement,
fei ke dei Phebum ki en tut le mund resplent,
il en perdera le cief par jugement.
plus est fous ke beste ki les ot e i assent;
mes par Jovin ki guie terre e firmament, 1575
trop dure cist baratz, trop dure cist turmentz,
trop nus ad fait damage, trop nus ad toleit gent;
uncore fra il plus, si il vive lungement.

* 1547 MS. *truvas*.

cist clers de puteire, damage est k'il ne pent.
mais plus ne mangera jamais de la dent, 1580
ke il ne cunpere cest ovre cherement.
jo en prendrai sanz delai si haut vengement,
fol. 44, vers. b. cum de itel felun traitre prendre apent.''
lores fait criër real cumandement
en la cité, e partut ù sun poër s'estent, 1585
ke ' tuz cum il aiment lur vie e tenement,
bien armez le sivent là ù il aler tent.'
à ceste sumunse nuls ne remaint ne atent.
tant i a gent, li chemins nes cumprent ;
mut nepurquant se penent d'aler hastivement : 1590
blasmez fu li darreinner e ki d'aler fu lent.
li uns de eus s'en vunt par un adrescement,
ki pur tost venir poinnent ignelement.
Amphibal unt truvé, ki à sermun entent
entur lui crestiens nuveus plus de cent, 1595
k'à Jesu se sunt duné nuvelement.
mes quant cist le voient, grant ire les esprent ;
lores l'unt seisi e pris e despoillé viument,
e le unt turmenté cum diable les aprent.

XLIII.

UN peel en terre afichent li paien criminal, 1600
e la buële en sachent du ventre Amphibal,
cum lïun ki desire char de cors bestial.
au peel l'unt ataché à grant turment cural ;
les meins li unt lié, duné resne à cheval,
nel lessent reposer ne nul liu prendre estal, 1605
entur le pel l'enchacent cum à chemin jurnal.
de lances e cuteus e gros bastun poinnal
ferent, batent e poinnent cist pautener vassal,
ke tut est esculé l'entrail corporal.
des verges l'unt batu ke li sancs raa aval, 1610
cum fait de la funtainne li roisseus cursal :
teinte en a la peitrine, le dos e flaunc costal.
li martirs ki pense du rei esperital,
ki pur ses serfs sauver, devint hom mortal,
liër se lessa cum larrun desloial 1615

à un piler, e batre sun seint cors real ;
à curune de espines pur chapel capital,
fol. 45a. en croiz le pendirent li Giu desloial.
" ai !" dist Amphibal, " n'est pas cist turment tal
cum Deus pur moi sufri, n'est de loing paringal." 1620
lors se rejoïst cum se il n'ust unc mal ;
dunt paien se curucent, li fil Belial :
ne virent la merveille en cest mund temporal.

XLIV.

IL en sunt plus aegre de li turmenter,
de batre e de rebatre e de cuteus naverer. 1625
nel volent parocire, mais lungement pener ;
tele est lur ire e lur voler pur ses turmentz dubler,
pur murir e remurir e lunges duluser.
e cist ne fine de urer e Jesu merciër,
k'il le tenc digne pur li teu peines endurer. 1630
aidunc plusurs de eus, ke Deus plust sauver,
à Jesu se rendirent de bon e verai quoer.
dient à haute voiz, n'unt cure de celer :—
" nus reclamun Jesu ki fist e terre e mer,
e refusum Mahum sanz jamais returner. 1635
fol. 45b. Amphibal ! ami Deu ki tut ad à guiër,
nus véum ja la gloire ke Deus vus veut duner ;
kar requerez Jesum, k'en séum parcener !"
quant ot ço li princes, n'i out ke curucer,
cumande sanz delai trestuz ceus decoler. 1640
li paien les detrenchent tuz au brant d'acer,
veant Amphibal, ki cumence à precher,
e ceus en la creance Jesu cunfermer ;
" alez," dist il, " martirs ! alez, leus chevaler !
al haut rei de gloire, sun regne recever." 1645
" hai !" dist un sarrazin, " tres cruël pautener,
tant mar nus as oui fait cest mortel encumbrer ;
tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber,
ki ne se sevent de tes laçuns garder ;
n'estes las ne saûl de Jesu langetter, 1650
deceivre simple gent e par diz enganer.
tu sul es acheisun de cest grant mal plener :

mil en avum ja mort ui sanz esparniër,
fol. 45, vers. a. k'au deu crucifié par vostre sermuner
tuit sunt abanduné, peri sanz recuverer. 1655
morz es e maubailli, ne purrez eschaper ;
tuit sunt ti enemi ki tu* veiz ci ester.
ore fai ke te dirai, se ferez grant saver :
desdi ke tu dit as pur la gent enginner,
reni Jesu ki Giu oserent encroër, 1660
e recleim noz grantz deus ki tant sunt de poër ;
tu les as curucé par tun grant nunsaver,—
tu en purras granz ben e honur cunsirer,
terres e tresor de argent e de or cler ;
pardun purrez aver, si tu les voilz proier ; 1665
de tes morteus plaies te purrunt mesciner,
e ceus ki par tei ci sunt morz, resusciter."
respund Amphibal quant l'ad oï parler :—
"entenc," dist il, "vers moi, paën adverser !
en pecches mut, e menz, quant te oï tes deus priser, 1670
kar ne vaut lur poisance un butun d'eglenter.
fol. 45, vers. b. sul Deu puet les morz à vie reapeler,
e mun cors, si li plest, garir e reestorer.
diable, ki servez e vus plaist aürer,
mort sanz parmurir sufrent el puis de enfer ; 1675
là est lur mansiun tuz jurs sanz fin aver,
ù est grant tenebrur, nuit sanz enjurner,
feu ki pas ne esteint, verm k'em ne puet tuër.
là cuvendra il trestuz ceus demurer,
en cest mund ki obeïssent à lur mauvois voler : 1680
parjure e mescreant, desdeingnant Deu amer,
avoutre e homicide, li felun guerroier,
of lur deus lur apent en enfer sujurner.
là te cuvendra of les dampnez aler,
si tu ne guerpis tes deus sanz demurer, 1685
e Jesu reclamer ki prest est tuz sauver.
tant cum il lui plest espace otroier,
retraire te cuvent e par tens cumencer ;
kar la franchise Deu ne puet nuls parcunter:
fol. 48a. les pecchurs repentanz acoilt sanz reprover, 1690
les braz ad estenduz tuz tens pur embracer.

* 1657 MS. *te*.

par batesme te lou tes pecchez espurger :
ço est la porte par unt cuvent eu cel entrer,
ço fait hom renaistre e tut renuveler.
e vus lou par tens de vus purvoier, 1695
ke ne soiez del tut peri par trop targer."

XLV.

Co oient sarrazin ki estoient envirun,
5 fremissent e flamboient cum saerpent u dragun ;
lors tuit i acurent à un voler commun,
de peres l'agraventent, de zuche e de perrun, 1700
le cors brisent e batent, de mace e de bastun,
ke tut est debrisé du frund gesc'au talun.
e cist, cum il estoit en mortel passiun,
vers lu ciel regarde e fait sa oraisun.
al destre sun pere veit ester Jesun, 1705
des angles entur li une grant legiun.
regarde e veit entrê Auban sun cumpainnun :
" ai ! " dist il, " martir, ai ! gentil barun,
fol. 48b. regardez moi* ki sui en tel mortel prisun.
jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus nun ; 1710
requerez Deu k'il mei par sa redempciun
part doinst of vus là mund en cele regiun,
ù est vie sanz mort, pais sanz cuntenciun ;
e m'enveit de angeres consolaciun,
ke ne me flecchissent cist mescreant felun, 1715
ne part ne eient de moi fiz de perdiciun,
ke se peinent de mettre mei à confusiun
par abanduner al enfernal Mahun."
atant es-vus deus angeres ki de lur mansiun
desendent, k'erent plus blancs ke cheinsil ne cotun, 1720
u quant se espanist lis en sa saisun.
ces i enveit Deus à sun loial champiun,
lui recunforter en tribulaciun.
une voiz ki reahaite mut sa entunciun
ot :—" ui receverez pur tun travail guerdun : 1725
of Auban tun deisciple seisi serras du dun

* 1709 MS. *mo.*

ki garde n'a de fu, de verm, ne de larrun."
fol. 48, vers. a. de la voiz se effréent li sarrazin glutun ;
lors le delapident trestuit à bandun,
navrent e defulent à chevaus de randun. 1730
l'alme atant s'en ist de sa charnel maisun,
angeres eu ciel la portent à grant processiun.

XLVI.

ATANT surt une noise e un estrif mut grant,
e s'entrecunbatent li paien mescreant.
kar cist ki quis l'avoient e truvé prechant, 1735
e reamené de Wales, juré eürent avant
par lur deus—Phebum, Mahum e Tervagant,
k'il tuit amerroient le clerc mort u vivant
à Verolaime lur cité, e là, lur gent veant,
pené l'ociroient: tel fu lur cuvenant. 1740
mes li prince feluns, ki les vint encuntrant,
ne vout tant atendre, tant par fu ardant.
e si le purvit dunc Deus li tut poisant
ke tuit fussent parjuré li traitre senglant,
ne lur voler feisent cist pautener tirant. 1745
fol. 48, vers. b. lores cumence li bruit, e un estur pesant ;
de maces e cuteus e de lance e de brant
ferent nafrent e traient. atant
un crestien le cors au martir vaillant
sustrait, ke sarrazin ne erent apercevant, 1750
si fu la presse grant e mortel nepurquant;
puis mist le cors en terre, en sarcu avenant,
e ses cumpainnuns martirs k'erent obeïsant
à la lei crestiene dunt li clers fu prechant.
les cors ad enterré suz bleste verdoiant, 1755
ke ne les devurassent bestes n'oisel volant:
Deus li rende l'onur, ki fist solail raant!
les martirs sunt en gloire el regne permenant,
e li paën felun el fu d'enfer puant,
s'il ne estoient el siecle puis verai repentant. 1760
" martir glorïus! jo vus quoer e demant
ke nus—ceus k'en cest mund vus sunt honurant,
servant e ami e vostre bien voillant,

fol. 49a. soiez cuntre diable lur escu e guarant—
ke sauf soium ! si en dient ' amen !' veil e enfant." 1765

XLVII.

GRANT fu la bataille, meint en i out blescé,
meint mort e defulé, maubailli e nafré ;
Deus prent de eus vengance k'il tant unt guerroié.
un des grantz merveilles ki unc fust recunté
fist Deus pur Amphibal sun martir alosé : 1770
n'i out ki l'ust mesdit u mesfait de gré,
ke il ne fust du cors cuntrait, defiguré
de visage u de braz u de main u de pé,
desvé* u avoglé u mort u mahainné ;
ki avant fu chevaler preuz e alosé, 1775
ore est un cuntraitz u purpris de maufé ;
lur menbres sunt destuers, desjointz e esluissé,
les buches traversent, li oil sunt reversé,
les langes lur ardent, li doi sunt replié.
de la cité li princes tost s'en est aragé. 1780
apris unt, n'a mester à nul de mere né,
fol. 48b. en terre guerroier le rei de majesté ;
ne se pout nul vanter ki iluec eüst esté,
ke sanz grant vengement le eüst deshonuré,
e ses martirs gentilz k'il unt à mort livré. 1785
tost s'espaunt la nuvele par trestut le regné ;
ne puet mais le poër Jesu estre celé.
cist k'en oient parler, al oil l'unt esgardé ;
trestuit à une voiz en unt Deu mercié,
à Jesu se rendent tuit cist de la cité, 1079
lur temples e auters à lui abaunduné,
lur deus, mais diables, de mailz unt depecé ;
mut en sunt repentant, k'il les unt tant amé.
pleinent lur ancesurs ki sunt ja devié,
qui tant les unt servi ; hai ! tant sunt maluré, 1795
kar ore sunt en enfer à tut dis damné.
la croiz Jesu aürent à grant humilité,
e lui tuit aürent k'en croiz murut pené,

* 1774 MS. *deeve.*

e nus reinst par sa mort d'enfernal poësté.
fol. 49, vers. a. bien unt ja recunu sa haute deïté, 1800
e ke de virgne prist en terre humanité.
cist est sires* de terre e du cel estoillé ;
bien geisent ke il a dreitureument uvré.
baptizer se funt tuit el nun de trinité,
guerpissent lur errurs e maus e vanité, 1805
pernent confessiun de folie e pecché,
penance demeinent, e sunt à Rumme alé,
de la lei crestiene pur estre endoctriné,
mustrer al apostoille tute la verité,
cum Deus par sa vertu les a revisité. 1810

XLVIII.

Ci parole cist sarrazins cunvers ki estoit presenz à tutes cestes aventures e tut mist en escrit ; ke puis fu translaté en latin, e apres ço fu translaté de latin en rumantz.

fol. 49, vers. a. JO, ki à ceu tens estoie mescreant sarrazin,
de ceste estoire vi le cumençail e fin,
despuis ke Auban reçut en sun palois perrin
sun oste Amphibal, trespassant pelerin,
gesk'à tant k'il furent mis en sarcu marbrin, 1815
of les paëns estoie de la loi Apolin,
Pallaide, e Diëne, e Phebun, e Jovin,
ki sunt dampné diable en enfer susterin,
(mes le honur Jesu crest, e cist vunt en declin ;)
la geste ai, cum la vi, escrit en parchemin. 1820
uncore vendra le jur, ben le di e devin,
la estoire ert translatée en franceis e latin.
ne sai autre language fors le mien barbarin,
mais fei ke doi porter lui ki fist d'ewe vin,
ne i deise fauseté pur tut l'or Costentin. 1825
à Jesu me sui rendu cum mi veisin ;
fol. 50a. desore penant deveng e preng burdun fresnin,

* 1802 MS. *est sire est sires.*

nupez sanz chauceüre de cordewon caprin,
pur esclavine eschaung mun peliçun d'ermin.
ne dormirai au vespre ù jo lief au matin, 1830
si là k'en nief me mette au procein port marin ;
passerai Mun Giu, le roiste munt alpin,
vers Rumme la cité tendrai droit le chemin,
as Romeins nunciër, le pueple cesarin,
kancke ai veü e oï jo peccheres orphanin, 1835
en l'eille ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelin ;
pur Auban ki l'ad teinte premers de sanc rosin,
ki pur Deu decolé fu du brand acerin,
musterai i mun livre escrit en veeslin ;
tesmoin averai of moi mein veillart e meschin. 1840
jo ne me os numer pur paiens de puslin
mes pecchur cupable, dolent, poure e frarin.
batesme i requorai de quor verai e fin ;
à Jesu me abaundun, serf loial, enterrin,
e la estoire de Auban ci finis e termin. 1845

Ci finist li rumantz de l'estoire
de Seint Auban le premer martir
de Engletere, e de Seint Amphibal
e de ses cumpainnuns.

FINIS.

RUBRICS.*

fol. 29 rect., no rubric nor illustration.

fol. 29 vers., two illustrations, representing Amphibalus and his disciple Auban, both seated.

a. Amphibal cum clerc lettrez,
cunte à Auban cum Deu fu nez,
en croiz fu mis, puis [MS. *pus*] releva,
à la fin nus tuz jugera.

b. Auban l'ot, mes pas nel creit,
ço k'il cunte, ke voir seit;
de lui s'en part par mautalent.
la nuit obscure le susprent.

a. *candens absque nota quia mens erat huic bene lota,*
Albanum tota vocat hunc cognatio nota.

b. *Albanus quaerit quae gentis gratia dirae*
christicolam tulerit gentilia regna subire.

fol. 30 rect., no illustration.

a. *indicat Amphibalus quod item prohibere paratum*
posset nemo malus Christo sibi dante ducatum.

fol. 30 vers., Auban in bed;—his dream.

b. ci veit Auban en dormant
quancke Amphibal li dit avant.
li cors dort, mes l'alme veille,
k'eu ciel veit la grant merveille.

b. *nocte revelatur Albano visio grandis,*
quomodo damnatur salvans pro salvificandis.

fol. 31 rect., Auban in an adjacent room watching the behaviour of Amphibalus, who is kneeling before the Cross.

a. ci veit Auban par la fenestre
de Amphibal trestut sun estre.
mustrer li veut en bone fei
de sun sunge tut le segrei.

b. Amphibal la croiz aüre
à genoilluns, suspire e plure;
ne tresublie, ne dort ne summe,
ke il ne face sa custume. [*ve*[*neratur*;]

b. *laus tibi Christe datur; vigili prece crux*
omnia miratur Albanus quae spec[*ulatur*].

fol. 31 vers., A. kneeling before the cross which Apl. carries;—Apl. baptizing A., who is seen half naked in a tub.

a. là recunte Auban sun sunge;
par la croiz veit, n'est pas mençuenge.
Amphibal ne li cele mie
l'avisiun ke signifie.

b. Auban est ja baptizé
eu nun de la trinité.
Amphibal tut lui aprent
kancke à sauvaciun apent. [*tum,*

a. *praedicat Amphibalus cruce Christum virgine na-*
est qui vera salus mundi, mundasse reatum.

b. *ex aegro sospes fit verbis hospitis hospes*
dum credens sacri mundatur fonte lavacri.

fol. 32 rect., the Sarrazin watching the baptism;—informing the pagan prince of the perversion of A.

a. uns Sarrazins ki s'apaerceit,
tuz lur diz ot, e lur faitz veit,
ne larra k'il ne descuovre
à un prince trestut cest ovre.
k' Auban ad la lei paëne
guerpi pur la crestiëne,
de cest Sarrazin culvert
est encusez e descuvert.

a. *dum baptizatur tiro sacer, insidiatur*
haec qui rimatur quae devulgare paratur.

b. *non hoc protelat opus, at properanter h*[*anelat;*]†
custodi celat legum nihil; acta re[*velat.*]

fol. 32 vers., no rubric nor illustration.

fol. 33 rect., Apl. going off after exchanging dresses and leaving the cross with A.

a. à sun palois einz jur returne
Auban plurant dolent e murne.
Amphibal cum pelerin
vers Wales tent droit le chemin.

b. Amphibal ki en est garniz,
de la cité s'en est partiz.
Auban le cunveit ki plure;
la croiz retent, rent sa vesture.

b. *consilio cedit dum clericus urbe recedit*
villosam vestem linquens pro foedere testem.

fol. 33 vers., pagans discovering Auban kneeling.

a. [first couplet is totally obliterated.]
Auban truevent Sarrasin
nuz pez e à la croiz enclin.
pris l'unt; n'a cist de la rute
ki nel traie, u fere u bute.

a. *missi perveniunt ad civis tecta ministri,*
sed non inveniunt nisi tantum signa magistri.

b. *ostia confringunt Albani, brachia stringunt,*
vinclis impingunt, pugnis os sanguine tingunt.

fol. 34 rect., pagans dragging Auban.

b. Auban, li nuveus crestiens,
de ces pauteners paiens
est trait nuz pez par la chaucée

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* The French rubrics run along the top of the page; the Latin (hexameter couplets with cæsural and final rhymes,) are at the bottom; [a and b denote the right and left columns].

† The letters are quite obliterated; but there can be little doubt of the reading given, as M. Paris always writes *hanelare*, for *anhelare;* cf. Hist. Angl. vol. i. p. 124, p. 165, &c.

au temple, ù gent fu aünée.
b. *nudatusque pedes trahitur Titanis ad aedes,*
ut non auctori sed solis cedat honori.

fol. 34 vers., efforts of the pagans to persuade A. in presence of the prince to worship the image.

a. Auban, par commun cunseil,
au temple le deu du solail
est trait, ke il lur deu aüre ;
mes Auban de ço n'a cure.
b. ne puet li prince Auban flecchir
par manacer e par blandir,
k'il Jesu à clere voiz
ne cleime, ki murut en [MS. *in*] croiz.
a. *non prece sive minis latratibus ille caninis*
praefecti cedit nec Phoebo fractus obedit.

fol. 35 rect., scourging of A.

b. pur Deu suevre ci Auban
huntage, anguisse e hahan,
ki de ces pauteners glutuns
est batuz de peus e bastuns.
b. *martiris est caesa caro virgae verbere durae,*
stat tamen illesa fidei constantia purae.

fol. 35 vers., imprisonment of A ;—people dying for want of water.

a. mis est Auban en prisun ja ;
sis mois e plus i demura.
tant cum il fu en la prisun,
ne plut en ceste regiun.
b. la gent murt par la destresce
ki vent de la seccheresce.
flestrist foille e herbe en terre :
ne sevent queu cunseil creire.

fol. 36 rect., pagans tumbling over the bridge into the river while following A.*

la presse est grant de ceste turbe :
l'un de passer l'autre desturbe.
du pund chéent, neient en l'unde ;
kar mut par fu raedde e parfunde.
b. ço veit Auban, de pité plure,
c pur ses enemis Deu ure.
Jesus sa uraisun bien ot :
li mort levent, secchit li flot.
a. *pars populi sontis angusto tramite pontis*
turbis compressa perit alto gurgite mersa.
b. *sic praeit immo perit, moritur ridens morientem:*
Albanum reperit sibi plebs prece subvenientem.

fol. 36 vers., no rubric nor illustration.

fol. 37 rect., Aracle flinging himself at A.'s feet ; Aracle mauled by the crowd.

a. quant veit li chevalers Aracle
de Deu les vertuz e miracle,
sa espée engette, e chiet à terre,
as piez Auban pardun requere.
b. pris est Aracle e defulez,
debatuz e delapidez ;
senglantz remaint, ateintz [MS. *atentz*] e mat ;
à peine eu cors li quers li bat.
a. *flumina siccari, defunctos vivificari,*
dum contemplatur, speculator justificatur.

fol. 37 vers., a spring of water issuing forth at the prayer of A.

a. "Deus!" dit Auban, "de ki costé
vi sanc issir d' ewe medlé,
cumandez ke une funtaine
surde de ceste muntainne.
b. funtainne surt de ewe vive :
de l'ewe beivre chescuns estrive ;
mes li purvers fiz de diable
n'en sunt pas à Deu reddevable.

fol. 38 rect., beheading of A., and fate of his executioner.

(a.b.) ci decole un gluz de pulin
Auban du brant acerin.
nuit cumence au Sarrazin ;
au martir, clarté sanz fin.
l'un tent vers ciel, l'autre en declin ;
au vespre est l'un, l'autre au matin.
un crestien ki est veisin,
la croiz prent, teinte eu sanc rosin.

fol. 38 vers., the prince mocking Aracle, who is taking down A.'s head.

a. li princes k'Aracle truva,
mut l'escharni, e dit li a :—
"recleim tun maistre Auban uncore,
di li k'il tun cors restore!"
b. Aracle gent e suspire,
e dist :—"n'avez de gas matire :
ki à autres ad ui valu
me puet, s'il veut, rendre salu."

fol. 39 rect., pagans carrying A.'s cross, going to seek Apl.

(a.b.) assemblé sunt mil citéein ;
dient :—"querum ceu crestien,
k'Auban converti ; atant
vers Wales le vunt querant.
pur enseingnes unt portée
la croiz Auban ensenglantée.
li uns de eus, suspris de maladie,
par chemin ne les siut mie.

fol. 39 vers., no rubric nor illustration.

fol. 40 rect., Apl. baptizing the pagans.

(a.b.) li citoien de Verolame
Amphibal querent par sa fame.
en Wales le trovent prechant
e là, Sarrazins baptizant.
d'Auban li cuntent la estoire ;
enseingnes mustrent à [MS. *e*] memoire :
la croiz ù li sancs parut ;
e cist la croiz bien recunut.

fol. 40 vers., space for the missing illustration.†

(a.b.) li princes quant s'aperceit,
sa gent en Wales enveit ;

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* The first of the rabble rout, who is pushing forward A., is represented with these words coming out of his mouth :—"*Ga ! ga ! ure castrisse foa !*" which is the vernacular Saxon for the French of the poem, l. 754.

† A rectangular piece of vellum must have originally been fastened on to the MS., and the illustration therein depicted, for the contour has overlapped in some places, now that the upper layer has been removed. The same

e Amphibal en grefs liens,
ovokes tuz ses crestiens,
u remener u tuz ocire
cumande, à duel e à martire.
e cist s'en vunt, d'armes garni,
e muntez cum ost bani.

fol. 41 rect., the armed messengers finding Apl. baptizing the new Christians.

(a.b.) Amphibal unt cist truvé,
e lur veisins ja baptizé.
une part les unt severé,
e mut les unt amonesté :
'k'il n'oient mais l'enchanteür
ki les ad mis en tel errur'.
mes ne poënt esploiter
par promettre u manacer.

fol. 41 vers., massacre of the Christians.

a. ne esparnient cist d'ocire,
à duel, à glaive, e à martire,
ceus ki à Jesu sunt enclins,
amis, parentz, e vesins.

b. cist de ceste cumpainnie
ne cheut pas s'em les ocie.
ne par fu pas ocise e morte,
ke Jesu ne les recunforte.

fol. 42 rect., the eagle* and the wolf guarding the dead bodies.

(a.b.) k'avant furent tut detrenchez,
tut senglantz e defulez,
cunussance est de eus veraie :
ne pert en eus ne coup ne plaie.
un lu, un aegle i sunt venuz,
ki les cors unt defenduz ;
li lus, de bestes,—l'egle, d'oiseus.
cist miracle estoit nuveus.

fol. 42 vers., illustration removed.

(a.b.) quant li poples du païs
la merveille unt veü des ocis,
as bestes mües unt apris
servir le rei de paraïs.
sarcuz unt à plenté quis,
les cors i unt à honur mis ;
kar ne sunt dutantz ne esquis,
k'il ne regnent eu cel tutdis.

fol. 43 rect., illustration removed.

(a.b.) li paën Amphibal remeinent,
ki mut l'angoisent e peinent ;
kar devant eus curt nuz pez,
e cist sunt as desters muntez.
n'a cist ki aler nel summoinne,
de glaive u de cutel poinne.
li langurus venir le veit :
cum il requert, saunté receit.

a. *hujus doctrinae fontem causamque ruinae afflixere sine gentes pietate ferinae.*

fol. 43 vers., lamentation of the citizens at the destruction of their converted relatives.

(a.b.) à trois liues de la cité
se sunt li paën reposé.
li martirs ne dort, ne sumueile,
le sermun Deu k'il n'esparpeile.
à la cité sunt uns venuz
dire ke en est avenuz.
li citoien de l'aventure
certz, funt duel à desmesure.

a. *cives tristantur, plangunt, ululant, lacrimantur, quod morti dantur sua pignora, nec tumulantur.*

fol. 44 rect., no rubric nor illustration.

fol. 44 vers., id.

fol. 45 rect., martyrdom of Apl.

(a.b.) peine ad cuntruvé nuvele ;
ki du ventre la buële
au martir, à une estache
en terre fichie, atache.
le pel li funt enviruner,
e la entraille si esculer.
ne lessa par teu turment sufrir,
par sermun paëns convertir.

a. *exta trahit palus, quem verbere caesus acerbo circuit Amphibalus, populo cogente superbo.*

fol. 45 vers., illustration and French rubric removed.

a. *martiris expirat lapidum caro grandine fracta, sed mens respirat caeli solatia facta.*

fol. 46 rect., decapitation of Aracle.

a. navré unt e defulé,
batu e delapidé
Aracle, le chevaler franc,
ki baptizez est en sun sanc ;
à chef de tur uns le decole :
l'alme s'en part , k'eu ciel vole.
les martirs vivent en gloire ;
ne murra jamais de eus memoire.

fol. 46 vers., celestial appearances at the tomb of A.

(a.b.) la nuit apres parut en l'eir
uns rais du ciel plus cler ke escleir.
e la clarté ki tant resplent
sur la tumbe Auban desent :
pastors, guetes, paëns esveillent
ki de ço mut s'esmerveillent.

fol. 47 rect., burial of A.

a. le cors Auban en sepulture
met Aracle à entente e cure.
au cors lu martir tucher,
se sent leger, sein e enter.

b. li ami Auban e parent,
e franc crestien ensement,
ki ne se descuerent mie,
au chevaler sunt en aïe.

---

is the case with foll. 42 vers., 43 rect., 45 vers., 48 vers., 49 vers., 50 vers., and 51 vers. The MS. had also been written, for in some places the lines are cut in two by the missing impost. Elsewhere the drawings are on the simple vellum, on one side, or on both sides.

* Both capitally drawn. As bearing on the authorship by Matthew Paris, the execution of the animals may be noted as particularly good.

fol. 47 vers., torture of Aracle.
b. dient paën par envie,
'ke tut est par nigromancie
ke le cors Aracle est si sané'.
lores l'unt de rechief turmenté. [MS. *turmetté*]

fol. 48 rect., fight of the Christians and the pagans, and removal of the body of Aracle.
(a.b.) des crestiens crest ja le numbre,
ki ne puet tapir en umbre,
si k'entre les crestiens
e les adversers paëns
est ja surse e cumencée
apres tençun, morteu medlée.
le cors au martir defulé
endementers lur est emblé.
a. *dissona credentes turbat discordia mentes :*
fur pius absentat corpus quod pugna cruentat.

fol. 48 vers., illustration removed.
(a.b.) le cors k'il cointement sustrait,
li crestiens enterrer fait.
gent crestiëne multiplie
k'al enterrer [MS. *entererer*] sunt en aïe.
le martir of sa cumpainnie
ne laist ke n'ensevelie.—
ne vint à Verolame à l'hure :
la gent paëne en est parjure.
a. *trunca sepulturae sunt plano corpora rure*
tradita, pressurae non a modo subdita durae.

fol. 49 rect., devils twisting awry the heads of the mounted pagans.
(a.b.) li homicide e li parjure,
ke Amphibal pener mistrent cure
e à Jesu mesdire e nuire,—
deus les cuntrait e defigure :
n'est ki de mahain ne labure,
frenesie, u avogleüre.
li prince s'arage à dreiture ;
n'a deu ki l'ait u succure.
a. *gens deformatur quae sanguine commaculatur :*
sensu privatur pars, et pars exanimatur.

fol. 49 vers., illustration removed.
(a.b.) quant sunt venu à Verolame,
de Jesu crest l'onur e fame.
n'i a celui de la rute,
ki espruvé nel eit sanz dute,
ke 'n'a mester à nul mortel
guerroier le rei du ciel'.
lur idles unt abatu,
e aüré la croiz Jesu.
b. *Christus adoratur, virtusque crucis veneratur ;*
gensque recordatur quod dis deus hic dominatur.

fol. 50 rect., baptism of the converts.
(a.b.) fei e predicaciun,
batesme e confessiun,
oreisuns e discipline,
de lur pecchez lur sunt mescine.
à Jesu se sunt duné
e tuit unt lur errur dampné.
despuis ad esté Verolame
sanz mesprisiun e blame.
a. *crimina tam dura tollit confessio pura ;*
vota preces thura non dis plus exhibitura.
[End of the Auban rubrics, &c.]

From this, the illustrations and rubrics have no reference whatever to the contents beneath, which are, moreover, written by a different hand.

fol. 50 vers., illustration removed.

fol. 51 rect., departure of the bishops for England. (Sinodus. Germanus Aucissiodorensis Episcopus. Lupus Trecasinus Episcopus.)
(a.b.) vers seinte iglise en Engletere
est surse ja nuvele guere :
mandé sunt pur cel afere
Lous de Trois, Germein de Aucere.
au sené est purveü à veire,
k'il se mettent laundroit en l'eire,
la gent asenser de maleire
de Deu amer e à droit creire.

fol. 51 vers., illustration removed.

fol. 52 rect., Germanus receiving Genoveva's vow of chastity, as she kneels before him.
(a.b.) à Paris sunt atant venuz,
ù sunt à honur receüz.
une pucele unt truvée,
Genoueve de Paris [numée*].
ele ot de ces seinz parler,
k'en purpos sunt de mer passer :
à seint Germein est venüe
chasteté devant lui [vüe*].

fol. 52 vers., Germanus taking leave of Genoveva, gives her a medal to wear.
(a.b.) [la mein li prent*] ducement,
sun purpois prise ke ele enprent.
un dener au col li pent,
de metal ki cler resplent :
['gardez ben ke*] ne enpreinnes,
ne vu facez ke tu enfreinnes ;
ke tuz jurs en cest purpos meinnes :
de moi portez [cestes enseinnes]'.

fol. 53 rect., embarcation of the bishops.
(a.b.) quant Seint Germain de li s'en part,
mut prie Deus ke il la gart.
port enquert, tent cele part ;
k'il seit passé, li semble tart.
tost apres, à terme bref,
se mettent li eveske en nef ;
of bon vent curent à plein tref,
tant k'à port venent sanz gref.

fol. 53 vers., debarcation of the bishops.
(a.b.) arivent, en Brettainne venent,
à Londres vunt, ù cuncil tenent,
ù fu cuntre eus mandée
de eveskes grant assemblée.
là fu lur assen commun,
ke la grant desputeisun
serroit tenue à Verolame :
par le païs s'espant la fame.

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* A piece of the vellum is torn out here; the text I have supplied conjecturally.

fol. 54 rect., bishops kneeling before the tomb of A.

(a.b.) à Verolame sunt venuz
li eveske Germains e Louz.
d'Auban enquerent l'estoire,
dunt tant oient vertuz e gloire.
dist Germains :—" martir Aubans !
cunfundez Pelagians !
tute ma cause à vus cumant ;
honur vus frai tut mun vivant."

fol. 54 vers., disputation of the bishops and the Pelagians.

(a.b.) cumandée est pais e silence,
ke n'i grundille nus, ne tence.
li eveskes Germains cumence
auctoritez de sa sentence.
concluse est e esbaïe
Pelagiane cumpainnie ;
ke euuangile e prophecie
passe lur philosophie.
n'unt auctur ki garantie
lur cuntruvure e lur folie.

fol. 55 rect., the bishops riding off home, Germanus carrying a little box : "capsula continens pulverem adhuc sanguine Albani rubicundum."

(a.b.) li eveske, ki seinte iglise
unt en bon estat ja mise,
ke nuls ne croie estrange aprise,
quei ke nuls lur chante u lise.
en lur païs s'en vunt, e gloire
rendent à Deu, de lur victoire ;
e au martir, dunt unt memoire,
precherunt partut la estoire.

(End of the mission of St. Germanus to Britain.)

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fol. 55 vers., "Merciorum rex, OFFA," setting out on his expedition.

(a.b.) par guerre e par destrucciun
estrif e persecuciun,
par les trespas e les pecchez,
dunt li mundz fu entuschez,
fu l'onur de seinte iglise
mut en ubliance mise ;
si k'en grant e meint an
en ubli fu mis seint Auban.
li reis Offes de Engleterre,
agnes en pais, lïun en guerre,
en Brettainne regna tut suls :
ço ne fist devant li nuls.
l'orgoil ses enemis abat,
e tent le regne en bon estat,
cum cist ke ert de bone vie,
e flur de chevalerie.

fol. 56, victory of Offa. On the left, 'exercitus regis Offae ;' on the right, 'Boemredus tirannus, Retenses, West-Saxones, Est-Saxones, Est-Angli et Northhamhumbri [sic]'; in right-hand margin, 'confederatio Offae cum Karolo Magno.'

(a.b.) Jesu victoire cunsent
au roi Offe e à sa gent.
descunfit s'en vunt li bastard,
dunt li rois fait grant assart ;
e remeint en l'eritage
reis, of sun naturel barnage ;
e meintent dreiture e franchise
à ses baruns e seinte iglise.

fol. 56 vers., angel appearing to Offa in a dream.

(a.b.) li rois dunt jo vus cunt e di,
cum Deus le vout, süe merci,
une nuit chuchez dormi.
le firmament vit esclarci :
un rais du ciel ki resplendi,
plus ke [MS. *ki*] li solailz de midi,
uns angres ki descendi,
lui mustra, puis s'en parti.

fol. 57 rect., flame ascending from the ground.

(a.b.) ù li martirs fu decolez
fu ja li lius apelez
'Holmhurt de hus,' pur ço ke fu
tant espessement encru.
iloc descendi la luür,
ki fait la nuit resembler jur.
li reis Offe apertement
veit dunt vent e ù descent.

fol. 57 vers., Offa journeying to see the spot.

(a.b.) li reis, quant se esveille, leve
matin , quant l'aube se escreve,
meintenant cele [part] tent
ù la luür du cel descent.
tant ke le liu of le tresor
truevent, ki passe argent e or.
ben semblent ceus ki d'orient
vindrent ja fere lur present.

fol. 58 rect., a repetition of the flame on fol. 57.

a. li rais du ciel lur est cunduit,
ki cler resplent e jur e nuit.
b. cité, k'est en munt asise
ne puet tapir en umbre mise.

fol. 58 vers., colloquy of the king and the bishops : "Rex Offa ; Humbertus archiepiscopus, Ceolwlphus episcopus, Vuwona episcopus."

(a.b.) li reis sa gent venir cumande,
arceveskes e cuntes mande.
cist vindrent quant sunt sumuns,
clers e chevalers e baruns.
li rois l'achaisun de sa voie
lur cunte, e cist en unt grant joie.
li rois sanz demurer va
faire ke Deus cumanda.

fol. 59 rect., the king urging on his people to the discovery of the tomb of Auban : ossa martiris.*

(a.b.) [ ]oient de besches e picois
asaartent boisuns e bois ;
enportent zuches e racines,
ostent blestes, ostent espines ;

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* To the right are two personages watching the disinterment, one a monk, the other a bishop. The monk is raising his hands to heaven with the exclamation 'te Deum laudamus.' I regret to say that the bishop has his finger to his nose, as he ejaculates '*redolet*'.

en hotes portent cailloz [e tere.]
ne finent de cercher e quere ;
querent aval, querent amund.
li reis i est, ki les sumunt.
tant k'est truvez li tresors
e les [MS. *le*] reliques du seint cors.
en[ ]pez ker[ ] paille*
[ ]e culur [ ]ille.

fol. 59 vers., the king superintending the erection of a church.

(a.b.) li reis funder fait une iglise,
k'en meimes ceu liu est asise,
ù li seint martir Auban
pur Deu sufri mort e hahan.
maçuns [MS. (*m*)*ancuns*] mande e enginnurs,
ki fund les fundementz des murs,
vousures e pavementz,
pilers, basses e tablementz.

fol. 60 rect., building of the church.

(a.b.) mut met li reis peine e cure,
chescuns k'en sa ovre labure ;
charpenter, maçun, verrer,
chescun sulum sun mester.
li uns asset, li autre taille,
cist coupe, cist bap, cist maille ;
cist de hache, cist de martel,
cist de maillet e de cisel.

fol. 60 vers., King Offa conferring the abbacy on Willegodus.

(a.b.) li gentils rois de bone vie,
Offes, parfait sa abbeïe.
ben veit ke [MS. *ki*] Deus i cunsent,
ki avance sun cumencement.
par cunseil de ses privez,
prelatz sages e ben lettrez,—
de moinnes congregaciun,
e abbe Willegond par nun,
met en sa bone mesun,
e gent de grant religiun.

fol. 61 rect., monks worshipping at the shrine of St. Auban : 'hic est vere martir;'—"feretrum sancti Albani Anglorum protomartiris delatum in sanctam Syon."

(a.b.) dehors Verlame la cité,
estoit de grant antiquité
une eglisette fundée,
'Sancta Syon' ki fu numée.
paëns cunvers la firent , l'an
ke decolé fu seint Auban.
en sun honur la firent fere,
ki premer martir ert de Engletere.
la chasse au martir fu là mise,
geske faitte [sic] eient la grant iglise.

fol. 61 vers., procession of bishops and King Offa [same as mentioned on fol. 48 vers.]

(a.b.) tierz jur devant la seint Johan
fait hom la feste seint Auban :
arceweske e suffragan,
clers e baruns sumuns par ban.
as quartes nones k'en Aüst venent,
de sa truvure feste tenent.
sun title est propre e demeaine
'le premer martir de Brettaine.'

fol. 62 rect., King Offa mounting his horse after disembarking; servant following with the casket containing the reliques.

(a.b.) n'est pas la entente tardive
du rei k'en sa terre arive.
cuntre li barun e cunte
venent ; cheval mande, e munte.
des muntz [MS. *mutz*] e mer k'il ad passé
travaillez est e alassé,
mes nepurquant pur ço n'est pas
du martir Auban servir las.

fol. 62 vers., page holding the King's horse.

(a.b.) à seint Auban pur la venüe,
du roi est feste tenüe,
ki de sun purchaz fait present
al haut auter, veant sa gent.
ci finist d'Offes la estoire :
ben est droitz k'il seit en memoire,
tant gentil [MS. *geltil*] roi, teu crestien,
l'alme de li saut Deus. Amen !

fol. 63 rect., King Offa presenting his gift at the altar.

(a.b.) deus centisme an vittante sist
puis [MS. *pus*] ke Deus char de virgne prist,
sufri passiun Auban.
apres cent seisante terz an
vint Germein mescreance abatre.
apres treis centz quarante quatre
de terre Offe Auban leva,
ki trente neuf ans regna.

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* The whole side of the MS. has been cut away and patched.

As I have conformed the orthography in the Lat. rubrics, I give here a list of the alterations. Instances of *consonantal insertion : n*, con*g*nacio 29 v.,—*p*, dam*p*natur, 30 v.,—*h*, lava*ch*ri, 31 v.;—*substitution : c* for *t*, congnacio 29 v.,—gra*c*ia 29 v.,—constan*c*ia 35 r.,—sola*c*ia 45 v.; *t* for *d*, se*t*, 34 r.;—of *vocal substitution : e* for *ae*, qu*e* 29 v., 31 r., 32 r., 49 r.,—qu*e*rit, dir*e* 29 v.,—pr*e*dicat, *e*gro 31 v.,—h*e*c, 32 r.,—*e*des 34 r.,—pr*e*fecti 34 v.,—c*e*sa, virg*e*, dur*e*, ill*e*sa, pur*e* 35 r.,—pr*e*it 36 r.,—doctrin*e*, ruin*e*, ferin*e* 43 r.,—c*e*sus 45 r.,—c*e*li 45 v.,—sepultur*e*, pressur*e*, dur*e*, 48 v.;—*e* for *oe*, f*e*dere, 33 r.,—Ph*e*bo 34 v.;—*i* for *e*, sp*i*culator (v. DC. vol. vi. 322, b);—*digraph : ii* for *î*, diis 49 v., 50 r.

NOTES.

] A fol. has been lost in the MS. The poem as it stands at present opens with a description of the cross which Amphibal carried with him when he entered the city of Verulam and met Alban.

1] At the (necessary) cæsura in the middle of the verse (redutée), the mute final e does not count, nor is it necessary that it should be followed, as in M.F., by a word beginning with a vowel. The principle of scansion is the triple* accent in each division of the line.

It is somewhat difficult, in individual lines, to determine precisely on which of two or three smaller words the beat is to be placed, or how far the principle of hiatus is to be admitted, but the general principle of three beats in each half is unmistakeable. This is the predominant metre, but vv. 589-619 deviate altogether. It will be sufficient for practice to analyse a few of the first lines. Ki tánt | est ré|duté|e ‖ de diá ble én|fernál,—the rest of the line is simple enough, save the word diable; but in O.F. words ending in a mute e, preceded by muta cum liq., the final vowel is frequently pronounced *before* the liquid, which allows de diá|bel én|fernál| ;—cf. our pronunciation of the final e in words like *fire*. 2 mes ne' ért | d'or á|dubbé|e ‖ ne d'aú | tré | metál,—the e in first ne is elided ; in autre, each syllable bears a beat, as in M.H.G. poetry. 3 de pér|es préc|ïús|es ‖ de' ivoír|e né | roál,—the final *es* in preciuses is not counted ;—the second half of the line is not so easy; but it is to be noted that *ne* can take an accent when it is followed by an unaccented syllable ; thus in next line ne gém|me né | cristál.| 5 de fúst | i fú | furméz ‖ uns córs | d'úm | mortél,—note the single syllable *um* bearing the beat of the measure. |cés|te cróiz | aú | re ‖,—in céste, the first unaccented syllable of the measure is absent just as in um of l.5. 10. il vént | à | Varlám. | 11 and 12 are better regarded as beginning with a trochaic instead of the usual iambic beat.—For the use of *de* with passive verbs v. Gloss. *de* 5, β. and cf. with the use of *par* (1, a, *a*).

— redutee], cf. B. du Guesc. 10 qui tant fust redoubtez ; O. E. redoubt, redoute ; so Spenser F. Q. ix. 1. speaks of Redoubted knights and honourable dames. Chauc. redoute.

— diable] note the omission of the def. art. in this word, cf. 287. 1048.

2 mes] occurs four times as often as 'mais' for the advers. conj. ; but with the meaning 'ever,' (in virtually negative sentences, = jamais) *mais* is the form exclusively used. In the only case in which *mes* (instead of mais) is met, it is written as one word, (583) desoremes, whereas the same compound adv. in the other places of its occurrence (1100. 1104. 1262) is always written separately, desore mais.

— adubbee] deriv. from A. S. dubban,† to strike, (dubban to riddere, to dub a knight) ; the original meaning is still preserved in the Walloon 'dauber,' to give a blow, 'adobé,' one who has been severely struck. From this signification has been developed the series, to touch, arrange, fit, repair, adorn, &c. The chess expression 'j'adoube,' is about the only remnant of its modern usage ; the compound radouber is still used in the limited sense of repairing, refitting a vessel, and in a somewhat rare application to recovery of health, e.g. 'il s'est bien radoubé.' In O.F. and M.L. it was of much more general application. DC., I. 87 a, quotes (anno 1351) 'octroyons que . . . les ysues de ladite ville soient *adoubées* et mises en tel estat,' &c. Again, 'marescallus diebus singulis de mane et sero *adobari* et estriari faciat equos corserios, palafredos et roncinos' (cf. Aub. 1420. 1421). It was even applied to some part of the process of tanning leather : 'qui cordoanum (Aub. 1828) aportavit sive *adobavit*, juret quod mittat adminus tertiam partem de fauzil (fern)' &c. Its more general usage, however, as in the Germanic languages, was to express the solemn creation of a knight, 'miles adobatus.' [Thus Count Raoul *dubs* his young relative Auberi the Burgundian :

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* A very good illustration of the function of 'beats v. syllables' in English poetry is to be found in R. Buchanan's 'Ballad of Judas Iscariot' :—

And of every flake of falling snow
Befóre | it tóuched | the groúnd,
There came a dove, and a thousand doves
Máde | swéet | sóund.]

† The O. Norse dubba, which Diez quotes, is a *foreign* word.

Raoul *l'adoube* qui fu molt ses amis.
primes li cauche uns esperons massivs,
caint li l'espée dont li brans est forbis,
el col le fiert com home bien apris.
"tien, Auberi," dist Raoul li gentis,
"que Damne dieus, qui en la crois fu mis,
"te doinst pooir contre tes enemis."

There is a very full description of the details of a knight's armour in Rom. de Troie, 1801 seqq.]

From this technical application, it came to mean the *adorning* him with the necessary armour, as we have 'deinde ab eodem duce decenter est armis *adornatus*', and thence generally 'to adorn.' In this way it could stand in place of the commoner 'batre,' cf. Aub. 20 robe batue d'or, or oftener *à* or. This ornamentation with gold is, however, very variously expressed. Thus in Chans. de Rol. we have à or batue, à or gemmée, à or pleiet, d'or emparez, eume [helm] à or floris, broine à or endossée, haubert à or safrez, gonfanons à or listez, elme à or vergiez; cf. Aub. 1134 robe bruidée d'or lusant.

3 roal] DC., 'rohanlum,' crystallum, 'cristal de roche.' DC. quotes a passage from the Laws of Normandy about wreckage: "dux sibi retinet . . . ebur, *rohanlum*, lapides pretiosos,—l'ivoire et le rochal et les pierres precieuses, in versione gallica." [The MS. however has *rohallum* and *rohal*.] It was evidently part of a stock enumeration.

4 acastonee] An h in acast [achast] has been added in the MS. by a later hand. cf. Fl. et Blanch. 660 jaspes, topaces et *acates*. I suppose this to be the agate-onyx, though I have never seen this compound elsewhere in O. F. The sardonyx, camahotus, O. F. camayeu, was used for this purpose, as we see in DC. sub voc. *camaeus*: "tabuleta auri: qua est unus lapis de *camaheu* in forma crucifixi." Cristal is equated with silex: 'lapis pretiosus, de quo ignis est producendus.'

5 fust] The L. fustis takes a very wide range of meaning in M.L.: "fustis enim appellatio virgam et baculum, hastam, securim, malleum, clavam et vaginatum gladium comprehendit." It was used also to express the trunk of a (high) tree, of which, as DC. says, 'manet etiamnum vocis vestigium: silvas enim, in quibus sunt procerae arbores, *bois de haute fustaie* dicimus.' Again, we meet '*fustem*, sive sceptrum, ex auro et gemmis.' Besides fustis, there was a form *fusta*, for all kinds of wooden utensils, or for building purposes, planks, beams, &c., and another form *fustum*, meaning wood in general, *piece de bois*: cf. "quatuor *cruces* de cupro et aliam de *fusto*", DC. sub voce. So in Aub. 88. 236 *fust* is used for a cross.

— um] A reference to the Gloss. will show the variety of orthography indulged in, viz., em, hem, hom, um, hum, home, umme, humme(s). But it will also show that this variety was by no means arbitrary; cf. the following analysis:—

	Singular.					Plural.
Nom.	em	hem	hom	um	—	—
Acc.	—	—	hom	hum	—	hummes
Gen.	—	—	—	um	umme	—
Prp.	—	—	home	—	humme	hummes

From Gloss. it will be seen that *em* occurs six times, always with *k'*, and always nom.; *hem* occurs ten times, always nom. The gen. (with de) has the *u* form only, and has no *h*; whereas the acc. and prep. have always *h*.

6 cloufichez] [clavus fixare] 'fixed by nails,' then generally, 'pierced,' cf. Ph. Mousk. 10763 seqq.

fu par mains et par piés loiiés,
batus de verges et déplaiiés,
de cief en cief, de grant corgiés,
et si fu couronné d'espines
dures et aspres et poignans,
dont contre val couru li sans. . . .
et là fu Dieu crucéfiés,
et de la lance cloficiés.

— a loi de] cf. B. du Guescl. 61 tant estoit debouté à loy de mescheant; ibid. 3556 à loi de bon ouvrier; ibid. 5576 à loi de recreant.

7 avau] [ad vallem] spelt avau when used as a prepos. with a case (7. 878), but written aval as an adv. (17. 914. 1610). cf. the old word avale (act. and pass.); Spenser F. Q. ii. 9, 10, from their sweaty coursers did *avale*; ibid. vi. 8, 25, could so meekly make proud hearts *avale*. The opp. is amont [ad montem]; so in O. F. vent d'amont = east wind, vent d'aval, west wind; Sp. and Pg. have vendavál, strong wind SWS.

costez] [costatus] DC. sub voc. quotes (ann. 1348) 'vulneravit ducem in *costatu*.'

raa] cf. Spens. F. Q. i. 6, 43, large floods of blood adowne their sides did raile; ibid. ii. 1, 40 (she) the clean waves with purple gore did *ray*; from raër, M.F. rayer, deriv. of rai = radius, (whence our *ray* and M.F. rayon;) cf. glayeul = glai-eul, where glai = gladius. The beams of the sun flash out as rays or spokes, whence (1169) solail raant; then follows the meaning of coming out in a jet (1429), li sancs en curt raant; here the central starting point and the raying-out is denoted. Contrast with l. 896, where the earth is reddened with the blood, which du cors est *flaschiz*, a word that calls attention to the surface on which the liquid is thrown. In this last word, the root flache would seem to convey the notion which a wafer gives—of a *flat* body forming a *spot*, and hence would be a peculiarly inadequate word to express the idea of lightning, with which (as *flash* of lightning) one might be tempted to connect it. This *flash*, however, is probably from *flèche*, an arrow. Curiously flèche itself, which is usually connected with M.H.G. vliz, flitsch, 'a bow,' has an O.F. form, with a guttural, viz., *flique*, which does not suit this derivation from the M.H.G. vliz, but points rather to A. Sax. flicce, 'flitch,' O.E. flick. [However incongruous the notions seem, there is the same connexion in the O.F. *haste*, meaning 'piece of meat,' and of which the deriv. *hâteur* (de la bouche du roi), 'steward of the roast,' has an antiquarian existence, while 'armes d'*hast*' mean long, pointed weapons.] And Spenser brings together the two words notably; F. Q. iii. 2, 5,

and ever and anone the rosy red
flasht through her face, as it had been a *flake*
of lightning through bright heven fulmined.

— **sancs**] occurs ten times in nom. sg. with final s, which is absent only in the indef. form, 257 sanc e ewe hissi.

8 **serrein e m.**] adjj. used adverbially, evening and morning he prays; serein is indeed used as a noun, Gaimar Haveloc, (quoted by Rayn. sub *seren* V. 206) del matin tresk' al *serain*, but I have never seen matinal directly used as a noun meaning 'morning'; it is found as s. m. = breakfast, cf. DC. 'ad matutinellum pane ordeo et caseo,' bread and cheese for his breakfast.

9 **cum cist ki**] cf. 591. 660, cum *celui* ki n'a cure. With this definite form contrast our use of the indef. pron., as *one* who, &c. In Chaucer, however, we often have the pers. pron.; e. gr. Cant. T. 966, how Creon was of Theseus y-served | as *he* that hath his deth right well deserved; ibid. 851, as *he* that wys was and obedient.

— **amis espicial**] so Chauc. Cant. T. Melib. p. 155, first schul ye clepe to youre counseil a fewe of youre *frendes* that ben *especial*.

10 **Varlam**] this spelling furnishes a proof of the pronunciation deducible from a metrical analysis of the word in its other forms. This is the only place of its occurrence so spelt, against nine other instances in which is found Verolame or Verolaime. Of these six (a) occur immediately before the caesura, and three (b) at the beginning of the line, following *à* or *de*.

ame	1242	tost est à Verolame‖	(a)
	1363	einz ke à Verolame‖	
	1414	s'averunt à Verolame‖	
	1464	pres sunt de Verolame‖	
aime	415	la cité Verolaime‖	
	1485	sunt à Verolaime‖	
ame	1739	à Verolaime lur cité‖	(b)
	1126	de Verolame, ù herbergez‖	
	1441	de Verolame sui, ço dit‖	

In (a), it is theoretically a ditrochee, but as the final e at the caesura is not counted, it may be pronounced Vérolám, in fact our 'Verulam;' but in (b) it is metrically a *trochee*, and was pronounced 'Ver'lam,' or as in this line *Varlam*. I have given this analysis in detail, because it establishes clearly the manner in which the beat of the verse was allowed to absorb the adjacent syllable. There is no other conceivable way of scanning the lines in (b), which are however on this principle perfectly regular, viz.:

à Vér	'laim' lúr	cité‖
de Ver	'lam' ù her	bergez‖
de Ver	'lam' sui	ço dit‖

neither the final e nor the medial o being pronounced.

— **liu**] even in M.F. this word keeps its irregular *i*, lieu. The analogy of jocus, *jeu;* focus, *feu;* novus, *neuf;* pop'lus, *peuple;* in which the short accented ŏ becomes by rule *eu*, should give also *leu*. Jeu, feu, and leu, all occur in Aub. ju-ant, feu, fu, and liu; now the pronunciation of feu as *fu* is determined by the rime, (85) fu; so in 860 feü rimes with venu, &c. And in the same rime-band we meet also *lu* [=loup, lupus]. I do not see any way to avoid the conclusion that these must all have been pronounced alike, *venu, lu, fu*, with our long ū; but v. infra on 335. In Aub. the long sound of *u* is in two instances marked by 2 u (uu) in luus (847), and buus (689).

11 **paringal**] peraequalis, with a nasal inserted before the guttural, Pr. engual, aequalis; cf. O.F. jongleur = joculator; nightingale for O.E. nihtegale; cingler, O.F. singler, from O.H.G. segelen to sail; ancolie = aquilegia; so even when an original guttural became palatalized, e. gr. popinjay, O.F. papegai; messenger, F. messager; occasio, O. F. achesun, which in Spenser (F. Q. ii. 1, 30) is encheason. This spelling occurs frequently; cf. Blanche of Oxf. 292, a *ingalment* Dix departie la face al blanc e al vermeil; Ed. Conf. 4674, n'ad *paringal;* Ph. Mousk. 6177, que tu dounasses sans delai tous les deniers de mon ceval à povre gent tout *par ingal;* cf. a curious passage in Vie de St. Thom. p. 55 (b), l. 10:

> devant la pape esturent li messagier real,
> alquant diseient bien, pluisur diseient mal,
> li alquant en Latin, tel bien, tel anomal,
> tel qui fist personel del verbe impersonal
> singuler e plurel aveit tut *par igal.*

Without the nasal in Spens. Shep. Cal. Aug. 8, "whilom thou was *peregal* to the best."

— **gueres**] the s final is the s appended to so many advv. in O.F., e. gr. giers, meimes, endementiers, aincores, ilueques, lues, ores, onkes, sempres, vels, veaus, sivaus, (suvaus 941), &c. The M. F. *naguere* is of course 'ne a guère,' cf. pieça (even in Montaigne) for a pièce [a = il y a]. The origin of gueres is doubtful; the initial g or w found in all the dialects and the sister languages, supposes a German source, and the O. Pr. form *gaigre* almost establishes the certainty of the derivation from O. H. G. *weigaro*, which indeed means fastus, fastidium, but is used in 'ne weigaro' [still extant provincially in Germany, e. gr. io wäger, yes faith; noi wäger, no faith,] to equate Lat. 'non multum.' It is generally used in negative sentences.

12 **entuschee**] Gr. τοξικόν (poison for) arrows, whence Lat. toxicum, cf. Ovid, Pont. IV. 7, 11,

> aspicis et mitti sub adunco toxica ferro,
> et telum causas mortis habere duas.

O. F. tosiche, Pr. tueysec; DC. quotes "illuec su [read *fu*] mort par un *tosiche* que li donna par felonnie (un pautonnier)"; hence Pr. entuysegar, O.F. entoscher, to poison; cf. O. Pg. entoxicar for Mod. Pg. envenenar. From the metaphorical usage, as in DC., "cum Ariana haeresis venenata de radice flore *toxico* pullularet," came the derived ethical sense of 'contaminate,' 'pollute,' &c.

—**si ne fust**] the apodosis is easily supplied, out of the notion of 'gueres,' which conditions the absolute negation 'sanz paringal,'—"(which was) nearly (and would have been altogether) without any equal, if it had not," &c.

13 **Sarrazins**] M. F. is more chary of this liberty than the sister languages, but the omission of the def. art. is not uncommon in O. F., (cf. 1269. 1325. 1697. 1750). The anachronism is of course patent; medieval

writers however use the term very generally for pagans, unbelievers. So the Turks call Christians by the name Franks, Feringhi, another remnant of the Crusades; and the epithets *mescreant* (v. 1811) and *giaour* 'se valent bien l'un l'autre.' Saracen simply means *oriental*, from Arab. sharaka, to rise (of the sun).

— **fu**] for verb in sg. with two nouns expressive of two closely related ideas, cf. 257 sanc e ewe hissi; 265 gloire e clarté les esceint; 348 trespassable est li mundz e tute sa beuté; 883 est levez noise e bruit e criz; 886 est la nostre creance e poples maubailliz; cf. Hor. Od. i. 3, 9 illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat, (and see Bentley's list, Od. i. 24, 8).

14 en A. S. e B.] a curious mixture, for Apolin is doubtless Apollo. Reiffenberg in his ed. of Ph. Mouskes ii., p. 806, says:—"M. Michel pense que ce mot designe non pas Apollon, mais Apollonius de Thyanes. . . . Nons présumons, quant à nous, qu' Apollin est l'Apolion [Apollyon] de l'Ecriture." But neither speculation is at all necessary, nor probable. In 1817 we have *Apollo*, Pallas and Diana, *and Phoebus* and Jove, all of whom the Saracen worshipped; v. note on 1737.

— **creient**] this verb has always (in Aub.) *oi* in the root in 1st sg. pres.; in the 3 perss. it alternates between *oi* and *ei;* the confusion comes to its height in the infin., where the four cases of its occurrence are *craire*, *croire*, *crere*, and *creire*.

15 maistre] a very common expression in O. F., chief, principal; hence adapted into Eng. *master-key*, &c.; cf. B. du Guescl. 876, ennuit voldrai soupper en ce maistre donjon; ibid. 1367, ke le maistre os del col li fist brisier; Am. et Amil. 856, en sa maistre maison; Jourdain 1507, en la plus maistre sale; ibid. 1856, au maistre tref s'en va; Ger. de V. 357, à maistre tré; Alix., p. 40, 31, parmi le mestre porte; cf. St. Louis, Join. p. 12, un vent qui n'est mie des quatre mestres venz; Chauc. Cant. T. 2904, by the *maister* street.

16 perrin] M.L. petrinus; DC. 'muro petrino circumseptum'; cf. B. du Guescl. 19407, est montez en la sale *parine*.

— **casal**] the context evidently requires this to be taken as meaning a *common* kind of house, a farm-house. DC. has several forms and uses of the word *casal*, locus vacuus ubi casae aedificari possunt; en ung vergier ou cassal; under *casale* DC. quotes 'villas optimas quae Siculi *casalia* vocant; casalia, quae in Gallico villae dicuntur;' under *casalis*, 'fundos seu casales.' It seems also to have been taken 'pro praedio rustico, *casa* scilicet cum certa agri portione, idem proinde atque *mansus*.' But it was also used for a hut; so the hermit 'supra montem humile casale sibi erexit.'

— **ne pert pas**] this expletive pas, essential in M. F., is comparatively rare in the old language. In simple negation, it only occurs about *once* in six; the other expletives *point* and *mie* are still more rare, *point* indeed occurring only once. A reference to Glossary on pas will show a curious usage, for *pas* never precedes *ne*, save when it is itself preceded immediately by *ki*.

435 la vostre maisnée ki pas ne se feindra.
492 cist l'en enmercie ki pas ne la lenqui.
690 une chalur ki pas ne se seet atemprer.
(721 mes un de eus respundi ki ço pas ne ottrie.)
1678 feu ki pas ne esteint.

It is clear from a comparison of these lines that the *ki* in every case is a relative pron. referring to an antecedent in the same line, so 721 is not to be regarded as containing a noun-sentence accusative to respundi, i.e., as if *ottrie* were the 1st sg. pres. (as I have given in Glossary), but the clause is attributive to the *un* preceding, and is to be rendered "one of them (who does not grant that,) answered and said."

17 solers] DC. 'solarium' (solare, salaris) = domus contignatio, vel cubiculum majus et superius; cf. Marie de F. ii. p. 202, montez là sus, en cel solier: in solariis vel cubiculis: dormiens in solario [Aub. 202]: mansionem co-opertam cum solario: domum de uno solario, et medio, et tegulis co-opertam; not simply of a house, in dictâ nave erat quoddam solarium cum camino, in quo comedebant milites: nor of one story, si domus habeat tria membra sive solaria, vel plura, unum super aliud. In Diefenbach, glossed hoch-, sumer-hus, esz-laub, &c., and still used in German, der Söller, garret, but our O. E. word sollar, solere, which had the same meaning of upper room, loft, is now technical and provincial. It is evidently intended here as characterizing a better sort of house, as may be inferred also from the contrast in 679, prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler; so Chauc. Cant. T. 3988, the *soler*-halle. It appears to have been a room built so as to catch the sun (cf. Mod. Gk. ὁ ἡλιακός, a belvedere), Lat. solarium, a platform, terrace; Plaut. Mil. Glor. ii. 3, 69, neque solarium, neque hortum, &c., the term being afterwards generally applied to the upper rooms of a house. The word cenaculum according to Varro (L.L. v. 33, 45) was similarly extended: 'ubi cubabant cubiculum, ubi cenabant cenaculum, vocitabant; posteaquam in superiore parte cenitare coeperunt, superioris partis universa cenacula dicta,' and so DC. can gloss *stagium* (v. next word) by cenaculum.

— **estages**] we have preserved this word in our *stage*, in various senses; the O. F. meaning of *floor* or *story*, which is now obsolete, is found in our earlier writers. The ending *-age* corresponds to a deriv. *-aticus*, as usual, *e* being prefixed to words beginning with s impure. Italian has not found it necessary to prefix this helping-vowel, because every word in that language may end in a vowel, which vowel *must* appear before words beginning with s impure. It is interesting to note that the few words, viz., *non*, *in*, *per*, *con*, which infringe the rule, by *not* ending in a vowel, also compel the prefixing of a helping vowel *i* to words with initial *s* impure; thus *la Scozia*, but *in Iscozia; lo spavento*, but *con ispavento*, &c.

— **celers**] 'cellarium, cella,' our 'cellar': cf. Scheler in Lemcke's Jahrb. viii. 1, p. 84, where *hypogaeum* is glossed 'celer,' and p. 87, *promtuaria*, gl. 'celers.'

18 seingnur] this word (like deigner) is found with three modes of representing the liquid *n*, viz., *nn*, *gn*, and *ngn*, seinnur, seignur, seingnur. The phenomenon is old enough, for Schuchardt (Vok. des Vulg. i. 113) quotes such forms as congnatus, singnifer, ingnes, &c.

— **uis**] 'ostium,' the *i* after the *t* being attracted

into the preceding syllable, the *o* is brought down to *u*, owing to the presence of this *i*, cf. ostrea = ostria = ois-tra = (h)uître. In other cases the *i* is owing to a softened guttural, e. gr. nocte = noit = nuit; octo = oit = (h)uit; we have oitisme in Aub. 145, and the spelling *vit*, *wit* even is not unusual, cf. the last of the Aub. rubrics, fol. 63, deus centisme an vittante sist = 286th year. It is from this *uit* that we derive our old term *ut-as*, the octave of a feast day, the *utas* of St. Hilary, meaning eight days after that term. From *uis* = door, still found in huis clos, we have huis-sier, Engl. *usher*.

— seant] cf. Fl. et Blancef. p. 55:

là le troevent où siet, sous l'arbre,
sur un perron qui fu de marbre:
son cors ot richement vestu,
preudon lor pert, quant l'ont veu.

19 atur festival] all the details are rhetorical, to contrast the houseless, ill-clad pilgrim with the noble richly dressed pagan, so soon to become a convert and a martyr.

20 d'or batue] v. note on 2; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 2164, his sadil was of brend gold newe bete; so 2502, gold-beten helmes, &c.

— nusches.] M.L. 'nusca,' sometimes 'musca,' which DC. almost thought to be the right reading, but the forms with initial n are no doubt right. The Edd. of DC. curiously mix up with this nusca, the words nodellus and nucleatus! In Lemcke's Jahrb. viii. 1, p. 91, monilia gl. *nuches* sive fremeus (=fermails); murenule gl. nuches de or; DC. sub murenula quotes Papias: "catenae latae et spissae, de auro mire factae, quae capite defluentes ad cervicem ornandum." DC. defines after St. Jerome: 'mulierum ornamenta aurea, quibus metallo in virgulas lentescente, quadam ordinis flexuosi catena collum cingebatur.' Will. Tyr. "murenulae, inaures," &c., "ubi vetus interpres Gallicus *mousches*, *fermaux* vertit." The word is common enough, cf. Chans. de Rol. 637, à vostre femme enveierai dous nusches; Brut. 10690, rices nosques, rices aniax, vl. rices noches, rices fremaus. From this nouche, we have our O. E. ousche, ouche, owch, thus Chauc. Cant. T. 6325, an *ouche* of gold; but 8258, and set hir ful of *nowches* gret and smale.

Spens. F. Q. I. 2, 13:

And like a Persian mitre on her hed
Shee wore, with crowns and owches garnished.

Ibid. I. 10, 31:

And on her head she wore a tyre of gold
Adornd with gemmes and owches wondrous fayre.

Dr. Morris gives, in his gloss. to Spens.; owch, 'a socket of gold to hold precious stones, a jewel'; M. Gautier gives 'agrafes, bijoux.' The Latin word refers to the neck, and the early E. and F. use, to the head. It seems, however, to have been employed generally = ornament. For the form nouche = owche, cf. O.F. naperon [still extant among us provincially as *nappern*] = apron, a word explained by Dr. Morris (p. 72) as if the *n* had been *prefixed*, which is incorrect, as the word comes from M. L. *nappa*. So from a form nidaceus (nidus), a nestling, came F. *niais* (callow, then booby), which entered into O. E. as *nias*, *nyas*, afterwards divided 'an *eyas*,' a young callow hawk, Shaksp., little eyases cry out; adder also was in A. Sax. *næddre*; cf. also on 273 auger for *naf-gar* = nave-borer, &c.; *n* is, however, at times prefixed, cf. nombril (umbelicus), no doubt for l'ombril with dissimilated *l* of article, as in Catalan llombrigol. (For a curious instance of a confusion of an initial liquid, cf. Mussafia, Sitz.-Ber. der Wien. Akad., p. 226.)

— aesmal] for the digraph *ae* = e, v. appendix; enamel, common in decorations: DC. cantharam auream cum pretiosis gemmis ac smalto; crucem cum gemmis et smaltis; calicem aureum gemmis et margaritis ac smaltis optime adornatum; botonos ex auro sive ex argento vel smalto. From this we get O. E. *amel*, and our 'en-amel,' now meaning a composition of white glass and certain metallic oxides. It is not easy to say what is the precise meaning in Auban. Rayn. quotes, Lex. Rom. III. 163:

ar intret en las cambras qu'eran penchas am flors
e d'azur e d'*esmaut* e de mantas colors.

where it seems to mean some definite colour.

There are two possible originals of the word: *maltha*, a sort of cement, described by Pliny, 'e calce fit recenti, mox tunditur cum adipe suillo et ficu'; and he thence uses the verb 'malthare,' to cement, to varnish. From this could easily come 'ex-maltare,' as in Pg. esmaltar, id., but also fig. to adorn. Besides the common meaning, in Ital. smalto also signifies 'rem lapideam'; so DC. quotes 'lapidibus, quos *smaltos* vocant.' This derivation gives the vowel *a* occurring in all the languages: It. smalto, Sp. esmalte, Pr. esmaut (=esmalt), O. F. *esmal*. On the other hand, Italian has a verb *smalt-ire*, 'to digest,' which suits better the second derivation, viz., from O.H.G. smelzan, for smaltjan, (smalti-), where also the attraction of the stem vowel *i* into the root, would account for emaíl. Hence Diez prefers this latter explanation. It is to be noted, however, that his objection on the ground of the difficulty of accounting for the *i* on the *maltha* hypothesis, is obviated by the consideration that the O. F. is very often without the i, *esmal*.

R. de Troie 1539:

li quatre pecol [foot of bed] par igal
furent bien ovré à esmal.

Alix. p. 12, 13:

el cief li met un frain à or et à esmal.

Fl. et Blancef. p. 22:

car faisons faire un tomblel gent;
fait soit de marbre et de cristal,
d'or et d'argent et à esmal.

Ibid. p. 41:

les pieres valent un tresor,
qui à blanc esmail sont assises.

Ibid. l. 651:

(the tomb) de rices listes ert listée
de ciers esmaus avironnées.

and for the old *amel*, cf. Spens. F. Q. ii. 3, 27:

golden bandes which were entayld
with curious antickes and full fayre *aumayld*.

21 mareschal] as in O. F. this word seems to have been used = 'seneschal,' it is not to be wondered therefore that Ma. Paris has ventured on the derivation (p. 601, 40, Wats.) 'utpote bellicosus et strenuus, dictus

Marescallus, quasi Martis Senescallus'! Its real origin is O.H.G. *marah*, horse, and *scalh*, a servant, so that it meant groom, &c. But it grew to be a title of great importance and dignity, defined secundus a Comite Stabuli [constable], whose prerogative was 'primae exercitus fronte praeesse'; cf. Lat. Magister Equitum, and the term 'constable' itself, before its degradation. There was, besides, a title Marescallus aulae, or 'intrinsecus,' whose functions are thus described: mensis praeparatis, mappis stratis, omnes secundum facultates suas evocare, et decenter et curiose collocare, et indignos ejicere, non permittere canes aulam ingredi, et toti familiae regis, ipso monente, hospitia liberare.

Chauc. Cant. T. 754:

A semely man oure ooste was withalle
for to have been a marchal in an halle.

Spens. F. Q. ii. 9, 28:

and through the hall there walked to and fro
a jolly yeoman, marshall of the same.

Acc. to another authority (Red Book of Excheq.) it was this Mareschal's duty tumultus sedare in domo regis, liberationes officiorum facere, ostia aulae regis custodire, &c. The reference of this title (further than as a mere honorary epithet) to Auban, is of course a mere anachronism.

22 **cuneuz**] 'well-known,' 'there was no one better known, nor more familiar to the public.'

Vie de St. Thom. 39, 10:

en l'autre chambre avant sist li reis od sa druz,
ù ses conseilz teneit od les mielz coneuz.

Alix. 108, 26:

nous sommes tout eslit e conneut baron.

Bartsch Chrest. 394, 13:

povres estoie en ma terre
mais au moins cognus y estoie.

23 **ancesur**] after an(te)cessor had been so modified as to become trisyllabic, it was further shortened to ances'r, but between *s* and *r* it was a rule that *t* should be inserted, hence our ancestor, F. ancêtre: cf. essere, es're, estre, être; similarly, lazarus became lazre, lazdre, and then ladre.

24 **li clers**] in nom. sg. this form is invariably used, when preceded by the def. *li* or *cist*, (so also in pred. 1193,) but the indefinite nom. (322) is *clerc*, the form for all inflected cases. *Clercs* is used twice (600, 1558) instead of *clers*, in both cases followed immediately by a relative clause, which seems to have thrown some stress on the word and suggested (however remotely) the fuller form.

26 **benoie**] in the pp. this word is regularly rimed with *i*, cf. beneïs with dis, B. du Guescl. 8898; Kell. Romv. 215, 28 (act.) *a benéïs* with *garnis*. So also in the indic. pres.; e. gr. B. du Guescl. 8790:

descendirent à pié trestuit à une fie;
à l'évesque s'en vont, qui tous les benéïe.

Perhaps so in this subj.-opt. form.

— **vus**] this mixture of the sg. and pl. of the 2nd pers. pron. is very common throughout the poem, cf. 45-7: 68: 92-3: 94-5, &c.; cf. Abbot, Shaksp. gr. § 235.

— **tant**] I have given tant as adverbial to 'prude,' but it also emphasizes the verb 'pers,' being used ἀπὸ κοινοῦ; sometimes it is not easy to decide with which word of a clause it is to be immediately connected, or what is its precise grammatical function in the clause (v. 288).

— **prude**] obl. form of *preuz*, cf. 1774 chevaler preuz. So Spenser uses *prow*, F. Q. iii. 3, 24:

ne is thy fate, ne is thy fortune ill,
to love the *prowest* knight that ever was.

For the relation of these two forms *preuz* and *prude*, cf. Lat. *pro*, but prod-est.

— **ber**] (v. note on 301,) theoretically, this form of the word should be nom., obl. *barun*, but although 'barun' occurs in the poem, still *ber* is also used for the obl. case. In 62 it is gen. [where corrige Gloss.], in 1307, 1648 acc. (in both cases preceded by *prude*, as here).

28 **las**] may be explained in either of two ways, viz., as an interj. alas! or as an adj. = weary:—'I alas! who have no horse,' or 'I come weary, as I have none.' Either would be perfectly correct. For the use of this expression as an interj. cf. Molière, L'Etourdi, ii. 5, where *las!* occurs thrice closely together in the *archaic* conversation of Anselme.

— **palefrei**] M.L. *paraveredus* (παρὰ and veredus, whence O.H.G. pherit, Mod. G. pferd), our palfrey: DC. *veredi*, equi publico cursui destinati; derived by the ancients from veho and rheda, as in the verses, 'est vērēdus equus, vectans rhedam quasi currum,' 'rhedæ vectores nos dicimus esse vĕrēdos.' From this comes 'veredarii,' courriers, qui non descendunt de equo, antequam liberant responsa sua: habent in capite pinnas ut inde intelligatur festinatio itineris: datur semper iis equus paratus, nec manducant, nisi super equo, antequam perfecerunt. Brunetto Latini in his Tresor, chap. 155, gives:—*destrier* grant, pour le combat: *palefroi*, pour chevaucher à l'aise de son cors: *roucis*, pour sommes porter; cf. 1421 palefrei bon e bel, chaçur, u fort runcin u grant destrer ignel.

29 **ostel**] DC. sub v. *hospitare*, 'hospites in villa collocare:' cf. 'si nox eum occupaverit, hospitium in Abbatia et servitium sibi demandat ab hominibus villæ a se hospitatæ ministrari.' The direct origin of the Fr. word is, of course, hospitale, i.e. properly, aedes in monasteriis ubi hospites et advenæ recipiebantur. These Xenodochia were not exclusively for the poor; cf. hospitum denique loca duo constituimus, unum ad pauperes recipiendos, alterum ad nobiles viros undique confluentes.

Spens. F. Q. ii. 9, 10:

a goodly castle,
which choosing for that evening's *hospitale*
they thither marcht.

31 **une part**] 'aside,' calls him 'on one side,' so also in 74, 1080, 1523; cf. the corresponding expression 'cele part,' 115.

Bartsch, Rom. u. Past. p. 279, 5:

pensis com fins amourous
l'autrier chevauchoie;
Robin oï qui touz sous [= seul]
demenoit grant joie.
cele part vins, sel[= si le] saluai,
et du revel li demandai,
dont il vient.

32 **penses**] Lat. pensare has given birth to three

words of very different signification, in this *penser*, to think; *panser*, to staunch wounds (for the latter of which, however, is quoted from Calpurnius the expression 'pensare sitim,' to *quench* thirst;) and *peser*, to weigh. Our avoirdu*poise* gives the O.F. *pois* (= pes, i.e. pensum), which M. F. has transformed into poids, through an assumed connexion with *pondus*.

— aler] for this we have in O. F. also a form *aner*, which agrees with It. Sp. Pg. *andare*. It seems, therefore, that the root is to be sought in a form *anditare* for aditare (ad-ire), by nasalisation: cf. Pg. ándito, Lat. aditus.

— dunst vens?] this form 'dunst' (which occurs only once), is apparently written thus with an *s*, to distinguish this form of the oblique pronoun in its interrogative local sense (from whence?); cf. B. du Guescl. 13794. 14171. 14906 &c., dont viens-tu? Ger. de V. 1810, dont estez vos et de kel parenté?

33 sujurner] it is from this old form that we derive our sojourn. M. F. has séjourner, just as it has *selon* instead of *sulum* (v. 80 Aub.), thereby obscuring the origin, sub-diurnare, It. soggiornare.

34 teser] from tendere pp. tensus was formed the noun *teise*, a toise, the space included between the outstretched arms (cf. ὀργυία from ὀρέγω): whence the deriv. vb. teiser, teser, to stretch, used like the primit. vb. to go, tendere (cursum); cf. peser, Lat. pendere; in its more direct meaning, cf. Joinv. St. Louis 87, ars [bows] si fors comme il les pooit teser.

37 naistre] from a normalised nascere, pascere, as from crescere, cognoscere, we get naître, paître, croître, connaître.

38 rescure] = re-escure, cf. It. ri-scuotere, Lat. re-excutere, M. L. rescutere, our 'rescue'; the old law term rescous, M. L. rescussus, is defined 'tumultuosa et violenta ereptio arestati, e manibus ejus qui licite eumdem arestavit,' which fits in well with the meaning here, men being supposed 'licitè arestati a diabolo' for their sins, &c.; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 2645:

and in the rescous of this Palamon
the stronge kynge Lycurgius is born adoun.

39 paraler] Diez, II. 401, remarks on the rarity of new compounds of verbs with the preposition *per*, whose meaning he compares with the Germ. voll in voll-enden, &c. But the list which he gives as 'nearly complete,' is really not so, for even in Auban we have others not mentioned in Diez, as parcunter 1689, parmurir 1675, parocire 1626, as well as this paraler. I am not sure even that *par es* in 243 would not be better given as one word; in 1050 par est delitable, 1476 trop par estes crüeus, 1566 tant par est irascuz, 1742 tant par fu ardant. As there is a predicate adjective, I have thought it advisable to keep the *par* separate as an adverb. With the parocire of 1626, cf. the Rubrics, 41 b, ne *par fu* ocise e mort. From this usage in the sense of finality (cf. O. F. par-close, par-fin, &c.,) seems explicable this word par-aler, the *final* coming, which I do not remember to have met with elsewhere.

40 sanz] from Lat. sine, perhaps through the influence of the form dans [not in Auban], which has final s, but justifiably, as being from de int*us*; or it may be simply the adverbial final *s* as in gueres, &c. I do not think that Ital. senza should be referred here (as is done by Diez preferentially), for it demands the assumption of a final *a* appended to a form senes, which is itself an enormous assumption, as what would Ital. do with this added adverbial *s*? It is better explained as being for *as-senza*, absentia. Diez's objection that this should give sênza with open e) is neutralized by the Old Ital. sanza, which is still further from sine.

— dener] a very common phrase: 334, 1671 un butun; 1008, 1150 un esperun (roillé); but this is a poor account compared with the infinite variety occurring in the old poets. Chaucer Cant. T. has 16276, nought worth a boterflye; 14582, the valieu of a flie; 182, not worth an oystre; 16946, a botel hay; 9139, a bene; though his general comparison is, not worth a mite 1560, 12439, &c.

cf. Roncesv. 10239:

la vielle broingne ne li vault une aillie.

ibid. 2005:

li haubers ne li valut noiant,
ne la cuirie la monte d'une *bezant*.

Li Biaus Desc. 2993:

li escus ne leur valurent deus *escorces*.

cf. Plaut. Mil. Glor. ii. 3, 45, non ego nunc vitam tuam emam *vitiosa nuce*. Lippi, in his Malmantile ii. 9, has 'non darei quanto un puntal d'aghetto' (lace-tag). The extent to which the expression could be made to apply is well seen in the following absurdity, Guescl. 19453:

porroit couper un grant bois en siant
sans noise demener la *montance d'un* gant (!)

"not to make more noise in sawing a log of wood than the worth of a glove;" cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1572, the mountance of a tare; 17187, the mountauns of a gnat; 14278, the mountaunce of a corn of whete; comp. also our phrase, "he is worth his weight in gold"; Rom. de Troie 318 (of a horse), qui son pois valeit de fin or.

The following examples will be found to cover most of the variations in B. du Guescl. and Alix.:

B. du Guescl.:

13987 li trais n'i vali *une pomme pelée*.
14092 vaillant un *parisi*.
14330 vaillant un *esperon*.
14330 vaillant un *ognon*.
16089 ce ne lui vasist *la montance d'un gant* (19453).
16280 qui vaussist quatre *gans*.
16431 n'i valoit la *monte d'un bouton*.
17347 ne il ne me prisoit valissant *deus festus*.
17708 ne pot à moi valor *un petit fil de soie*.
17845 tout ne me vauldroit la *monte de deus déz*.
19496 toute la defence n'i vali *un tournois*.
19635 tout quant qu'avez oy ne vault *un ail pelé*.
20277 tout ce n'i vali *un seul denier d'argent* (17312).
21146 sans nous à empirer valissant *deus espis* (15740).
21246 et mains povres ki n'ont vaillant *un bastoncel*.
21255 tout ce n'i a valu *la monte d'un fuisel*.
22003 on n'i conquesta vaillant *un angevin*.
9032 car je de moi ne veil la monte *d'un soler*.
14377 on ne li demanda *une pomme pourrie*.
16657 n'en donroie *un frelin*.
17186 Espaignolz que je n'aime *un ongnon!* (11260).
17442 n'i conquesterez la monte *d'une ortie*.
17695 tous les barons ne prise *un poi de croie*.

18924 qui ne prisent Englois *la queue d'un siron.*
19843 il n'acontoit au trait *un petit parisi* (20312).
21827 du vo n'emporterez *la monte d'un tabour.*
Alixandres:
31. 30 brogne c'ait vestue ne li vaut *une haire.*
52. 11 ne laira ke vaille *une laitue.*
72. 22 ne prisent lui et sa gent *un fromage.*
75. 20 tout le siege del mont ne prise *deus besans.*
88. 11 ne li valent les armes le pris *d'une castegne.*
101. 23 pour lui ne feront qui vaille *une maaille.*
164. 22 li escus de son col ne li valu *un pain.*
167. 11 jou ne val mie *une pume meure.*
168. 12 ne valent sans lui le monte *d'un festu.*
175. 1 ne perderai vallant *deus esporons.*
186. 17 ne li vaut à cel cop li haubers *une nois.*
197. 30 ne lor valent escu le *poumon d'une vake.*
209. 22 ne l'prise mais li rois de cel mal *une allie.*
229. 4 arme n'i vaut *une paille d'avaine.*
251. 13 jà n'en aura ses sire vallant *un parisis.*

42 cumence] is elsewhere followed by à, save here and 103. Lat. cum-initiare; in Milanese we have the simple form *inzà;* Span. empezar exhibits the same insertion of *p*, as in the O. Sp. com-p-*enzar*, with which cf. Sard. incum-b-*enzai.* Wallachian, as often, keeps the Lat. word, incipere, *incepe.*

— esmervoiller] deriv. of merveille = *mirabilia;* cf. O. F. *teille*, from Lat. *tilia*, our *teil*-tree (id.)

44 cument] from *cum*, by the addition of the adverbial *mente;* the origin of *cum* will be best seen in this series: cum (cume), It. *come*, Sp. *como*, Lombard *comód*, Lat. *quomodo.*

— damage] our word testifies to the O. F. *damage.* The M. F. *dommage*, with its modified vowel, is quite at variance with ordinary phonetic, as in L. L. *a* in position seldom becomes *o* or *u;* cf. Schuchardt I. 173.

46 ki] the words *ki* and *ke* have got into considerable confusion; here, evidently, there is needed the conjunction to introduce the noun-sentence, but the forms are not kept distinct in the MS., and I have not therefore changed.

48 encumbrer] Lat. cumulus, Portug. *cómoro*, *cum'lus*, whence *cumble*, *cumbre*, M.L. *combrus;* It. *ingombrare;* cf. It. sembrare, for simulare. The instances are not very numerous of Fr. *mbr* for Lat. *ml*, but *mbr* = *mr* is frequent, chambre (camera), concombre (cucumerem), nombre (numerus); while apôt*r*e (apostolus), esclandre (scandalum), instance Fr. *r* for Lat. *l*, where *scandalum* must have become *sc*landlum before assuming its present form esclandre. For the use, cf. Jourdains 1778, je te commant au glorioz dou ciel, qui te garisse de mort et d'encombrier.

50 esperver] a very slight acquaintance with Trouvère expression would suffice to show the commonness of hawking among the amusements of the middle ages. Particularly noticeable, as one of the commonplaces of medieval poetry, is the reference to the hatred that the hawk bears to the smaller birds, and the terror it strikes into them; cf. Spens. F. Q. II. 7, 34, him snatcht away more light than Culver [dove] in the Faulcon's fist; Am. et Amil. 2658—les voiles font drescier, li vens lor vient qui par vigor i fiert, ainsiz les mainne com l'aloe espreviers; Li Biaus Descun. 5770, plus le criement li chevalier qu' estornel ne font esprevier; Villehard. § 540, sitost comme il connurent le desconfiture ki sor eus tornoit, il se mirent au fuir sans plus atendre, et s'esparsent, li uns chà, li autres là, aussi comme les aloes font por les espreviers; Ph. Mousk. 7133, qui tout ausi comme l'aloe fuit le mousket et l'éprevier plus que l'aubain ne le bruhier et tout li petit oisillon le houlet a l'esmérillon fuient pour lor vie sauver, tot ausement fuient paien. So, again, the eagerness with which the falcon darts after his prey is a usual simile with our poets, ex. gr. Alix. 271, 5, qui plus cort de randun quant on l'a esprouvé que faus ne suie aloe, quant il a jeuné; ibid. 101, 26; 196, 4; 227, 3; 242, 33, of a horse, qui plus vait de randon qu' esprivers après quaille; B. du Guescl. 14008, plus désirent la guerre qu' esprivier le hairon; ibid. 18376, ainsi seront surpris que du faucun la pie.

— aloue] this is the simple form [from Lat. *alauda*, a word of Keltic origin, for the Lat. corydalus, κορυδαλός, the crested lark;] from which (Diez, I. 16) Grimm derives O. N. *lôa*, which can hardly be, as the O. N. word *ló*, *lóa*, means 'sand-piper.' From aloue, by the dimin. suff. *-etta*, we have M. F. *alou-ette*, O. Sp. *alo-eta* (now alondra, for alondola), as It. allod-*ola*, by a different suffix, still further heightened hypocoristically in Dante's *lod-ol-etta* (Par. xx. 71, where, however, other readings give *al(l)od-etta*). For the change of *au* to *ou*, cf. *clou*-fichez, where clou = clau (clav-us), *lou* 1077 = laud-o.

— esperver] our significant '*sparrow*-hawk'; for the deriv. is O.H.G. *sparawari;* cf. Goth. *sparva*, 'sparrow'. Old Sp. and Pg., with the sister languages, had the word *esparvel*, but they have adopted another term Sp. *gavilan*, Pg. *gavião*, Milanese gavinel (*ganivel*); from the old word *capus* (= falco) *cap-ellus*, *cap-el-an*, *gavilan*. Thus, the root would be *cap*, cap-ere, to take, seize, which would equate the word with the other factor in our translation *hawk;* A. Sax. *hafoc*, Mod. G. *habicht*, O.H.G. *hab-uch*, from root *hab-en.*

51 respond] the only case in which the un-Norman *o* occurs instead of the *u* elsewhere of this verb.

— pelerin] Lat. *peregrinus*, *pere*rinus [in which form it still is in Welsh, viz., *pererin*, a pilgrim, *pererindod*, pilgrimage, &c.], and by dissimilation, p*ele*rinus.* For our final m = n, cf. ransom, from O. F. raançon. The representation of the (F.) nasal by *m* or *n* is so common in the term. *un*, *um*, that *im* was to be expected for *in*, and so, indeed, the MS. has (996) *pelerim*, our *pil(g)rim.*

52 herberge] O.H.G. *heriberga* (= army-camp) has given rise to Mod. G. *herbergen*, and O.F. *herberger*, with the same modification of meaning, 'lodge,' although the O.F. had besides the original meaning; M. F. and the sister languages have adopted a form with a dissimilated l, (even in O. F. helberc,) alberge, auberge, It. albergo, Sp. albergue.

— marbrin] marmorinus, ma*rm'r*inus, ma*rmbr*inus, ma*rbr*inus v. 48.

— ja] this particle is almost invariably placed between the auxil. *aver* and the pp., this being the only instance where the ptcp. precedes both; v. Gloss.

* The form *pelegrinus* occurs in Lat. of 4 cent. A.D. (cf. Schuch. Vulg. Lat. I. 137).

55 **sanz**] sanz c. e fin.; v. Gloss. 3, a, b, for the example of *sanz*, with a pair of nouns coupled by *e* and *u* respectively; but the *sanz* is never repeated, as e. gr. Mätz. Altfr. 24, 29, sans blasme et sans vilounie.

— **cumencail**] for this termination-*ail* appended to verbs to form nouns, cf. épouvant-ail; imitated from soupirail, gouvernail, &c., where it represents a genuine Lat.-*aculum*, spiraculum, gubernaculum.

56 **dresce**] [directiare]; for Lat. (*c*)*ti* = hard sibilant cf. M. F. sucer (suctiare), chasser (captiare), nosces, nuptiae; cf. also lesçun, lectio, and the -*esce* suffix = *itia*. There is a notable difference between the terminations *esse* and *esce*, the former being the representative of Latin concrete nouns in issa, abstract essa, as leonesse, promesse, presse, &c., while the latter esce is employed in abstract nouns in *itia* (It. ezza, Sp. eza); thus, in Aub. we have lassesce, seccheresce, richesce, feblesce, jofnesce, destresce. *Angoisse* (ui) is one of the rare cases of ss for st, *angustia*.

— **aiere**] (iter) 'eyre,' justices in 'eyre,' O.E. *errant* judges; cf. chevalier errant, Juif errant, i.e. *wandering*, &c. The word is monosyllabic, the final e being elided; cf. Vie de S. Th. 48, l. 21, endementers ad fait tut sun eire aprester; B. du Guescl. 16860, lors aprestent lor oirre trestout communément; Chauc. Melib. p. 154, thou schalt blesse God, and pray him to dresse thy wayes; Spens. F. Q. I. 10, 11: I hither came and this good knight his way with me addrest.

59 **guarde**] it is from this form that we derive our word *gu*ard, with initial *gu*, cf. guarant (57). In both these words we receive back through O. F. a Teutonic root: 'guarantee' is *warrant*, O.H.G. *werênt*, *wërên*,— and guard is *ward*, A. Sax. *weardian*, O.H.G. *warten*. In 'language' we observe the influence of the same principle, the M. F. conforming here also; compare M. F. garantir, garder, langage, with the O. F. and English forms. There are no other words common to French and English beginning with *gu*a, except our old *guarish* (Spenser), M.F. 'guérir,' where the *é* has preserved the *u*, but the English is to be equated with the O. F. *guarir*, O.H.G. *werjan*, A. Sax. *warian*.

— **poure**] I have edited so, in place of the usual povre, because our word *poor* is only explicable on this pronunciation, though I have no rhyme which would absolutely *prove* the matter. The case is probably different with *jovre*, for we have the derivative *jofnesce*, showing that the labial sound was more plainly heard; but cf. Mod. pauvreté and jeunesse.

— **cunforte**] our language has done well in preserving this admirable word, which we have restored to Mod. Fr.; cf. also *descunfortez* (384); already Lic. Macer (B.C. 66) uses the word *confortare* (stomachum), to strengthen much; and in charters it is equated with *corroborare*, thus ego M. *confortavi*, or ego D. *corroboravi*.

— **frarin**] for 'fratrin,' a deriv. of frater; DC. sub voc. 'fraternalis,' quotes 'le suppliant, esmeu de couraige *fratrin*.' But frater was regularly applied to the monks (our *friar*), and with this common epithet, as Chauc. (Cant. T. 232) has it, 'men mooten given silver to the *pore freres*.' The epithet was a constant, and so the word came to mean generally 'poor,' 'wretched,' and is not confined to human beings, e. gr. Alix. 56, 18, et cevauca la *mule* qui n'ert mie frarine. In DC. supp. sub 'fratrin' are quoted *ventre* frarin, Renart, 19958; *escris* frarins, Partenop. 103.

60 **pest**] = pascit famelicos; cf. Edw. Conf. 1897, ki pesseit les fameillus fors Aedward li glorius? DC. sub voc. *famescere*, 'li goupils est moult artilleus, quant il est auques *fameilleus*'.

— **orfanin**] this form appears to have been introduced by Biblical usage into the common discourse, from the Greek ὀρφανός in place of the Latin *orbus*, with which it is, however, connected. The ὀυφανοτροφεῖον, orphanotrophium, is glossed 'locus in quo parentibus orbati pueri pascuntur.' Our word 'orphan,' it will be noted, is taken from the O. F., and differs from the M. F., in which we have the dissimilated l, to avoid the recurrence of two successive syllables beginning with n, orpha-ni-nus. So Lat. venenum is in O. F. velin, cf. Ital. veleno; but the original form was also used, whence we have in M. F. *venin*, and O. F. venin, venim, cf. venom-ous. In Prov. the n was dissimilated into r, verenos, or venenos; and even *vere*, *veri*, are used for venenum.* This in Albanian has become in one dialect βενέρι, in another gone into βερέρι; Schuch. iii. 72. So in Portg. we have sarar for sanare, in Wall. mormînt for monumentum, fereastre from fenestra.

61 **ewe**] cf. with this our 'ewer,' for which the M. F. has a deriv. aiguière, from another form of the word 'aigue' [= aqua], which, itself, is still preserved in the names of some localities, cf. *Aigues-Mortes*.

— **Beethlehem**] a very noteworthy instance of word-degradation is seen in our use of the word 'bedlam,' from Bethlehem, which is stated to have been the name of a religious house in London, afterwards converted into a lunatic asylum. In any case the word occurs in a MS. life of St. Eustace, line 81:

> une croiz o le crucifi
> de Jesu, k'en *Bedlem* nasqui.

so that the phonetic variation of the word is old enough.

62 **lu ber A**] this form of the article *lu* is only used in the obl. cases, cf. genit. 992, le cors lu martir; temp. acc. 58, bis. lui pri e aür lu soir et lu matin; prep. 1704, vers lu ciel regarde. This non-prepos. form of the gen., it may be observed, is only found in the attributive use. In Gloss. I have wrongly entered both *ber* and Architriclin, which I had regarded, owing to *ber*, as being necessarily *nom*.

— **Architriclin**] one of the medieval blunders through ignorance of Greek. The source is the Latin translation of the N. Test., John ii. 8, which the Vulgate gives 'haurite nunc et ferte architriclino; ut autem gustavit architriclinus aquam,' &c. But the blunder

* A very curious instance of this substitution of *r* for *n* is found in the Gaelic word mna, mnaoi (the inflection of bean, a woman,) which is pronounced *mra*. So, too, every word in Gaelic beginning with *cn* is pronounced as if it were *cr*; cf. *groma* = γνῶμα (Schuch. Vulg. I. 140).

did not stop here. Of course in a monkish tale like Auban, the word could hardly be misspelt with the Vulgate in common usage; but cf. in Guesclin, nostre sire Dieux qui de l'eaue fist vin | le jour qu'à noces fust de *S. Archedeclin*.

64 meint] prob. from Kymr. root; cf. Welsh *maint*, magnitude, bigness.

— mescreant] our word miscreant, Lat. minus credentem; cf. mischief, O. F. meschief, Sp. menos cabo, minus caput, ill end; misfeasance, O. F. mesfaisance; misnomer, O.F. mesnomer; misprision, O.F. mesprisiun.

65 guerpir] O.H.G. werf-jan, M.F. only in 'déguerpir'; M. L. guerpire, 'possessionem rei alicujus dimittere,' "et si tunc eam uxorem habuerit, mox ei abrenuntiet quod lingua Francorum *gurpire* dicimus." Grimm, Rechtsalt., p. 122. This meaning arose from the old legal custom of signifying a cession of property by *putting* or throwing a token into the hand of the new owner: we still have the custom as flourishing as ever in the manual transfer of a key in giving up a house that has been ever rented. The root means *to throw*, O.H.G. *werfan*, A. Sax. *weorfan*, Goth. *vairpan*, our *warp*, used in Piers Plowman in this sense 'to throw words'); cf. v. 87:

eche a worde that he *warpe*, was of an Addres tonge.

v. 369, the fyrste worde that he *warpe*, &c.,

which, by the way, is precisely paralleled by a usage of the word in Icelandic—hvat er that manna er *verpumk orði* á, who is it that *casts words* on me, speaks to me. Another common Icelandic usage of the word is to *lay* or cast eggs (of any bird); thus *æðar-varp* is the laying of eider-ducks, &c., which we may compare with the Fr. limited use of *pondre*,* as 'to lay eggs,' cf. the Lat. *ponere*, *to put*; and *warp* is in provincial English still used in the sense of cattle *dropping* their young, (also a common phrase,) though *warp* is specialized into a *premature* birth.

66 puant] I prefer to take this as qualifying 'enfer' (rather than Apolin); the same construction is met 589, en la prisun. . . gisent obscure; besides, this 'puant enfer' is just the *stagnum ignis et sulphuris* of Rev. xx. 9; 1769, el fu d'enfer puant; cf. Prov. putnais fuec d'infern, (v. note on 289).

— buc] prob. from a Kymr. root; cf. Welsh *bwch*, buck.

— mastin] prop. 'house-dog,' from a form mansatinus,† M. L. deriv. of *mansum* = house, 'manse.'

67 lez] 'latus'; cf. as-sez, ad-satis, (aim-ez, am-atis). This preposition is obsolete, except geographically; e. gr. St. Denis-lez-Paris, &c.

— maufe] 'male factus;' Diez quotes Neap. *brutto fatto*, similarly used for the devil, 'the ugly one'; as Gachet says, 'ce mot sert à nous montrer de quelle façon le moyen âge avait compris la personnification de l'esprit du mal.

— cunpainz] M. L. companium, in Lex. Salic. for society, from *com* and *panis* after the model of O. H. G. gi-leip, where *gi*=Lat. cum; for this short form, cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 3709, *compame*, [riming *blame*].

— vesin] the commoner form in A. is veisin, Lat. vicinus; for the s, cf. *raisin*, racemus.

69 Rin] the Rhine as a boundary is no unfamiliar expression of the trouvères: cf. B. du Guescl. 10, qui tant fust redoubtez jusqu' à l'eaue du Rin; Kell. Romv. 220.9, plus fort larron n'ot onques jusqu' à Rin. Unfortunately the MS. has a hole in the vellum here, which I have supplied conjecturally; the omission of the relative adv. ù in such sentences is common enough.

73 a mervelles] cf. B. du Guescl. 4717, ceste nouvelle fist nostre gent moult joians, | que li cuers lor revint à merveille poissans.

75 foreine] an 'out'-house; so 'rue foraine,' a bye-way; marchand forain, 'foraneus,' who sells his wares *abroad;* foraneus canonicus, one who resides out of his prebend.

76 serganz] 'servientem' has given rise to two forms both preserved in English, *servant* and *sergeant*, with an excellent dissynonymy.

79 pucele] 'pul'cella,' pullicellus, dimin. of pullus, a word prop. applied only to the young of animals, but used as a pet term of endearment for human beings; cf. the pullus passer of Catullus and Horace's male parvus filius, dignified as pullus.

80 sulum] 'selon,' from se[cundum] lon[gum] acc. to Diez, but the O. F. sulum (as here), sulunc, &c., make it more natural to take *sub-longum* as the origin of this prepos. (which originally denoted *space*).

81 ke] a thing which, 'id quod'; it seems better to take it so, than as a conjunction = for, introducing a causal clause with the noun-sentence in 84, for the subject; for it could not be, methinks, intelligible, that God (84) deigned, &c.

83 ne jo ne] for the repetition of the negative, cf. Mahom. 841, *ne* jà de mot *n'*en mentirai; 1003, ne jà point ne s'en meffera; 1235, ne jà partir ne s'en volsist. Common enough in our older literature; cf. Spenser F.Q. I. 1, 22, ne can no longer fight.

85 unde] this expression for 'water,' in the enumeration of the elements, is noticeable.

88 glaive] Lat. 'gladius'; the *v* can only have been inserted while the *i* was yet pronounced: gladius = gla(d)i = glavi; cf. gravir for gradire, parvis (Chaucer's parvise) for paradisus, through par(a)vis. So avoutre

* In a word of related signification the same specialization is observable in Fr.; thus Lat. trahere, to draw, but Fr. *traire*, only to draw milk, to milk. Here in these two very common Latin words *ponere* and *trahere*, both of which are preserved in the other Rom. langg., the Fr. modification of meaning indicates the more agricultural habits of the people;—the *egg-laying* and *milking* form still two very important items in a French peasant's daily life, and *pondre* and *traire* are no unfamiliar words in a French village.

† To this form (which is M. Brachet's), Scheler objects that there is no suffix *atinus*. This is true, but just as his mesnata formed masnat-inus, so could mansata form mansat-inus. Now, the form mansata exists; in fact mansata is used for family, thus DC. quotes 'at Itali, secundum quosdam vocant homines de *mansata* quasi de familia, et illi quasi pro servis habentur.'

(1682) = a-outre for a(d)ulter,* where, however, the *u* following a vowel naturally produced its kindred *v* before it, just as in pou(v)oir from po-oir, and in ruva (v. 109. 138); cf. Pg. *louvar*, from laudare, *ouvir*, from audire, (O. F. oïr). In exactly the opposite direction, Ital. has pa-*d*-iglione from pa(*p*)ilionem [out of which Mod. Gaelic has its *pailliun*]; and cf. clavus = clau-us = clo-us = chio-o = (Ital.) chiodo.

89 enbeuz] cf. Scheler in Lemcke's Jahrb., x. 3, p. 254, sub voc. *embut;* nequedent bien furent enbut | si compagnon, et assés burent; Fl. et Blancef., p. 79, dont par iert il si decéus, | et par vostre or si embéus, | que de joie à vos piés carra | et homage vous offerra; Villon, p. 81, comme homme embeu, qui chancelle et trepigne, | l'ai veu souvent quand il s'alloit coucher; cf. O. Span. *beodo* = one who has drunk, just as *comido* = one who has eaten; Lat. *cenatus*, *potus*.

90 ostez] prob. from a form *haustare*, frequentative of haurire: there is a gloss of Festus, *exhaustant* = *efferunt* (quoted by Scheler sub voc.)

— sarcu] Diez derives from O.H.G. *sarc*, coffin, with suffix *-el*, sarqu-eu. He objects against *sarcophágulus*, that it would give sarfail. True, but with retracted accent, *sarcóphagulus* might very well give *sarcueil;* we have a parallel case in écue-il for *sco-pu-l-us*, so sarco-fa-gl-us, sarcue-il; cf. also F. *cueillir*, Ital. *cógliere* from Lat. *cóllígere* instead of *collígere*. It is curious that in other words of similar termination, such as linceul, écureuil, chevreuil, the accent has been carried onward, and the Latin *-íolus* becomes the Romance *-iólus*. (For the rare syncope of *f*, cf. *écrouelles* from Lat. *scrofella*, where Scheler's scruples, and suggestion of *scrobella* as the origin, seem quite unnecessary.)

92 enganez] It. *inganno*, Sp. *engaño;* (Wallach. *ingăim*, which means besides railler, also singer, balbutier, embrouiller;) the word can hardly be other than a Latin word. Now, in O. F. this form *enganer* alternates with *engingnier*, which latter certainly is close enough to *ingenium*, to remove Diez's objection on the score of phonetic laws (I. 239). Whether the O.H.G. gaman, contracted gamn, did not then become *ganno*, just as damnum, *danno* (cf. somnus *sonno*, domina *donna*), and get mixed up with an 'ingenium' form, it is not easy to say, but the Wallach. *ingaima*, &c., could not come from the O.H.G. word, and it can hardly have been borrowed (as Diez suggests,) from the Ital.

93 fuissez] for the omission of the conj. si, cf. our '*were you* discovered,' &c.: l. 465 is the only other instance in which this sequence of tenses occurs, with condit. in apodosis, and imperfect subj. in the protasis of hypothetic clause.

95 ke ne] cf. Chauc. Cant. T., 1605:

> Thou schuldest never out of this grove pace
> *That thou ne* schuldest deyen of myn hond.

and v. note on 1771.

— detrenchez] of obscure origin. Diez suggests *internecare* (which occurs in Prudentius), whence Prov. en-trencar; others have proposed *interimicare*, in-t'rim'care, which I prefer. Littré's derivation, from truncare, does not allow for the general prevalence of the *i* sound in the root.

— brantz] O.H.G. *brant* = Lat. titio, whence Sp. tizo (= half-burnt charcoal), and Sp. *tizon*, 'firebrand,' which in the Old Sp. Poema del Cid (2436) [always so in the *poema*, as contrasted with the later *tizona* of the *crónica*] is the name of the *sword* won by the Cid from King Bucar.

96 irascu] as naistre [nasci] made nascu, from a base nascutus, so from iraistre [irasci] came irascu, Prov. irascut (cf. O. F. *vescu*, M. F. *vécu*). But just as besides, the Lat. ptcp. natus left *né*, so iratus produced *iré* (985, 1356).

97 par Deu] as this is evidently the predicate, it is to be regarded as dependent on a sui amené to which ki m'amène is equivalent, the relative and principal clauses having changed places: I, who have come and stopped in this country, have been brought by God to save you.

99 vout] a very unusual sequence of tense: the pres. subj. soiez following the pret. vout. It may possibly be a mere error for *veut*.

100 almosne] the intermediate stage between eleemosyna and M. F. aumône. The modification of this word is peculiar. O. Sp. has almosna, Mod. Sp. limosna; but Pg. has turned it upside down, e*smo*la, the consonants of which may be contrasted with our a*lms*.

— franchise] the general idea conveyed in this word is the kindliness of a noble nature; cf. 580, en nos deus ad franchise e duçur (so also 779, of God's franchise e debonnereté); in 872, 1689, it suits most our 'loving-kindness'; here it means rather 'beneficence.' It used to be of very familiar usage: Chauc. Cant. T., 11828:—

> fro his best yet were him lever abyde,
> than doon so high a cheerlisch wrecchednesse
> agayns *fraunchis* of alle *gentilesce*.

ibid. (16150):

> to compleyne
> the deth of *gentiles* and of *fraunchise*.

The adj. francs also occurs (969) in the sense of 'noble.' The two derivv. franceis, franchise, present *c* and *ch* as the final consonants of the root. The former springs from the Latinized Francia, the latter from the O.H.G. Franco; cf. It. francese, but fran*ch*ezza, for the guttural letters of German stems remain guttural in the derivv., (and Fr. *ch* = It. *ch*).

101 sis] in masc. nom. sg. we have sis, si, and sun, just as mis, mi, mun, and tis, ti, [*tun* does not occur].

— dru] It. drudo; but whether of Keltic or Germanic origin is not determinable. O.H.G. has *trût*, *drût*, lover, friend, which is close; but the Keltic root *druth*, meretrix (Mod. Gael. druth = lechery), corres-

* W. Stokes in his translation of Cormac's Glossary gives Breton *avoultr* as the equivalent of Irish adaltair (adulter), but the Bret. word is simply borrowed without alteration from O. F.

ponds to another very common meaning of *dru*, It. *drudo*, viz., paramour. The Welsh *drud* means both *daring* and *costly*, *dear*. [Possibly the two words, O.F. *dru*, *drut*, and M. F. *dru*, are to be kept apart.]

102 al nun] I have given this in Gloss. as 'on occasion of the mention of the name,' starting from this name as the foundation of the discourse; it might also mean 'in the name of,' the usual 'in nomine' (Dei, &c.); but cf. Ovid's 'nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram' (Heroid. 14).

— guier] It. guidare; as haïr, from hadir, and that from Goth. hatjan, so guier, It. guidare, M. F. guider, probably from Goth. vit-an, watch, heed, A.-Sax. wîta, sapiens; but the change of a German *t* into *d* in Romance, is very rare (Diez I., 290.)

103 desploier] [from de-ex-plicare, rather than from an assumed dis-plicare]. Compare It. impiegare, employer, from *implicare*, with F. (*d*)*esploier*, It. *s-piegar*, Pr. *espleiar*, from *explicare*. Besides the two forms, *plier* and *ployer*, there is the (older) dialectic *pleier*, all of which we have in our *ply*, *deploy* (troops), *display*, from des-*plei*er, or rather dis-plai-er, with the peculiar Norman *ai* for *ei*, Burg. *oi*; cf. fricare, making O.F. froier, M. F. frayer, se frayer une route.

104 escute] [aus-cultare, It. ascolto, Sp. escuchar.] This is probably to be taken as a parenthetic clause of simultaneity, 'Auban the meanwhile listening,' &c., or, perhaps, 'Apl. begins and A. listens.' But it could very well be taken as an introduction to Apl.'s discourse, and is quite in keeping with the formulas of the time: 'Auban, listen well, and give ear to it heartily.' Ben (bien), it may be noted, *always* precedes the verb, of whatever mood or tense; and there is an example in 388, of *le* preceding the imper., 'pur Deu le m'otrëz,' where *le* also has a somewhat similar meaning, nearly = the demonstrative ço, 'for God's sake grant me this'. But still, in the MS. there is a distinct paragraph mark at 105; and I doubt whether *le* could be used as *ço*, in the meaning of τόδε, as referring to what *follows*, though like τοῦτο, it may, as in 388, resume deictically what has preceded. Besides, the imper. 2 sg. is elsewhere always *entenc*.

— quor] the rime here proves conclusively that the word was pronounced nearly as the M. F. *cœur*. It is somewhat difficult to decide which is the form of the word (in 104) that should be adopted. The MS. has *fully* written out five 'quoer,' eight 'quor.' The contraction q̊r, which occurs fifteen times (together with four times in the word req̊r) should be written 'quor,' of course, though in the only case where any test can be applied, viz., at the end of a line, it is written *q̊r*, but rimes with *per*. (In pronunciation there is not any reason to suppose that it was at all different from what it is now. For this rime with *per*, cf. the German rime *entbehren* and *schwören*, to be noted in the spelling *queur* in 158.) In the compound verb where the forms occur, it is to be noted that in the present tense (where alone it is met,) the 1st sing. has req̊r (all the four times), but the 2nd sing. req̊rs (= requers), and the 3rd sing. also req̊rt (= requert), while the 2nd plur. has requerez, written fully. [The simple verb 1 sg. has quoer (1761) fully.] Besides l. 104, where it is q̊r, though riming with *per*, the other four cases where it rimes with *er* (205, 685, 1348, 1632) are written out *quoer*. It is never rimed *o*, but there occurs a play on words thrice in the poem, showing that the sound was different, yet close to the open o:—

365. ke hem vus face au *cors* u au *quor* maufé.
1350. cist sunt martir de *cors*, cist de *quor* duluser.
1470. si *cors* est las, mais sis bons *quors* tut frais est e nuveus.

105 per] Lat. par, our 'peer,' equal, but not confined to persons; cf. our 'its like was never seen.' Fl. et Blancef., p. 165:

li donerent une coupe bien ouvrée,
onques *sa per* ne fu truvée.

For an example, in this sense of absolute equality, cf. Mar. de Fr. I. p. 227:

c'est que Diables li cunseilla,
par sa feme qui l'engingna,
et li pramist si grant honur
que *pers* serait au creatur.

106 defendi] hence in O.E. used = forbid; cf. Chauc. Cant. T., 13925, when that he eet of the fruit defendit of a tre; ibid. 14006, now wil I yow defende hazardrye.

— manger] Lat. manducare; cf. *venger* from vindicare, *plonger* (plumbicare), *juger* (judicare), *charger* (caricare), *forger* (fabricare).

107 le] disobeyed *him* (God)? trangressed *it* (the law)? I think, the latter.

108 dreitureus] deriv. of dreit, droit = directum; cf. strictum, estroit (764), M. F. étroit, our *straight*.

— nes] not to be confounded with *nis* (= even, 792), but = *ne les*; cf. es (1482) = *en les*.

— esparnier] prob. from O.H.G. verb sparen; cf. lorgner, from O.H.G. luren. There is another form esparn*ir* (451, 1528) from the same root, as if from a deriv. form sparn-jan. As a rule (Diez. II. 366), verbs borrowed from German roots belong in Romance to the 1st conjugation, but those from the derivative verbs [in *-jan*] belong to the 3rd conj. [—ire], thus *hunir* from haun-jan; *guerpir*, O.H.G. werf-jan; *guarir*, Goth. var-jan, &c.

109 ruva] Lat. rogare, ro-er, ru-v-er; cf. glaive, 88.

— ambesdeus] ambos duos; Sp. ambos á dos, O. Sp. amos (P. del Cid 100 amos las manos); for other strengthenings, cf. Ger. 'alle beide,' M. F. tous les deux. We have this *ambes* in Shakspere's '*ames*-ace' (All's Well, III. 85) = both aces; so M. F. ambes-as with the contraction *besas* (and *beset*), of the two aces at backgammon. This form is only used in the obl. cases, the nom. being always *an-dui*.

— exuiller] for the diphthong, v. appendix and cf. but*ui*ller (677). I do not think that the orthography is owing to the connexion with 'ex-*sul*'; v. note on br*ui*dée (1134), and cf. ebr*uu*sdée (1212).

110 demener] hence our 'demean,' the active use (found in Milton) of which, however, in the sense of

conduct, carry on (an affair), is obsolete. Spenser (Col. Cl. 681) has to demean a person well, = to treat her well. For the Mod. Fr. use of démener, = to struggle, strive hard, use violence, cf. Lat. delirium, to get out of the *furrow* [lira], (cf. also malmener, fourvoyer); but the O. F. simply meant 'to direct,' with a deriv. démènement = demeanour. The simple mener, to lead, should prop. mean to drive cattle with *threats*, from Lat. minari; cf. the alteration of meaning in toxicum given under entuschée (12).

110 **cuvint**] 'none could be a guarantee, nor any avail that it should not behove them to go thither, viz., to Satan, whose counsel it pleased them to hear, &c.' The appositional use of tuz with the dat. pron. lur occurs again in Aub., 1302, par la mort *tuz lur* cuvent passer. In Aub. cuvenir is used only with the infin., so Fl. et Blancef. 214, or ne argent nel puet garir que ne les coviegne morir; elsewhere it occurs also with subj., so B. du Guescl. 22527 nos François en Bretaigne firent telle aramie qu'il convint à la fin li ducs tournast en fuie.

113 **e**] the conj. has here the force of a preposition: 'together with all their lineage.'

— **laz**] M. F. lacs; in 1649 we have laç-uns, from Lat. laqueus, It. laccio, Sp. lazo, 'lasso.'

— **le**] for other examples of this *le* in the attrib. genit., cf. 102. 583, 798, 973, 1709, and v. *lu* (62).

114 **mester**] This word (Lat. ministerium) has several sides of meaning: 1. O. E. mister, a *trade*, M.F. métier;—2. advantage gained by anything, aver mester, (as here,) to carry profit, to be useful; cf. Spens. F.Q. III. 7.51, as for my name, it mistreth not to tell;—3. possibly through the influence and analogy of *opus est*, (It. è d'uopo,) the longer word ministerium, which naturally meant opus, *work*, came to be used in the secondary sense of opus, *need;* so It. *è mestieri*, Sp. *es menester*, it is necessary, but O. Sp., P. del Cid 135, *ha* menester, (he has need of) seiscientos marcos.

116 *ki* **cunseil**] '*cujus* consilium'; for this gen., (also in 736. 948) cf. Vie de St. Thom. 61. b. 12,

là fait li reis ... mesprise
as baruns ki pere establirent l'iglise;

i.e. *quorum* patres.

For other obl. cases cf. (Aub. 1309), St. Thom. 83. 26 li reis, qui [= cui] li regnes apent.

118 **à ki ... à lui**] for this repetition of the pers. pron. with the rel., cf. Dante, Inf. V. 69 (ombre mostrommi) più di mille, *che* amor di nostra vita dipartì*lle*; unless indeed it is to be regarded rather as a confusion of two constructions, viz., 'cil à ki'l (cuvint 121',) and 'il plut à lui.'

119 **engetter**] jactare, from which the derivv. present very characteristic forms in the mod. langg.; It. gittare, M.F. jeter, Sp. [j]echar, Wall. (a)iepta.

120 **diable**] is of course governed by descumfire. The whole clause however (118-123) shows that it was just as difficult for a writer of the 13th as it is for a writer of the 19th cy. to carry on a long sentence grammatically. Cil prepares the way for the nom. li haut pere, and the intervening clauses are so much explanatory matter in a somewhat vague, half conventional way:— 'he whom it pleased (even Him who had created us,) to deliver us hence by his grace, and whom it behoved through the agency of man to discomfit the devil,—the High Father of heaven could trust none but his dear Son in that business.'

121 **d. e. mater**] a very familiar pair; cf. Alix. 239.22 par tens les pores vus desconfire et mater; ibid. 248.34 et Daire desconfit et ses hommes matés; B. du Guescl. 39 chascun se tenoit desconfis et matez; ibid. 2407 pour veoir le champ desconfire et mater; ibid. 4819 quant la bataille fu desconfite et matée; ibid. 13467 et uns hons desconfis vault autant que matez.

— **descumfire**] [dis-conficere], (ficere : fire = dicere : dire); conficere was used exactly as Mod. Germ. *einmachen*, to preserve, pickle, whence Eng. *comfit* (also *confect*). But the common Lat. usage, to kill, was also continued, thus M. L. *confectura* meant both F. *confiture* and our dis*comfiture*.

— **mater**] is prob. not to be connected with Lat. *mactare*, but is a deriv. from *mât*, (check-mate, Pers. shâh *mât*, the king is *dead*).

123 **se vout fier**] the poem carefully avoids prefixing *se* immediately to the governing infin.; cf. 690 se séet atemprer; 707 se pout garder; 1204 se puet retenir; 1649 se savent garder; 1783 se pout vanter; and compare with 1615 liër se lessa; 1804 baptizer se funt.

124 **busoinne**] of obscure etymol.; perhaps O.H.G. *bi-siunîgî* (= scrupulositas), from subst. *bisiuni*, whence *besoin*, (of which M. F. besogne, O. F. busoinne, is the fem. form; cf. Prov. *besonh*, and *besonha*). Our *busy*, A.-Sax. *byseg*, has no relationship with this word.

127 **issi**] the final element in this word is certainly *sic*, but it is not so clear where the other syllable is to be referred. Besides this form, we find ainsinc, (shading off through the dialectic ansin, ensin, into M. F. ainsi; Sp. has *asi*, O. Sp. *ansì*, It. *così*, Sicil. *accussì*. This last form suggested to Diez *aeque sic* as the origin of all the forms, (cf. It. *cotale*, prob. for aeque talis,) which I accept for the It., but I am not sure that in our word *issi* there is not simply a compound of *ita sic;* as to the nasal in M. F. ai*n*si, it has not yet been satisfactorily explained (cf. ensement 186).

128 **mulier**] this Latin form, as compared with *muillere* (1191), is probably intentional in the Salutation.* All the Rom., except M. F., have preserved the word, It. moglie (ra), Sp. mujer, Pg. mulher, Prov. molher, Wall. muiere.

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* In precisely the same way we find in an old Ital. poem, edited by Mussafia, in Sitz.-Ber. der Wien. Akad. xxxxvi., p. 202, l. 151:

Oi beneeto *puer* de Beleem
per Deo Mesér, no vegnirme unc'a men
ke tu no exaudi lo prego e la vox mia.

129 faitz a] this construction of *faire à* with inf., to be worthy to be —ed, (cf. 1345 tant fist à loër), is one of the most characteristic and frequent in O. F., and Prov.; Diez (III. 230) refers the origin of this phrase to Lat. facit ad rem.

133 esbaie] M. F. ébahir; possibly a deriv. from the interj. *bah* of astonishment.

134 barun] 'for she did not wish to experience the company of a husband:' cf. Chauc. Cant. T., 2313 nought wol I knowe the company of man.' For 'barun' in this sense of husband, cf. Kell. Romv. 238.19 voir, je l'amaisse, se n'eusse *baron:* (the Queen says) faith, I would love him, if I had not a husband. Mar. de Fr. II. p. 271 elle respunt à sun barun; B. du Guesc. 6916 et doint recongnoissance roy Pietre, mon baron; Ibid. 16159:

mais mon père gentel . . .
ot plévie ma mere par bone entencion
et si just avec lui, et en fist tout son bon.
et lors fu-je engenrez, et en celle saison
ma mère le pooit bien tenir à baron:
espouser ne pooit fame voir se elle non;
et pour ce, ne suis ne bastart ne coistron.

136 recunser } cf. B. du Guesc. 8764, where the
137 enumbrer } text (Dieux) 'qui pour nous *t'esconsas* en la vierge Marie,' has an altera lect., qui *t'aombras*, &c. Rayn. IV. 370, quotes 'le St.-esprit surviendra en toi, et la vertu du souverain t'enombrera', which is a literal rendering of the Vulg. Luke I. 35, spiritus sanctus supervenit in te, et virtus Altissimi *ob*umbrabit tibi. Instead of *re*cunser, we generally have *es*cunser; cf.

B. du Guesc. 6681 quant on prophetiza
la venue de Dieu, k'eu vierge *s'esconsa.*

Burg. I. 235 (R. de l. V.) par le Saint angele Gabriel
mandas à la virge el canciel,
Dous Dex, k'en li *esconserovies*
et humanité i prendroies.

The meaning appears to be that of '*hiding*,' [from a Lat. *absconsus;*] thus of the setting of the sun, DC. quotes under absconcia 'soleil levant ou soleil esconssant', ann. 1325; B. du Guesc. 2022 ains solail resconser; Ibid. 20873 ains qu' esconsse solaux; Ibid. 21352 ainçois que landemain soit le soleil escon; and with a wider signification, Blonde of Oxf.

se j'estoie aussi rices hom
com vous estes, une maison
tous jours o moi emporteroie
en quoi mon cors *ensconseroie*—

of which there is a good example in DC. sub absconcia; Sic Deum deprecatur:—

fai moi de Toi un esconsail,
un abril et un repostail
où je me puisse aler bouter.

cf. also Froissart's 'ils estoient *esconsés* entre arbres où on ne les povoit voir', and this brings us to our E. use of the word, viz., to *ensconce* one's self.

138-9] The construction is confused, apparently from a desire to get the two pronouns together, *tei lui:* 'it befits to be born, and *thee* to bring forth, *him*, who has lordship, &c.'

138 poer] 'power,' as *buële* (1265) becomes bo-w-el; in both cases, the F. having destroyed the dental that separated the two vowels, a mediating *w* was afterwards inserted. The root of this word is a constructed pot-ere, for Lat. verbs, with no union-vowel, esse, velle posse, &c., were not adopted by the Romance families, who regularized them all: thus It. esse-re, F. ess're = estre (être), [but Sp. has ser, O. Sp. seér from *sedere*, Diez II. 162;] so velle became It. voler, F. voloir; posse became It. potere, F. po-oir, Sp. poder. In Sp. alabar, the *v* has hardened into *b* (cf. Paulus, Pablo), laudare, O. F. loër, Sp. lau-ar = lav-ar = alabar.

141 repruver] DC. 'reprobare,' "Gallice alias *reprouver* pro hodierno reprocher;" so also our reproach and reproof (s. 1690). In 1314 it is employed in the derived sense of 'proverb,' as frequently in O. F. The two ideas are commonly enough united: cf. our byword, = a common saying, but also used as a reproach = town's talk, he has become a byword, Petrarca's '*favola* fui gran tempo.'

142 ottreit] M. F. octroyer [auctoricare], It. otriare, Sp. otorgar, O. Sp. atorgar, P. del Cid (198). It is noteworthy that the M. F. has brought back, both in spelling and pronunciation, the *c* of the first syllable, viz., 'octroi.' The word octroi, in its modern sense, has gone through our 'grant' into the more precise meaning 'town dues, toll.'

143 devis] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 12194 that schal I thee *devyse*. From 'divisare,' freq. of dividere, to analyse, arrange; hence to discuss, and so to narrate. From the meaning to arrange, distribute, &c. (56.849.1028), comes that of planning, making a device; the successful carrying out of the plan is denoted in 'point-device.' As the coat of arms used to be divided conventionally for the purpose of distinguishing its wearer, it was natural that the characteristic emblem should be called a device: 'loricas induunt et desuper picturis variis secundum diversas armorum differentias, se distinguunt.' And finally, as in M.L., dividere is used = to dispose of by will, so we have the O.F. 'je doins et devis' of our wills.

145 oitisme] from a base oct-esimus on the analogy of centesimus, &c.

148 vertuz] common in the sense of 'miracle': cf. Fl. et Blancef. p. 172:

là où gisoit toz estanduz
fist Diex por lui si granz vertuz.

—paraletics] for this litany of sick people, cf. Ed. Conf. 4427-4434, which includes many more than are mentioned here.

149 kaifs] 'epileptic,'—in Marcus Empiricus, we have *cadivus*, to signify one attacked with this disease, the *falling* sickness, epilepsy; he couples both words, cap. 20, etiam *caducis* datum prodest: nam si vel duos cyathos *cadivus* inde sorbeat, &c., and Pliny 15. 16. 18 had used cadiva (mala) instead of the commoner caduca. Caducus is found glossed ἐπιληπτικός. So the sale of a (horse) was annulled, if it was aut cœcum, aut herniosum, aut caducum, aut leprosum.

— avogles] [ab oculis] I take this as an adj., because the s termination is not usual with ptcps.; in 1774 however, where it also occurs in an enumeration with desvé, it is probably a ptcp.

— desvez] a word very variously written [even in Aub., (1774) the MS. apparently has *deevé*], but the meaning is well fixed by this passage in Vie de St. Thom., p. 151:

en terre est deus od nus pur amur al martyr,
e les morz fait revivre, mutz parler, surz oir,
les contraiz redrescier, gutus, fevrus guarir,
ydropikes, leprus, en santé restablir,
cius veeir, en *lur sens les desves* revenir.

The origin of the word is prob. the Lat. *desipere;* M.F. has it in the comp. *endêver*, to be mad.

152 feiz] Lat. vice(m), with an unusual change of initial *v* to *f*; cf. 28, pale*f*rei. The M.F. toutesfois, however, does not contain this word, but is an alteration of O.F. *totes-voies*, our always = *all ways*.

153 r. e. pris] cf. Chauc. Cant. T.

ne renoun, ne veyne glorie of pris of armes.

156 guetez] O.H.G. wahtên, It. guato, our 'wait'; it occurs also (1065) in the compound aguetes, watches; cf. the M.F. guet-apens = premeditated ambush, and Mod. F. aguets, used in the plural.

157 leidiz] O.H.G. leit, A.-Sax. lâdh, our *loathe*. Even in O.H.G. *leit tuon* meant to do an injury, as in Mod. Ger. er hat mir ein leid gethan.

158 Lungis] there is hardly any O.F. poet who has not taken occasion to mention this personage, who pierced Christ's side. He received Christ's pardon, and was cured of his blindness by the blood which flowed from the wounded side. Cf. Poema del Cid 352:

estando en la cruz, virtud fecist' muy grant;
Longinos era ciego, que nunqua vió alguandre,
diót' con la lanza en el costado dont yxió la sangre;
corrió la sangre por el astil ayuso, las manos se ovo de untar,
alzólas arriva, lególas á la faz;
abrió sos oios, cató á todas partes,
en ti crovo alora, porend' es salvo de mal.

Ph. Mousk. 10776:

Longis le féri el costé,
et, quant il ot le sanc tasté,
à ses ious touça, s'ot véue,
qu'il onques mais n'avoit éue.

B. du Guesc. 14284:

(Dieux endura) la mort
dessus la crois, quant Longis le perça.

Aymon (in Bek.) 710:

(en l'honneur) du pardun
Longis, qu' ou corps le voult frapper.

Amis et Amil. 1305:

sanc ot e eve de vo costel issant,
Longis qu'ainz n'ot véu en son vivant,
terst à ses iex, si ot alumement.

Stengel p. 7 (Digby Codex 86) gives the follg. charm:—*Pur saunc estauncher.* pur saunc estauncher dites cest oreisun. Nostre seignour fu pris | et en la crois fu mis | Longis i vint à lui | e de la launce li feri | saunc e ewe en issi tret | * ses oilz leve et cler veit. | pur la vertu ke deus i fist | coniur les veines e le saunc | ki ne seine plus avaunt | deu veray pere pater noster III. fez le dirrez. So in Mort. Dart. II. xvi.

159 murut] these rapid resumés of the well-known story are very common, and are all cast in the same mould. Possibly there was a rhetorical pause intended here after the first word in the line, which would be somewhat unusual.

160 bis] It. *bigio*, Portug. *buzio*, Sp. *bazo* (pan, brown bread, pain bis): all these convey the meaning of a darkish colour, but the origin of the word is not so plain. Rom. de la Rose 1198, qui ne fu ne brune ne *bise*, ains ere blanche comme nois. DC. under *bisus* quotes from Frederick II.'s book on hunting, (cygni) qui primo anno sunt *bisi* seu cinericii, &c., . . . quibus, tempore coitus, florescunt suae plumae et pennae quodam flore pulveroso et *biso*. So *bisetus* was 'panni species, a colore cinericio sic dicta.' Voss proposed bysseus, *cotton* colour, which would suit well enough with Pg. buzio, and M.L. *busius*, DC., which is glossed in Aelfric *fealu*, fallow, yellow. But Diez prefers (bom)bycius, found also bumb*a*cium, It. bambagio, whence could come Sp. *bazo*, with the omission of first syllable. And the forms of bombycius, bambūcinum, bumbācium would thus run parallel with Fr. *bis*, Pg. *buzio*, *bazo*.

161 murnes] Goth. *maurnan*, O.H.G, mornen, our 'mourn'; Portug. has morno, in the signif. of *lukewarm* (lit, or fig.), thus *aguas mornas* means *ineffectual* remedies.

164 dulurus] (*dolerus* of 354;) Shaksp. uses this adj. in Ant. IV. 2239, you take me in too dolorous a sense; Mort. Dart. II. 19, the dolorous stroke.

165 Iesu] this is the only instance in which this word used in the nom. has not the final *s*. The acc. is generally *Jesu*, but occurs twice in the Latin inflected form (491. 1705 Jesum).

— releva] never used pronominally, as in M. F., but simply, and with the full force of the particle *re*, 'rose again.'

—poestifs] M.L. 'potestativus;' generally used as adj., esp. with the word sires, but cf. also Alix. 13.17 il en estoit sires et poëstifs.

166 cheitifs] 'captivus', It. cattivo, our caitif, M. F. chétif. A captive tends morally to become a *caitif*, 'cattivo,' and physically *chétif*. Here, as throughout the poem, the O. F. form is to be taken in its ethical sense, 'wretched;' cf. Chauc. Cant. T., 926, where those who had been queens are now *caytifs;* ibid. 1554, 'so *caytif* and so thral.'

— prisuns] [prehensio, prensio]; O. F. agrees with It. prigione, and Sp. prision, in employing this word also in the sense of *prisoner* (as here). So in Portug. prisão, is used to denote the *quarry* at which hawks are flown.

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* It appears to me that something is wrong here; the charm should rime at issi: blood and water came out (sg. for pl.); | *tert ses* oilz et cler veit, &c. I do not know how Stengel would translate, but I think he has misunderstood the passage.

167 a destre] 'ad dextram sui patris;' in 1705, *al* destre is used; the latter apparently = (antiq.) M. F. au côté dextre.

168 seinz F.] in the three instances of its occurrence in nom., we have *esperitz* always, but 136 seintz E.; 168 *seinz* E.; 340 seint E.

170 les m. et v.] for this freer use of the def. art., cf. 153 la renumée e pris, where two nouns of even diff. genders have only the one article.

171 dirra] I do not think that the form has any etymol. bearing, dir-ra quasi *dic-ra*. In faire the whole of the root, save the initial cons., has disappeared, the future forms frai, fras, fra, frum, frez, frunt, being as lopped as they well could be.

— mes] mes, not *mi*, seems entailed by the rime, i. e. the needful gentil*s* led to the use of the inflected form for all the last four words of the line.

— leaus] nom. sg. has leal, loial, leus; the pl. is only used here. Cf. our loyal, and the Scotch (land o' the) 'leal.' In fem. loiele (1268), cf. faiele (1254); so in our words fealty and lealty, *fidelis* and *legalis* have assumed parallel forms.

173 mortz] this *might* be taken as nom. to nafra, parallel with noise, &c., but I prefer to take it as acc. pl. 'where (nothing) ever hurt the dead, neither 'noise,' nor 'duel,'' &c. (For the omission of the art. cf. 151 *mortz* resuscita, guari *les ydropics*.) Besides jamais must be taken as negat., even *without* ne, though it is rarely so used; but on the other hand the ne . . . ne are *never* used without a negat. attached immediately to the principal verb.

— nafra] also naverer (1625); It. *naverare*, from O. H. G. *nabagêr*, Germ. *näber*, Icel. *nafar* 'gimlet,' M. H. G. nabe-gër, or nebe-gër, where gër = Goth. gaíru = 'stimulus.' The word itself is familiar to us, for as in Dutch the word has become (n)avegaar, so we have transformed it into *auger* (O. E. navegor).

From this use it was transferred to that of 'piercer' in general, whence the deriv. verb navrer, to wound.

— noise] = quarrel, strife, contention, Lat. nausea or noxia; either can be defended as to the form, though the meaning does not correspond, and the Eng. use (derived through O. F.) of noise = clamour, &c., sufficiently complicates the matter; (apparently, quarrelsome and so noisy). Cf. R. de Troie 3310:

mes ja par lui n'aurez vos guerre,
noise ne tençon ne meslée.

— duel] [twice (485. 1409) rimed duël, as a dissyl.]; M. F. deuil, It. cor-doglio, from Lat. cor-dolium, cf. Plaut. Pœn. I. 2.89 ibi tibi erit cordolium.

— estrifs] our 'strife;' possibly from O. H. G. streban, but perhaps rather from O. H. G. strît-an, as there is an O. F. *estrit*, cf. soif from sit-is.

174 tut dis] a variation of the common 'tuz jurs,' but is to be preferably written as one word tutdis, as the tut is uninflected both here and 1769 à tut dis, whereas it is always *tuz* with jurs. For the *di*, cf. lun-di, mar-di, &c.

— eu feu] the ellipsis is easily supplied from Matth. xxv. 41, *discedete* a me maledicti in ignem aeternum.

176 en] in gloss. will be found a number of instances where this pron. is altogether redundant; here it denotes a sort of general reference to the preceding word: and then he answered him 'on that head,' 'in that matter,' &c.

— puis] v. note on uis (18); all the mod. langg. have the vowel *i* in the root syllable, perhaps through post*ea*: viz., Fr. *puis*, Pr. *pois*, Sp. *pues*, Pg. *pois*, [Scheler, after Diez, sub 'puis,' gives Portug. *poz*, but the modern word is *pois*, though *pos* is found in Old. Pg.,] It. *poi*, Wall. *apoi* (= ad post; the simple *poi*, however, is used in poi-maine, post mane). Cf. also the comp. depuis, dipoi, despuis, where Wall. has the form *după*.

177 cuntenement] as a definition of the word, DC. quotes: 'aestimatio et conditionis forma et ratio, qua quis in republica subsistit;' in the Suppl., from Partenop. 'por aprendre l'us del pais, et de François l'afaitement, le mors et le contenement.'

178 establiz] cf. D. C. 'maledictionem relinquimus, si hoc *stabilimentum* frangere tentaverint;' 'une establie ou ordonnance.'

179 curage] 'if the fancy takes me;' curage means the will, determination, and not 'courage.' In Span. and Portug. it often means anger, 'eso me da tanto corage,' puts me in such a rage; the fundamental meaning being any violent emotion of the heart.

— par aventure] these two words are variously written; Chaucer has par adventure (6655), but also paraventure (11267), and the shorter per*aunter* (11783.14350); translated 'by adventure' (25). This word, in the short form *aunter*, has gone over even into Welsh, *antur*, an attempt, a venture, with various derivv., as also into Germ. abenteuer, M. H. G. aventiure, through the medium of the Old Fr. romances.

180 ke] I take *ke* here as introducing a noun-clause (in gen.), i. e. curage [de ce] ke deveingne = curage de devenir; but it would certainly be quite possible to explain it as a clause of the *effect* (whether final or consecutive), i. e. (result) intentional or non-intentional, of the idea expressed in the chief clause, curage me prent, "if desire takes me to the end that I *should* become, or that all events I *were* to become."

— enseignement] (in, -signum), the root insignare preserves in Wallach. the fundamental notion of 'marking,' and *insemn* = to mark, quote, distinguish, &c., but it has not acquired the secondary sense, in which the other languages use it, viz., of *teaching*, as in Sp. enseñar, Pg. ensinar; [for the common (not liquid) *n*, cf. Pg. *sino* (= bell), from signum, and F. toc-sin].

181 ke ferai] there seems a distinct progression, 'what I shall do, what I ought to do, what is the right thing to do,' i. e. my conduct, my proper conduct, everybody's proper conduct. Unless 182 is to include a 'hereafter'—i. e. what I shall do *at first*, and what I shall *have* to do hereafter. Still the *after* is not expressed.

184 e. e esprent] 'light and heat;' esprendre is constantly used of love or anger, or indeed any strong emotion, and is frequently accompanied by the other verb alumer, &c., une dame qui m'alume e esprent.

185] voz the 2 sg. pres. occurs thrice, each time differently spelt: *voz* 185, *veuz* (1297), *voilz* (1665).

186 ensement] also without the nasal, O. F. esement, Prov. eissamen, eps-amen; the latter shows the origin, Lat. ipsa mente; the *n* is inserted, just as in M. F. *ainsi* (cf. issi 127). Curiously, the pron. ipse itself becomes in Wall. *ins*, and in Sardinia the dialect of Cagliari has *in*soru [= ipsorum] for the poss. adj. pron.

187 veraiement] verai, from veracus (for verax); hence our *very*, through the older verray, primarily used as an adj., his *very* image, the *very* thing, cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1750 verray wommanhede; 1533 by verray lyne and of his stok ryal.

190 apres] [ad pressus], nearness in linear sequence implies succession, which naturally led to the meaning *after;* cf. the phrases 'he came very *near* to his rival,' '*proxime* accessit,' &c. The older language had also the form prof, preuf, apreuf, from prope, adprope, in the same sense; Laws of Will. Conq., p. 326, No. 5, si autre vienge aprof (= afterwards) dedenz l'an e le jur. This *adprope* is the regular word in Wall., viz., *aproape*.

In the sense of 'near', *apres* occurs in Old Sp., P. del Cid 1235 apres de la verta = Mod. Sp. 'junto á la huerta'.

191] the metre in this line is awkward; but I do not insert anything, preferring to read simply with the regular three accents: Aúban lí ad dít | í-réeménť.

194 senglement] some of the Fr. patois still preserve sangle, = unique, from Lat. singulus, as indeed we also have it, but the distributive singuli has disappeared from the Rom., except in Old Sp. senos (cf. P. del Cid. 350, dos ladrones contigo, estos de *señas* partes), and Old Pg. selhos. It has left, however, a very interesting deriv. in sanglier, M. L. singularis, a wild boar, from its solitary habits; cf. *μούνιος*, and *οἰωνός*.

195 desore] throughout I have so edited, because it is always written so; but des hier, and des dunc, as they are given in the MS.

196 droitz ne raisons] a very common pair to express the single idea of 'right' in all its forms (alike the dictates of law and reason), and so used with verb in sing.

— ne] This is the commonest construction, viz., with the first *ne* of a pair omitted (v. Gloss, ne I. 2. b.)

200 uraisun] 'orison,' so benison, venison, from the O.F. benaison, venaison (= venatio).

201] With this discourse of A. and Apl. may be compared the dispute of the Christian Roland and the Saracen Ferragus in Ph. Mousk. 5915–6017. It is noteworthy that in all their disputes the doctrine of the Trinity seems to have been the great stumbling-block to the Pagans, and the one thing specially enforced by the other side.

204 doinne] The construction seems to be as follows:—God does not wish to abandon him [and he shows this clearly], in that he [ki = quippe qui] deigns to disclose the hidden quarrels, &c.; I take doinne as indic.

206 sanz fentosme u d.] in 294 sanz fentosme u folage; 'phantom, phantasm,' cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 5457, parfay, thought he, fantom is in my head, i. e. it is a mere delusion.

207 cum] not simply a subsitute for ke, but always involving something of the idea of the manner, corresponding to its origin, 'quo modo,' as indeed in 1028 it is expressly so used. Cf. our vulgar *as how* (M. F. *comme quoi*), and Chauc. Cant. T. 1387 him thought *that how* Mercurie byforn him stood.

209 achever] [à chef, ad caput], to bring his life to a head; Shaks., and so grow to a point, Mids. N. D. i. 2. 10, which does not mean 'come to the purpose,' as Schmidt gives in Lex., but *finish*.

211 ren] often *rien née*, anything in the world: without hiding a single thing. This '*res nata*' has divided itself between Mod. Fr. and Sp., thus while the Fr. says *rien* (rem), the Sp. says *nada* (= natam). Somewhat similarly the Mod. Gr. has broken up the old *οὐδ-έν* into *δέν* = not, where the negative particle is totally omitted, as also in the Scotch and Ulster Irish *cha* for *no-cha*.

212 par tens] cf. *betimes*, Shakspere's, 'all *in the morning betime*,' Ham. iv. 5. 49.

214 sa] as a rule *sa* is never elided, and is found before all the vowels, thus before *a*: 214 sa avisiun; 619 sa adanture;—*e*: 305 sa encarnaciun; 1147 sa emprise; 1724 sa entunciun;—*i*: 490 sa iglise;—*o*: 1704 sa oraisun;—*u*: 327 sa uraissun.

215 beus hostes] 'fair guest!' Henry Eighth I. 4. 35, my fair guests; commonly as a mere prefix of courtesy, fair cousin, fair nephew, &c., so common as to be ridiculed in Troil. iii. 1. 46. Spenser has the original *beau*, cf. F. Q. iii. 1. 35, beauperes = fair peers, companions, and the euphemism beldame, which we have so hopelessly destroyed into beldam; cf. Bedlam from Bethlehem.

216 sum] This is the primary F. form of Lat. somnus, from which the M.F. for distinction's sake has by means of the dimin. suff. -eil [= iculus] made sommeil. It is interesting to note the different verbs, with which various members of the family connect *somn:* here we have *prendre* sum, M.F. says *faire* un somme, Wallach. a *trage* un somn &c.

217 sungai, ne oistes] the paratactic combination is much more frequent in O.F. than in Mod. F.; we indeed omit the rel. constantly, just as in O.F. and Prov., but M.F. no longer permits the omission. The secondary clause is usually negative, as here. Perhaps the omission of the rel. was conditioned by the form to be supplied, viz. *dunt*, for *dunt* ne oistes *unc* would have had a very unpleasant sound.

219 jo] besides the ordinary forms of the pers. pronn., M.F. has secondary forms, obtained from the inflections, viz. moi, toi, lui, eux, which are used when the subject has the rhetorical accent, or are contrasted. But M.F. generally uses the secondary form in conjunction with the weaker primary form, thus producing a doubling of the subject, mais *moi, je* le ferai ainsi, &c., je ne suis guère content, *moi*. O.F. however, used the weaker form even in cases when the pronoun was to be emphasized or contrasted, and that too when the s bj. was used elliptically; cf. 616, where *jo* is separated by an adv. extension of the predicate, 1811, by an attributive relat. clause to itself, and 476, where *jo* is separated from its verb by its regimen and an attrib.-relat. clause to the latter.

cf. Rom. de Mah. 724 qui de pechié se va lavant,
en molt grant franchise se met,
quant à Diu servir se sousmet;
ses fils devient, et il ses peres.

In 807 there is a good instance of this form, n'est autre Deu *si il* nun; cf. Rom. de Troie 3396 à votre rei n'ai rien a faire *n'il* à mei.

221 **ke ne voille**] never shall any condition of life or death be able to sever us so widely as to make me unwishful to abide in your teaching.

222 **seri**] calm, pleasant, cf. Part. de B. 6321 li tans est soes et *sieris;* Benoit 7678 beau tens faiseit, *seri* et cler, cum senz pluveir e sens venter; B. du Guescl. 19030 là garderons le pas... tant et si longuement que nuit sera *serie;* Ph. Mousk. 14886 et la nuis vint coie et sierie (quiet and calm). It was applied to sounds, and Gachet sub voc. gives 'faisant *noise serie*, a dit à *vois serie*.'

224 **li cels**] the pronunciation of this is determined by 1482 where it occurs, es cels, riming with term.-*eus*, regularly; cel and ciel are used indifferently like chef, and chief.

225 b. **e delitables**] cf. the 'delectable' mountains; Li Biaus Desc. 4377 (ens el palais) qui moult ert biaus et *delitable;* Chauc. Cant. T. 11211 in other places delitables; 8075 a thorp, of sighte delitable.

230 **eschivi**] our 'eschew,' from O.H.G. *skiuhan*, whence the adj. It. schivo, O. F. eschiu, our 'shy.' Of the deriv. verb eschivir, the dialect of Coire has preserved the nearest form schivir, but O. F. has eschiver, where Mod. Fr. has es*qui*ver; cf. Mätz. Altfr. xiii., 10 chascuns l'en doit hair et eskiever. In DC. both forms occur, eschiv*ire* and eschiv*are*, the latter is the better form, v. note on esparnier 108.

231 **prest e seisi**] so our phrase 'he took and seized him;' in Aub. cf. 823. 889. 1408. 1598.

— **seisi**] M. L. sacire. The forms of seisir, saisir, Prov. sazir, It. sagire, bear very well the deriv. from O.H.G. *sazjan* (*bi-sazjan* would = Mod. Germ. besetzen, A.-Sax. bisettan, beset); for it is noteworthy that DC. quotes two corresponding formulas, 'ad proprium *sacire*' = 'ad proprium *ponere*,' thus equating *sacire* with *ponere* = *sazjan;* precisely as in modern times a *squatter* may be said to *seize* his land. To this deriv. Scheler objects the It. staggire, as presenting an initial combination *st* which could not come from a form *sazjan*. But staggire (staggina) means 'to sequestrate,' of things, 'the prolongation of a debtor's imprisonment at the instance of his creditors,' and this meaning connects the form staggire rather with *staggio* = ostaggio, whereas sagire is used exactly as Fr. saisir, and no deriv. connexion of the words is necessary. Similarly saisun (1721), Sp. sazon, must be severed from the It. stagione: this last is from Lat. statio (cf. Germ. stunde from stehen), whereas the Fr. and Sp. are to be referred to *satio*, the sowing-time (cf. vere fabis satio); DC. sub 'satio,' quotes inter ambas sationes (hibernaticam et æstivaticam) possunt seminari c modii.

233 **escharni**] the *a* of the root here is probably owing to the *r*, for the O. H. G. has *skërn*, derision, skirnô, and is therefore more closely followed by It. scherno, schernire, than by Sp. escarnio, or O.F. escharnir, where however, the other form esch*er*nir is common enough.

Ph. Mousk. 22841 quar paien fussent escarni.
ibid. 5609 mais Agoulans, pour esc*ar*nir
lor oevre et lor mangier blasma.

234 **escurgies**] our 'scourge,' It. scoreggio, whip; from Lat. corrigia, strap, It. coreggia, Sp. Pg. correa, Pr. correja, Mod. F. courroie, Wall. curé (= cureă); cf. Vie de St. Thom. 156. 30 s'il eussent sun cors tut nu à nu cergié | *des curgies* l'eussent troué tut depescié [where it would perhaps be better to read *d'escurgies*]; for the whole passage cf. Bartsch, Chrest. Prov. 123. 27:

deus se laisset vendre per nos salvar
en receup mort, en sofri passio,
el auniron per nos juzeu fello,
en fon batutz e liatz al pilar,
en fon per nos el trau, qu'er en la fanha,
martiriatz de correjas ab notz,
e coronatz d' espinas en la crotz.

— **gesk'au sanc e.**] This construction is the result of an assimilation of the preposition *à* (which relates to the infinitive espandre,) with the def. art. of sanc governed by the same verb, viz., gesk'à (le sanc) espandre,—an inversion which the language permitted, while it did not tolerate the side-by-side existence of *à* and *le*. It occurs 913, au coup duner, on the giving of the blow; 973 au seint cors tucher, on touching the holy body; 1234 (pur les testes duner) au brand ferir, to the stroke of the sword; 1530 as plaies bender, in order to bind up the wounds; 1548 as cors garder, in order to guard the bodies. With these instances may be compared the commoner construction of the infinitive used as a substantive in the dative; 258 au saucher de la lance, on pulling out the lance; 1051 au partir de cest siecle; 1153 au passer de un pund. Cf. Villehardouin, Const. 147 'fu li conseils des batailles deviser' = 'le conseil était pour ordonner les corps de bataille;' ibid. 157 quant ce vint as lances baissier; Mätz. Altfr. 45. 17.

236 **entravers**] this cannot be right as it stands. Bartsch in Chrest. 345. 22 has *entraviers parmi* ses mustiaus | jut une grant hache danoise, i. e. *en travers* = obliquely; so I render here, crucified transversely between [two] others; but the autre should be autres, qy. was the *s* omitted for the scansion?

— **parmi**] a very unusual, quasi-adverbial position of the preposition; cf. Montaigne (II. 3) il y a quelque plaisir corporel, naturellement *meslé parmy*.

237 **encroa**] M. L. incrocare; not connected with *crux*, but from *croc*, a hook, i. e. to fasten on a *hook*; hence frequently found in this connexion 'encroëz e penduz.' For the root *croc*, O. Norse krókr, cf. our to get by *hook* or by *crook*, which very often amounts to *encroaching* upon another's property; thus *incrocamentum* (encroachment) with the English jurists was the exaction by a lord from his tenant or vassal of a greater 'relief' or service than his due.

242 **huni**] O.H.G. hônjan, to shame; Goth. haunitha, O.H.G. hônida, Fr. honte, It. onta: familiar in the well-known '*honi* soit qui mal y pense.'

244 **demeine**] the use of this word, = one's own, is clear enough here, and 293, 1186, where it always follows its noun. But in 909 l'acoilt Deus of ses desmeine

eslitz, [where note that it is uniquely desmeine, and also precedes its noun,] it is barely possible that it has a more primitive meaning, viz., those possessing 'demesnes,' i. e. barons, vassals, &c. Both meanings are well authenticated, and are in fact closely related. The domaine was no doubt the *dominium*, which the lord held as his *own;* 909 would then be either 'his *own* chosen ones,' or 'his chosen *vassals*'; but in the latter case the omission of the final *s* would be very irregular. I prefer the former.

244 autri] M.F. autrui, It. altrui; in Wall. we have not only the gen. sg. *altui* = alterius, but the gen. pl. *altor* = alterorum.

In the Rom. there is indeed much more vitality in the inflexion of the pronouns than in that of the nouns, and forms of all the cases,—nom. gen. acc. and dat., have been preserved and utilized for the sake of distinctness and convenience; cf. It. *io* = ego, *loro* = illorum, *me* = me, *cui* = cui. Very arbitrarily indeed: for hardly any single form is confined to its primitive meaning. This termination *-ui* was widely extended among the pronouns, thus we have O.F. *aucun-ui*, *nul-ui*, as gen., *lui*, *celui*, as acc. &c. Of the gen. pl. in *orum*, we find Sardinian *insoru* = ipsorum, It. *loro* = illorum, as in O.F. lor (Aub. lur). Quite in keeping with the origin, *lur* is not inflected, even when used with a plural, as a poss. adj. pron. [just as in Mod. Ital.], for it was felt to be = illorum; Mod. Fr. has wrongly added the plural *s*, *leurs;* but at least it has no separate feminine form.

The analogy of these genit. forms in *orum* makes strongly for the derivation of *ui* from *ius*, [so that autrui would = alt'rius,] as against Diez's other suggestion of *hui*-c, and *cui*, though certainly the regularity with which all the langg. have adopted *ui* is sufficiently startling, either way, nor has *ui* = *iu* anything to recommend it phonetically. The genit. meaning is seen very clearly in this line: 'save thy own body as thou couldst that-of-others.'

246 merci] cf. Shakspere (Merry Wives, iii., 5, 27), I cry you mercy = I beg your pardon, common in M.L. merciam clamare super, &c. In M. L. the word *mercia* has three meanings: 1, merchandise, 2, fine, 3, forgiveness, this last being found very early; the Lat. merces means *interest* on capital, hence the later 'trading,' return for conduct, hence 'a fine;' but perhaps the third meaning has arisen from a confusion with *misericors*. [We may further note the use of the word in Span. and Portug. as a term of respectful address given to all who are not nobles, Sp. 'usted' = vuestra merced, Pg. 'você' = vossa mercê: with which comp. our expression 'your worship,' *worth*-ship, your grace, Germ. eure *gnaden*, which, however, are titles of honour; but the Hungarian *kegy*-ed (*gratia* tua) is precisely as the Span. *usted* for vuestra *merced*.]

For merced- = O. F. mercit (Alexis 37, 54), where Lat. *ē* becomes Fr. *i*, cf. cire from cereus; generally, however, such instances are owing to the attraction of an *i* of the following syllable, as ecc*lesi*a, ecc*leis*a = egl*is*e.

247 cist] as It. questo = eccu'istum, so eccu'illum produced It. quello, O. F. cel. There is a very sharp distinction (in Aub.) between the *i* and *e* forms, for *cist* is nom., but *cest* is obl., v. Gloss. From the latter *cest*, M.F. derives its *cet*, lightened before consonants into *ce*, precisely as in Engl. the indef. *an* (= one) lightens itself of its final *n* before an initial consonant, thus *cet* ange, but *ce* livre, as *an* angel, but *a* book.

250 Adonaï] I do not remember having met this word elsewhere used in an O. F. poem: it was no doubt familiar to the monk M. Paris, from the Vulgate, Exod. vi. 3, et nomen meum ADONAI non indicavi eis, though I believe it does not occur anywhere else in the Latin version (save in Judith xvi. 16).

251 cumant] 'commendo,' DC.:—'in *commendationem* potentiorum, se et res suas *ponebant* inferioris conditionis homines ut essent qui se et sua tuerentur et protegerent contra inimicos aut bonorum invasores, iisque in tuitionis mercedem alicujus census pensitationi sese adstringebant.'

252 trembla] 'tremulare', for which Sp. has *temblar*, omitting the *r*, while Portug. preserves the word fully, *tremolar*, to flutter in the wind.

253 desira] Mod. F. déchirer = de + eschirer, where eschirer = O. H. G. *skërran*, A.-Sax. *sceran*, to cut, shear, &c. In 1514 we have the form de*ci*rer, but in 533.1602 des*i*rer. For the omission of the reflexive *se*, with these essentially active verbs, cf. 1064 cel ki *desclot* e uveri, with 224 li cels *se desclot* e uvri.

254 froisirent peres] prob. from the 'petrae scissae sunt' of the Vulg. (Matt. 27.51). The word 'froisirent' seems formed from Lat. frendere, whose ptcp. is fressus and *fresus;* from the latter we should have regularly froiser, altered into *froisir*, *fruisir;* M.F. has froisser with double *ss* and 1st conj., just as in Aub. 652 fruissent. The same collocation of this verb with enpālir occurs 652.

— enpali] for the prefix en, cf. enblanchi, enobscuri, enmaladi, enorfani, ensauvagi, envespri, enjurner; in all of which the inchoative notion is included:—in enhumilie, enmercie, it seems wholly otiose; [492 cist l'en enmercie shows that the *en* is a prefix, not the pron.]

256 de eus] I call particular attention to this collocation: *de* is *never* elided before *eus*, perhaps to avoid confusion with deus or Deus; at all events there is *no instance of its elision:* cf. 256. 410. 721. 1481. 1493. 1325. 1527. 1592. 1768.

— curaille] cf. Ph. Mousk. 26746:

dont commanda li rois c'on aille
oster del conte la *coraille*,
et fust portée en Aliscans . . . . .
là ont-il l'*entraille* entierée
en vaissiel rice, et ensierée .

deriv. from Lat. cor; similarly Span. corada = entrail, chitterlings, and It. coratella (liver of birds), which is used 'degli altri visceri contenuti nel tronco verso la regione del cuore.'

257 sanc e ewe hissi] for the sg. verb, v. note on 13; here the line simply follows the Vulgate 'et continuo *exivit* sanguis et aqua', (John 19. 34).

258 saucher] (elsewhere always spelt *sacher*,) cf. désacher, to unsheath [de-saccus]; prps. through [ex-saccus] *es-sacher*, and so by omission *sacher*. If simply from saccus, sacher ought rather to mean to *sheath*, but it is always used = to pull *out*.

259 felun] two ideas are included in this word: treachery and cruelty; it is used in Aub. in the latter sense, but always with a depreciative significance. We have preserved it provincially in the sense of *fierce*, cf. Tennyson's North. Farm. x., 'the bees is as *fell* as owt.' As to the origin, nothing is agreed: Diez suggests O. H. G. *fillo*, *skinner*, scourger; and there are many more theories far less probable. But I do not see why we should not take the natural explanation, viz. Lat. *fello*, on the analogy of larron, from latron-. For the meaning, the obscene use of the word by Martial indicates a word commonly used in a bad sense, and in fact the word is simply the equivalent of the low slang transcript of Mod. Fr. *bougre*.

265 esceint] I have given this as a pres., = en-ceint, from ceindre, Lat. cingere, (cf. (195) eschauntement for e*n*ch.); but the connexion with fluri is not clear.

266 lez] also liez (1538), Lat. laetus, It. lieto; we have still in M. F. a remnant of this adj., viz. *lie*, joyous, in the phrase of Lafontaine, faire *chere lie*, to make *glad cheer*.

267 vestir] constantly used actively: cf. Joinville, p. 80, car moy ne mes chevaliers n'avions povoir de *vestir haubers*, to put on our mail.

268 esbaudi] 'were joyous, merry:' from Goth. [balths] *balthjan*, to be *bold;* cf. It. baldoria, 'feu de joie,' from baldore, in Aub. 558 baudur. In 1195 à quor baud, with glad heart, and cf. the deriv. *baud-et*, the little merry beast, the ass. The root has gone through many a variation: Mod. Germ. has *bald*, soon, M.H.G. *swift;* O. Norse *ballr*, stubborn; [perhaps A.-Sax. *baldor*, lord, Beovulf 4848 thâ mec sinca baldor ät mînum fäder genam, the Eddaic Baldr (Baldur);] and in Goth. it means 'outspokenness', 'daring assertion', (usbaltheins, διαπαρατριβαί, conflictationes, 1 Tim. vi. 5.)

269 rentinc] given in Gloss. under retenir, with the meaning, 'I retained in memory', I heard and remembered; the verb is not elsewhere written with *n* after *re*, which may be a mere mistake; but as the collocation, rentinc e entendi, is itself doubtful, I am suspicious of some further error.

273 nel] la joie is a nomin. pendens, and the neutral *-l* refers to the whole clause: 'as to the joy that was there and which I heard there, heart cannot imagine that state, nor do I tell it wholly.'

274 plus] seems still to continue the idea of comparison involved in preceding verse: 'to a greater extent [than can be imagined] did God show me the heavenly secret, which I refuse to reveal to you, for I dare not, you may be quite sure.'

276 certz e fi] certi, fidi, cf. our 'sure and certain;' the construction 'cert *de* fi' is perhaps more common; cf. Spens. F. Q. ii. 12. 12, 'uncertein and unsure.'

Alix. 13. 8 d'une reins soies vus, sire, seurs et fis.
Mar. de Fr. I. 78 de la mort est seurs e fis.
Ph. Mousk. 666 g'en sui ciers et fis.
ibid. 9667 chiertains et fis.

278 k'est ke s.] I think the second *ke* is here to be taken as the pregnant demonstr.-rel. = ço ke,—'what is that which it signifies?' the line might also be regarded as containing two co-ordinate queries: 'this vision, what is it? what does it mean?'

282 primes] to be taken as an adverb with the *-s* final, as in gueres (11); still it might be the nom. of an adjectival form, cf. 1075 parole primerains as autres, where, however, it means 'in his capacity of leader.' The adj. use of *prime* still obtains in de prime abord, de prime saut (prime-sautier), and cf. prin-temps, Chauc. '*primetemps* full of froste white.' Chauc. often, indeed, uses prime in Rom. Rose, in imitation of course.

283 marage] a common epithet to peisun: yet M. Michel in his ed. of Trav. of Charl. 581, reads:

encore ai un capel de almande en gulet
d'un grant peisun *mage* que fud fait en mer.

In his Gloss. he gives up the word *mage* with a reference to Schilter's Teuton. Dict.; but both metre and sense are restored by Henschel's emendation *marage*, v. Hofman's note in his Amis et Amiles 1301.

284 ki] 'which does, in fact, comfort him' (in his agitation), rather than 'that it may.'

285 parage] from par, 'peer,' so that it is equivalent to 'peerage', which is similarly used absolutely, 'the peerage,' those possessing an equality of rank, generally used with *grant* or *haut*, Rom. de Troie 75:

qui tant fu sages et poissant,
riches, et proz, de haut *parages*,
et clers merveillosement sages.

Chauc. Cant. T. 5832, used absolutely,

if that sche be riche and of *parage*.

Rayn. iv. 425, quotes from B. de Ventadour, 'paubres e rics fai Amors d'un *paratge*' = love levels all. We have it, indeed, best in our own 'disparage'; Chauc. Cant. T. 8784:

him wolde think that it were *disparage*
to his estate, so lowe for to light.

Spens. F. Q. IV. 8. 50 (of the opposite case):

so, as it fell, there was a gentle Squire
that loved a Ladie of high parentage;
but, for his meane degree might not aspire
to match so high, her friends with counsel sage
dissuaded her from such a *disparage*.

289 giue] the orthography of this word is plentiful: the short form *Giu*, Giue, has given us our *Jew;* in Giueu, *Jueu*, we have the earlier and better form, = ju(d)eu(s). As to Brachet's idea that it is the Lat. *d* which has become M. F. *f* in *Juif*, it is not tenable, even for this reason, that the old language used no *f*; the *f* is merely a hardening of the *labial* at the end of the O. F. word *jüeu* = juev, written juif. Just so, feu, fieu, fiev, fief; veuf, Lat. vid*u*us, (cf. Alexis 99, *ved-ve* = *vid-ua*); in soif from sitis, the *f* is hardly to be explained as by the influence of Germ. *saufen*, to booze, but is, I think, much more prob. through the homonym *suif*, from Lat. sevum, which should regularly give *soif*. This acted upon the form *soi* from *sitis*, producing *soif*. Then, after the two words had run together, the vowel of one was slightly modified *suif*, [*ui* = *oi*, as often]: the process may be shown thus:—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{sev-um} = \text{soif}\\ \text{sit-is} \quad = \text{soi} = \text{soif}\end{array}\right\}\text{ then changed }\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{suif}\\ \text{soif}\end{array}\right.$$

— putage] B. du Guescl. 16397 et s'ai creu Juifs qui sont de put afaire. There is a whole group of words connected with this adj. *put*, Lat. putidus, stinking, v. 66. 1759, in fem. 524 à pute destinée; prps. it had

been better 1597 to have given 'deputeire' as one word, cf. debonnereté 779; and see also note (1841) on puslin.

292 guage] our *gage* and *wages;* formed from M.L. *v*adium, *w*adium, which, indeed, even Mod. Gk. has borrowed, *βάδιον*. The form *w*adium, and the regular initial *g* (gu), in the Rom. words, indicate a Germ. orig., [*not the Lat. vas, *vad-is*, at least not immediately;] viz. Goth. *vadi*, pledge (our *wed*, *wedding*), whence also to put in pledge is *en-gager*, to free a pledge *dégager*. Prov. has *gadi* = 'last will,' testament.

294 sunge] Lat. somnium = sonn-jum = M. F. son-ge; cf. lineum = lin-jum = linge; so dominarium = do(n)n-jari-um = d*a*nger. In other cases the same combination *nge* has risen from *mia*, thus commeatus = comjat = congé, simia = singe, so louange and vendange, from laudemia, vendemia.

295 autre] appears to mean here *ἀλλοῖος*, rather than *ἄλλος*, 'not by another kind of language'; (unless indeed, it ought to be autr*i* = alterius).

296 mué le curage] 'changed your heart'; Mätz. Altfr. xv. 37 si l'en deust plus *curages muer;* cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 13541:

anoon his *harte chaunged* and his mood.

297 lingance] 'al-legiance;' from root lige (our *liege*), which is prob. of Germ. origin; thus DC. quotes from a document (ann. 1253), 'ligius homo, quod teutonice dicitur *ledighmann*'; as Schilter gives it, qui uni soli homagio obligatus est, i. e. a man *free* from all engagements towards others (than his lord), from ledig = vacuus, &c. As to the form of the suffix, we have in M. L. *ligantia*, *ligiantia;* the words 'lingance e humage' are a familiar pair in phrases like 'redierunt in homagium et ligantiam meam,' 'homagium cum ligencia facere.' The word seems to have been used also in a wider sense to express the general relation of 'subject,' for in the laws of Edw. Conf. 25 (in Schmid's Gesetze der A.-Sachs. p. 506), we have: 'omnes Judaei, sub tutela et defensione regis *ligiae* debent esse,' from Cod. Harl., where Hoveden's text has simply 'sub t. et d. domini regis debent esse.'

299 ligger] from levis was formed an adj., leviarius, whence It. leggiero, M. F. *léger*. From the same root, we have Sp. *aliviar*, but It. *allegiare*, Fr. *alléger*, while Pg. has both *alliviar* and *aligeirar;* cf. suage (284), from Lat. suavis, suavi-are.

— volage] Lat. already used volaticus in the same sense, = volatile, light-minded, cf. Cic. Att. 13.250 'academiam volaticam . . . . modo huc, modo illuc!'

300 vasselage] Rayn. Rom. Lex. V. 470 quotes 'avetz vencut per vostre vasselatge'; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 3056:

and certainly a man hath most honour
to deyen in his excellence and flour . . . . .
thanne whan his name appalled is for age:
for al forgeten is his *vasselage*.

The root is Kymric, cf. Welsh *gwas*, a youth, early adopted into M.L., under the form *vassus*, 'quos *vassos* vulgo vocant,' young man of the lord's following, able for fighting, thence brave, whence vasselage, bravery; we have the concrete barnage from barun in next line, (cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 3098, 'by alle the counseil of the baronage,') though barnage, baronie, have constantly also the abstract sense, *bravery*. From this root *vass*, by deriv. *-al* came vassal, further derived into vassalettus, vaslet, *varlet*. A lower vassal was called vassus vassorum, whence the term vavasur (575) or valvassor, It. va*r*vassore. Thus in Laws of Will. Conq. 20 f., we have the grades: de relief à *cunte;* de relief à *barun;* de relief à *vavassur;* de relief à *vilain*.

301 barnage] this word barun has not improb. gone through precisely the same series of meanings as vassal. Its origin can only be Lat. or Germ., (because it possesses the variable accent, ber, barún,) not Keltic. Now the Schol. on Persius explains the word bāro (which as a genuine Lat. word occurs in Cicero, meaning blockhead,) by servus militum, 'the burden-bearer for the troops,' and says it is of Gallic origin. This it could not be, for the reason given above; but it was easy for the schol. to mistake Germ. for Keltic, and the probability is that it is Germ., and derived from Goth. baíran, to bear, from which we could have an O. H. G. form *bero* (acc. beron), bearer, hence *active man*, and so on, as in vassal. With the sense of *man*, is naturally connected the meaning of *husband* (Aub. 134), cf. vir et femina, mann und weib, man and wife, &c. Curiously enough, while barun means husband, but also 'man of high rank, bonda, (whence hûs-bonda,) besides its common significance of husband, meant in A. Sax. *churl;* the bonda was neither a *thræl* nor a *thegen*, a thrall nor a thane, but a *liber pauper*, v. Gesetze der A.-Sachsen, p. 242, § 3, where a penalty is imposed, of 30 pence on the *bunda*, 30 shillings on the *thegn*, but the *thræl* pays with his hide.

304 le fiz] of this obl. form instead of the nom., there are several examples, some of which may perhaps be explained by assuming a kind of attraction, e. gr. 306 le pueple ke veistes Giueu sunt, populum quem vidistis, but in others the obl. case seems used without reference to any determinate rule: v. app. on article.

— meimes] indecl., 656 à lui meimes; 342 par Deu meimes; with final adverbial *s*. The forms with the dental, viz., O. F. *medisme*, [so always in Alexis, 24, 87, 108, 123,] It. medesimo, O. Pg. medes, Pr. medeps, in Boeth. *smetessme*, lead to the origin, a Lat. semetips-issimus.

307 mesprisun] The meaning of this word is 'error;' cf. Spens. F. Q. II. 12. 19:—

which through great disadventure or mesprize
her selfe had roune into that hazardize.

I have given in Gloss. 'ill-usage', from 162 urent e mesfait e mespris, which would seem to imply more than mere 'error'. The proper technical meaning of the word is 'the non-disclosure of a felony committed by another'; but misprendere in M. L. was used in a much wider sense, = foris-facere, apparently of any ill deed towards others. It is commonly followed by

* There are, of course, examples of Lat. *v* = F. *g*, ex. gr. vagina, *gaîne;* viscus = *gui;* volpeculus, golpil, *gupil* (Aub. 555); so also vespa, *guêpe*, where O. H. G. *wefsâ* prob. had some influence, just as O. H. G. *watan*, to wade, in *gué*, from Lat. vadum.

vers of the person on whom the wrong is done: s'il a vers lui nule chose mespris; si je metoie en plet, je mesprenroie vers lui.

309 jadis] Lat. jam diu, as tandis (Aub. 1176 tant*di*) from tam diu; the final *s* either simply adverbial, or owing to some confusion with a plural case of *dies*.

313 a bandun] from Goth. *bandvjan*, to denote by signs, we have Ital. bandire, O. F. bannir, to announce, proclaim, cf. *ostbani* (1285), [also to *denounce*, It. *bandito*]. The subst. bann-um, band-um, thus meant 'edictum', 'proclamatio', whence our '*banns* of marriage'; hence also *contre-bande*, illegal trading; it also meant 'interdictum'; hence *forban* [foras bannitus] is an *outlaw;* cf. our use of '*proclaimed* district'. From this use of the word arose the adverbial use of *à bandun*, signifying 'at the discretion, in the power, of anybody'; whence M. L. *abandum* came to mean (DC.) 'rem arbitrio. cujusque expositam'. Following the more original sense of a *sign*, we get the meaning 'standard', 'vexillum quod *bandum* dicunt', whence Pr. *auri-ban*, gold-banner, the 'oriflamme'. Another deriv. in M. F., arrière-ban, has arisen from a misunderstanding of O. H. G. *hari-bannum*, the summoning of the *army* to take the field, which in O. F. is correctly *ar-ban*.

317 liunceus] an allusion to the idea that lion-cubs have not really life till three days after their birth, and that then they are awakened into existence by the voice of the lion.*

Of this the following allegory is given by de Thuan, in his Livre des Creat. 683 seqq.:—

or fait l'um questiun des caels al leun
que içeo signifie, que iij. jurz sunt senz vie,
enz el cummencement de lur founement;
e puis venent à vie par le liun ki crie.
e çeo est grant signefiance, aiez en remembrance,
dés fud mort en terre .iij. jurz., pur nus conquere,
sulunc sa humanited, nent sulum deited.
par le cri del leun la vertud Deu parnun,
par quai resuscitad, enfern despuillad.

320 viel] there are three forms of this used in Aub., which may be connected somehow thus: Lat. vetulus = veclus, a plebeian Latin form, (tl = cl, cf. Schuch., Vulg. Lat. I. 160,) whence by vocalisation *veil* (I) Aub. 1765; so pariculus, pareil; articulus, orteil; in It. cf. specchio from speculum, and vecchio from vetulus; this combination *il*, = the liquid *l*, frequently became simple *l*, hence *vel* (II), or, with final sibilant of nom. sg., (vels =) veuz 1375. But the *e* being now short and accented, became *ie* (cf. bene, bien; tenet, tient;) whence *viel* (III) 746, the immediate parent of the M.F. vieux (= viels), where the fem. vieille preserves the liquid *il* form of I (veil), and *vie-ill-e* = *ve-cl-a*.

— senglant] Lat. sanguilentus was used already in the first cy. A.D. for 'sanguinolentus'; its meaning as an abusive epithet is paralleled in modern vulgar usage; 1744 li traitre senglant is just literally a vulgar expression. The vowel is always *e*, senglant, as contrasted with the *a* of sanc; cf. ens*a*nglaenté, 534, with the form ensengl. of 952. 1428.

— dragun] this is the Apocalyptic representation; cf. Revel. 20.2 'et apprehendit draconem, serpentem antiquum, qui est diabolus et Satanas, et ligavit eum per annos mille'; Chauc. Cant. T. 5054, 'he that for our redempcioun bonde Sathan.'

323 en sun] 'on the top'; Lat. summus, cf. sum 216, sleep, from somnus, where M. F. has had to distinguish by adopting in place of the latter the dimin. *somm-eil*. The *n* spelling, though not organic, regularly occurs, and misled Grimm into rendering the common 'par *son* l'aube' (Hibernicè, the *top* of the morning!) by 'per *sonitum* auroræ'. From the form *sum*, we have our summit, M. F. sommet. The word itself, M. F. *son*, has yet another application, viz. *chaff*, as being the *uppermost* in the winnowing; cf. the Sp. *soma* (the coarse meal used by farm-servants), which seems decisive for this etymology of the word *son* = chaff, as against that of Littré, viz. *son* for *seon*, = secundus, la *seconde* mouture, for certainly Sp. *soma* could not be thus derived.

324 entaille] the root of this word is Lat. tālea, a cuttting for planting, whence came a verb *taleare;* Diez quotes from Nonius 4.473, 'etiam nunc rusticâ voce *intertaleare* dicitur dividere vel exscindere ramum'; so Span. *entretallar*, to cut, slash, &c., but also to sculpt in bas-relief, cf. It. *intagliare*, which is used di rilievo or d'incavo. The O.F. word we meet often enough in our old writers; Chauc. Rom. Rose, 162, an image of another *entayle;* Ibid. 3711, this lady was of good *entayle;* Spens. F. Q. II. 3, 27: golden beades which were *entayled* with curious antickes; Ibid. II, 3, 7: a work of rich *entayle* and curious *mould;* which pair, *entayle* and *mould*, exactly correspond to the *entaille* and *façun* of Aub. In M. F., the word entaille means notch, groove, or slash with a sword: the simple *taille* has been allowed a pretty free range of meaning; the edge of a sword, the hewing of stone, engraving on wood or copper, the *cut* of any thing,† or body, 1, his stature, 2, his waist; but is now obsolete in the sense of bas-relief.

328 weimentisun] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 904, waymen-

* I am indebted to the kindness of Prof. Land of Leyden, for a copy of his translation of the Syriac 'Physiologus' published by him, and from which I extract the following passage, p. 32, 'quando leaena catulos suos parit, mortuos eos parit; verum leaena custodit eos ad tertium usque diem, quo ad eos pater venire solet. Qui ubi advenit et accedit ad eos et mortuos eos invenit, spirat inter oculos eorum et eos surgere facit.' The explanation is the same, of course, as in de Thuan: 'eodem modo etiam Deus surgere fecit die tertio primogenitum omnium creaturarum, nempe Dominum nostrum Jesum, filium suum dilectum.' Physiol. continues: "praeclare enim dixit et Jacobus: 'dormit instar catuli leonis, et quis eum surgere faciet?' cf. Genesis 49, 9 [where the Vulg. differs considerably], and see also Dr. Land's notes, p. 137, op. cit.

† The Frenchman seems to have noted how his coat was *cut*, and looked after a *tailleur;* the Italian and Spaniard were particular whom they got to *mend* it, so It. sartore, Sp. sastre, from Lat. *sarcire*. We borrowed the *tailor*, and have imitated the *fashions*. The Germans also borrowed a deriv. for the cutting of their bread and butter, viz. *teller*, a plate, from tailloir, a board on which to cut bread, a *trencher*, (tranchoir.)

tynge; the verb also occurs as *guaimenter*, which may be possibly a made-up verb, out of *-menter* from la-menter, and the interj. Lat. *vai*, It. *guai*, O. F. *wai*, Goth. *vai*, our *woe*. Somewhat analogous is 'compliment', which is a deriv. from O. F. *complir*, rather than the Lat. complementum, though no doubt influenced by the latter.

335 Neptun] according to Diez (I. 414), the old Norman *u* which comes from Lat. *o*, never assonates with the *u* from Lat. *ŭ*, i.e., words like barun, amur, are not assonant with alcun, dur. This theory is not tenable in Auban, for here we have distinctly Neptun (Lat. Neptūnus,) rimed with a whole set of *un* for Lat. *-o,-onis*. Again, we have (1699) *commun* (Lat. commūnis), Jesun, Mahun, among the Lat. *-on* rimes. In the *ur* rimes (541-588), we have still clearer examples, for along with amur, pastur, errur, &c., i.e., Lat. *-or*, we have (550) maür, and (573) seür, i.e., Lat. mātūr-us and secūr-us. In the *-ure* rimes (589-619) there occur cure, obscure, dure, nature, from Lat. *-ura*, along with (693) aüre (ad-ōrare) and (608) honure, both of which (584-5 aür, honur,) are found amongst the *ur* which is Lat. *or*.

As to Fallot's theory of two Norman *u*-sounds, = M. F. *ou* and *eu*, we have (86) *fu* (fire), and (860) *feu*, rimed with (85) *fu* (was), vertu, &c., and both again with *lu* (864, 1389) M. F. loup; i.e., we find equated in assonance three different *u*-forms, viz., M. F. *fut*, *feu*, and *loup*. It is evident that no sharp line of division can be maintained between the sounds of these three, whatever the precise sound may have been.

— descunus] for this use of the word, = disown, cf. Mar. de Fr. II. 249:

dunt s'en volt as corbiaus aler,
e corbel revolt resambler;
mes il l'unt tuit desconeu,
si l'unt sakié et debatu.

337 paene] in classic Lat. 'paganus', rustic, came to mean *civil* as opposed to military; so Pliny says, milites et pagani. Later on, it meant, acc. to DC., 'qui militiam nondum consecuti ad eam sese accingebant'; and Mod. Gr. has παγανία = la milice. But it has a different history besides. DC. quotes from St. Augustine, 'deorum falsorum mutorumque cultores quos usitato nomine *paganos* vocamus'. No mention of these pagani is apparently made before 365 A.D.; the Cod. Theod. speaks of 'sacerdotales paganae superstitionis'. The older forms of religion took refuge in the *pagi*, after Constantine had substituted the Christian religion in the towns, cf. the line 'magnis qui colitur solus in urbibus Christus'; hence DC.:— 'constat a pagis et a pagensi idolatria paganos nuncupatos'.

The expression was early applied to the Mohammedan religion, and with Sarrazin (13), used generally for an unbeliever. [From the deriv. paganismus, 'paganorum religio vel terra', under the form paenisme, paiennime, we get our old *paynim*, which has reacted on the M. L., producing the curious word paganimitas.] Our poet generally has an opprobrious epithet to add: they are crüeus, 469; mescreant, 796.1734; maudiz, 884; criminal, 1600; fil Belial, 1622; adverser, 1669; felun, 1759.

341 endoctrine] cf. Kell. Romv. 204.27:

par soi meismes s'est-il endoctrinés
que d'escremie et d'armes sot asés.

343 acointe] Lat. ad-cognitare, It. *accontar*, our *acquaint*; compare with our usage, the It. *accontarsi con* alcuno. This verb is often used as an active verb to make the acquaintance of, (with accus.): cf. Burg. II., 289 (from Partenop.):

li est avis qu'a mal eur
l'avoit acointé ne veu.

Mätz. Altfr. III., 17:

à ma dolour n'a mestier couvreture . . . .
mar acointai sa tres douce faiture.

XIX., 25 las! quant amours me le fist acointier.
XIV., 37 helas! pour coi l'acointai?

Kell. Romv. 233.29:

car R. et G. me vuelent acointier;

but still more frequently as a reflexive verb with dat., cf.

Fl. et Blancef. p. 77:

riche homme lors vous cuidera,
puet-estre à vous s'acointera.

Kell. Romv. 212.7:

au conte Huedon se vorra acointier.
234.7 as premiers cops se voldra acointier.

B. du Guesc. 9825:

au prince des Galois m'en iroie acointier;

but also ibid. 9837, *de* lui m' acointerai.

344 sumoin] from (sum-monere), which retracted its accent, and became of the 3rd conj. (ĕre), thereby producing O. F. summon're, sumondre, whence the ptcp. sumuns (715.1418), and subst., sumunse (1588), from which we have summons.

The i in (Aub.) sum*oin*, may be compared with that in do*ins* from *duner*; thus sumoin: sumunent (1426) = doins (491): dune (817).

346 eschoisi] choisir from Goth. kausjan, to try, δοκιμάζειν; (Diez compares Choisy from Causiacum:) our verb *choose* is directly from the Germ. (Goth. kiusan), but the subst. (adj.) *choice* comes to us through O. F. choix, *chois*.

— bon gre] Lat. *gratum* used in M. L. as a subst., whence bon gré, mal gré, O. F. maugré: our *maugre* (mauger). The M. F. 'maugréer' denotes rather the probable results of that which is mal gré, viz., to 'fret and fume.' Besides its use as a subst. with bon (mal), we have *venir à gré* (1012) precisely as *venir à pleisir* (1463.)

351 a bonure] 'born to good luck'; in the MS. *bon ure* are always written separately, indeed even apart, (save in 1043 martir *bonurez*, cf. also maluré, 354;) but I have edited bonure, as one could not give *ure* with final *e*, unless it were made to come from *hora*, which is impossible, *bon* being of course masc. The M. F. bonheur, malheur, are usually (and rightly) derived from *augurium*, as the spelling (eür, aür,) in O. F. shows; but the last syllable was often confounded with *hora*, and hence spelt with initial *h*, *heur*; thus in Molière, l'Etourdi, II. 13, 'et bien à la malheure est-il venu d'Espagne,' and cf. Malherbe's *à la male heur*. Hora was commonly so used in Romance; there is no phrase more common in the old poem of the Cid than *en buen ora*, 41 cinxiestes espada; 72 (fuestes nacido); 202 (nasco), &c.

355 alose] deriv. from *los* (992), praise, which owes its origin to the Lat. pl. *laudes*, used in the service of

the church : DC. quotes a very old laudes [*lob*-gesang*], beginning 'Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat,' &c. Besides the deriv. *aloser*, we have losenge (1197), losengerie (1235) and losengers (1569), in the sense of *over*-praise, flattery. The M. F. louange is derived with the same suffix *-ange* from the root, laud; for the vowel ou = au, cf. aloue (50) from alauda.

357 feffe] deriv. from fief (pl. *fiez*, 586), the possessor of a fief, hence rich, &c. M. F. has transformed it into a depreciative adj., (coquin) fieffé, an arrant, downright rogue,—who possesses all the qualifications for the title of rogue, &c. The origin of fief itself, It. *fio*, is clearly shown in the Longobard fader*fium*, patrimonium, where *fiu*, property = O. H. G. fiu, *fehu*, cattle, Goth. *faihu*, Lat. *pecus*, &c.; from the form *feu*, with a neutral term. *-um*, feu-um, the M. L. made feu-d-um (cf. It. chiodo = cla-us, v. 88), whence all the derivv. *feudal*, &c.

359 saet pez] this seems to have been the regular allowance for dead heroes; cf. our King Harold's answer to the envoy of Tostig.

360 alme] Sp. Pg. *alma*, Pr. O. F. *arme*, with *l* or *r* instead of the *n* in Lat. *anima*, but also *anme* (Alex. 67, *aneme*), whence M. F. *âme ;* Wallach. keeps nearest to the orig. in its *inimă*, which it uses for soul, courage, and even for stomach, thus *durere de inimă, stomach*-ache! Perhaps the *l* forms are, to some extent at least, owing to the Lat. *alma*, which the poets constantly use in reference to the *life*-giving Venus, Ceres, Cybele, Faustitas, &c., and which therefore may have become (or been) familiar in the vulgar. In M. L., however, almus, almitas, &c., are generally used of *holiness*.

— mortalite] the MS. has here *santz mortale*, which of course is unmeaning: there can be no doubt of the necessity for the alteration, which further corrects the imperfect metre, there being a syllable wanting.

361 mansiun] 'abode'; the Lat. '*mansio*' is used also in the sense of a dwelling-place, &c., hence its transfer into the Rom. under the forms F. *maison*, It. *magione*, to signify a *house*, in place of the canonized '*domus*,' *duomo*, *dôme*, *&c.*

363 guereduns] our guerdon, only used in Aub. of rewards for the good; it really means, however, '*return*,' and Spenser uses it of both good and evil, F. Q. II. 1.61, 'till guiltie blood her guerdon doe obtayne.' The etym. of this word is best seen by comparing the related langg.; in M. L. we have *widerdonum*, It. *guiderdone*, Sp. Pg. *galardon* (ão). The origin of all is the O. H. G. *widarlôn*, 'recompensatio,' the last element of which, *lon*, was perhaps confounded with Lat. *donum ;* widar = contra, cf. the *widrigild* of the Longobard laws, the *counter-cost*, used instead of the *werigeld* of the other Germ. tribes [where, however, *weri* = *wër*, homo, vir]. Sp. might indeed be derived directly from widarlôn by the interchange of *d* and *l* familiar to the peninsula, this would give wilardon,—now the *i* of an initial-syllable is often assimilated to a following *a* (cf. balance for bilancia), and this, with initial *w* = g, would give *galardon*.

— aturne] from this verb is derived the subst. atur (19), dress, through an older form *atorn*, 'praeparatio'; aturner: atur = a-jurner (diurnum): jur. The origin is *turnus* (τόρνος), turner's wheel; whence tourner, to turn, *re-tourner*, and *tour*, *au-tour*, *à l'entour*.

365 hem] "be not moved for any evil that man can inflict on your body, or the devil on your heart." The usual play of words on *cors* and *quor* (v. 104) is further heightened by the opposition of *hem* and *maufé*. That 'hem' is thus used emphatically may be inferred also from the fact that there is no elision of the *ke*, the initial *h* being preserved and aspirated. The collocation is *k'em* in every other case (79. 648. 688. 719. 1366. 1678), save here and 815, where exactly the same contrast is afforded, ço ke *hem* desdit, ... tesmoine le element, that which *man* denies, the *elements* affirm, &c.

367 estue] I take this to be the same as our '*stow*,' A.-Sax. *stôv ;* in the three instances of its occurrence (+ 711. 982) it can only bear the meaning of place, put, keep. There is another verb, very like this, the common *estuet*, *estut*, from *stetit*, &c., whence has come the verb, *estovoir*, to be fitting, M. L. estoverium, O. E. stover, provision, but in Aub. neither form nor meaning correspond really, though I do not find in the lexx. any reference to this verb, O. Fr. *estuër*, to stow away, to reserve; 'le regne ki vus est estué', the kingdom which is reserved for you (which is be-*stowed* on you); it is taken from the Vulgate, Mat. xxv., 34, possidete *paratum* vobis regnum.

374 cunge] this word was used in the sense of simple 'permission', cf. the phrase congé d'élire; so in Molière, l'Etourdi I. 3.8:

et si dans quelque chose ils vous ont outragé,
je puis vous assurer que c'est sans mon *congé*.

An older form is cunget, whence M. F. *congéd-ier ;* from Lat. commeatus, *leave of absence*, generalized into *leave*, permission. Here, of course, it is used in the ordinary sense, our 'to *ask leave*', Spenser's 'courteous *congé*', &c.

— requise d.] a common pair; cf. Rom. de Mah. 128:

à lui vont les gens de la terre
conseil demander e requerre.

375 si] a very characteristic particle in O. Fr. For the instances of its occurrence in Aub., v. Gloss. (*si* II.), in some of which (592) it has its peculiar Lat. sense [sic te diva potens Cypri, &c.]; in some, as here, it is little more than a cop. conj., while in others it is difficult, if not impossible, to define precisely its function and force (v. note on 1743), and to distinguish it from the adv. *si* as in '*so* great', &c.

— esnuie] this form is no doubt owing to the tendency of O. F. to insert an *s*† before *n*, as a mere sign of the length of the syllable, (for it is not pronounced,) cf. *casn*ard, for canard; resne (1604), M. F. rêne, Lat. redina; fraisle, M. F. frêle, Lat. fragilis; trosne, M. F. trône, θρόνος, &c. So here, esnuier is for enuier, from enui, Sp. enojo, Old Sp. enoyo, It. noja (Old It. nojo), &c., all from the Lat. phrase *in odio*, which is well pre-

* Indeed Fallot even thought of deriving losenge from lob-singen!
† This interpolated *s* is not found in any other of the Romance languages.

served in the old Milanese dialect, '*plu te sont a inodio* = It. più ti sono a noja.' We still have the verb (active) to *annoy*, (and also, *annoyance*,) but have lost the *subst. annoy*, as Shakspere, &c., had it, cf. Rape of Lucr. 1109, 'mirth doth search the bottom of *annoy*', &c.; Spens. F. Q. II. 9. 35 'all plesaunce was to them griefe and annoy'. The M. F. *ennui* which we have also borrowed, is a late meaning; the taedium vitae does not seem to have been a medieval grievance, or rather the feeling had not yet found an apt expression.

376 vois] this form is hardly susceptible of explanation; it must come from *vado*, which regularly makes *vai*, but the final *s* is unintelligible, and the diphth. *oi* is not clear. This *vois* is common to all F. dialects, and has produced a subj. pres. *voise;* we find a similar inorganic *s* in a few more verbs: ex. gr. duner, doin*s* (491), and subj. doinst (592), truver, trui*s*, subj. trui*st*, so that Burguy's explanation of *vois* as containing an *s* to distinguish it from *voi* (= video), which in itself has little to recommend it, is rendered still more improbable. Possibly the subj. forms *doinst, truist*, &c., may have introduced the *s* first by a not unfamiliar intercalation, and so the notion arose of *s* being radical.

— oi] the pret. 1st sg. occurs only here, and is rather a Burgundian than a Norman form; the 3rd pers. *out* is distinctly Norman: *o-i* seems to have arisen from a contraction of *au*-i for habui, still it can hardly have been other than monosyll. (Burg. even *o*), and is not much clearer than the diphthong in *vois* above.

379 despuis ke] 'since', either temporal or causal; of you I think I am sure, since (*ex quo* or *quia*) God himself has sealed your heart.

— saele] our *seal*, from Lat. sigillum; M. F. has inserted an inorganic *c* in sceau, sceller, to distinguish it from seau (O.F. *seel*), Lat. sitell-us; (cf. *veau*, our *veal*, from vitellus.)

380 e] here and in 376, (v. 789, 1539,) simple *e* is written in MS. for *en*, whether intentionally or not, I do not know; it occurs very frequently so in some phrases, ex. gr. in Ger. de V. 176, 371, 4029, it is always 'è non deu', in the name of God; so Fierabras begins, *e* nom de dieu le payre. I have edited *en* however.

— asez ai s.] this must be taken as a parenthetic clause, for the inf. cunvertir is an infin. of purpose following m'en vois, I am going off in order to convert.

381 plente] not used in M. F., but we have preserved it in 'plenty', and the adj. plenteous, corresponding to an O. F. deriv. plenteif, plenteiveux; from Lat. *plenitas*, found in Vitruvius, 'humoris plenitas', 6, 1, Prov. *plentat*, Wallach. *plinătate*.

383 uncore] the vowel *u*, instead of *e* (*e*ncore, or *a*, It. *a*ncora), seems to have arisen from a confusion with unc = unquam; the proper form encore is Lat. *hanc horam*. Possibly, here, uncore is simply the two particles *unc* and *ore;* but the other langg. have *hanc;* It. *ancora*, Old Sp. *encara*, Pr. *enquera*.

384 dolenz] this form is exclusively applied to mental, *doillant* to bodily affliction; cf. 840, tut le cors *doillant;* 1430, *doillant* li sunt li nerf; cf. Hor. Carm. III. 1, 41, *dolentem*, of body or mind; Portug. *doente* does not mean 'grieved', but sickly, unwell.

385 friez] the use of the condit. in apodosis after a protasis with *si* and indic. pres., is found only here and 588, 'li doilz serroit grantz, si tu murs'; in both cases the idea of reality is apparent: if you were to leave me, (which you *are going to do*); or, if you were to do, which you really seem bent on doing. For this abnormal sequence of tenses, cf. such sentences as Tibull. I. 8, 22, 'et *faceret* si non aera repulsa *sonent*'.

386 semaine] through sepmaine, from M.L. septimana, still found in Wallach. septămînă; It. settimana, Sp. semana. An older Sp. form is hebdómada (from the Gk.) contracted in old Pg. into *domãa*.

— veaus] 'at least', from Lat. *vel* in its intensive meaning, with the appended adverbial *s*, cf. '*vels* une feiz', '*even* once', Alexis, § 90; it was often compounded with si, siveau, *sivaus*, (suvaus, 941, q. v.)

387 de la lei] this might be taken as dependent either on plus, or on enseinnerez: 'you shall teach me more *about* the law', or 'more *of* the law.'

389 voiez] from *vetare*, O. F. *véer* to forbid, also cpd. *deveer;* cf. Chèv. au Cyg. 12896 dist ly roys Corbarans: 'ja *voët* ne sera', exactly the same phrase; *oi* is awkward, but Aub. has cr*e*re, cr*ei*re, cr*ai*re, and cr*oi*re, and v. app.

392 sutive] cf. Rom. de Mah. 1231:

un celier fist faire *soutil*
sous terre, ù nus n'aloit fors il.

similarly Chev. au Cyg. uses soutieument, 1013, soutievement, 17060, and soutius; from subtilis, we have sutil, with vocalized *l*, sutiu; with *u* hardened through *v* into *f*, suti*f* and the fem. suti*ve*, as here. No doubt our pronunciation of subtle as *suttle* is based on the O. F., cf. doubt pronounced dout, through O. F. *duter*.

396 relevees] 'afternoon'; cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 68, cel jur meisme ainz relevée; Ed. Conf. 4379:

avint un jur de relevée,
ke l'ure estoit ja passée
ke li moine deussent lever.

M. L. *relevatio*, the hour immediately after mid-day, when the monks rise *ex somno meridiano;* exactly as in Sp. *siesta* is used, = sexta, the sixth hour from dawn, *i.e.*, the mid-day nap; cf. M. F. faire *sa meridienne*, our old 'nooning.'

— fu anoitez] cf. Villehard. § 620 li G. avoient mandé de plain jor ke il venissent à la Serre lorske il *seroit anuitié*, 'at night-fall'; similarly B. du Guescl. 5682:

je m'en irai ennuit, quant il ert *envesprez*.

Rom. de Tr. 2203:

quant la nuiz fu bien *anuitiée*,
et la lune se fu cochiée,
issirent fors li barun.

397] for the whole passage cf. Spens. F. Q. I. 10, 19:

she unto him disclosed every whitt;
and heavenly documents thereout did preach,
of God; of grace; of justice; of free-will;
that wonder was to heare her goodly speach.

Cf. also Chauc. Cant. T. 12272:

tho gan sche him ful besily to preche
of Cristes come, and of his peynes teche,
and *many pointes* of his passioun,
how, &c.

399 esnez] prob. not the inserted *s* before *n*, but a remnant of the *z* in einz (= ante) *einz-né;* cf. in O. F. puis-né, from which we have eliminated the *s*, in puny (M. F. puîné), save in the older language, and in the legal expression the *puisne* judges.

403 Damnedeu] there is a sharp line of distinction drawn between this compound expression, *dominus deus*, and the simple *deus*, in Wallachian, in which dumne-zeu = God, while *zeu* (deus) means a *pagan* god, an idol. The compound is found in It. domineddio, Pr. dombredieu, &c.

404 iglise] (ecclesia) only occurs twice, and in both cases spelt *i*glise: so Sp. iglesia, Pg. igreja, while the It. omits the initial syllable, chiesa. The *g* sound was prob. derived from the Greeks themselves, amongst whom κ before λ is (now at all events) pronounced as γ (v. Mullach, Gram. der Gr. Vulg. p. 113.) In Old Sp., however, we find eclegia.

406 par unt] unt is from *unde*, which being used as an oblique case of the relative form, has prefixed to it *par;* so dunst (v. 32) for de unde.

— e p. poinz] I am not sure that it would not be better to edit *en*, 'instructed *in* several points', &c. As it is, it must be taken as accus. to *ad desclos* (397.)

408 es-vus] *es* is a contraction from Lat. *ecce*, 'look-you', (in Plautus, eccum, eccos, eccas;) cf. It. *ecco*, *ecco-lo*, Sp. *ele*, (for *ec-le*), Pg. *ei-lo* (for *eis-lo*); with the It. *ecco-te-lo*, Sp. *e-te-le*, may be compared *es-le-vus*, Aub. 823, 1157.

409 fenestre] Lat. fenéstra, with a change of accent, fénestra, the latter leading to *festra* [explained in Macrob. "minusculum ostium in sacrario";] (and Germ. *fenster*), while the former was preserved in It. finestra, Old Sp. finiestra. The peninsula, however, has now lost the word, its place being supplied in Span. by *vent-ana* a *windy*-place (cf. our window, Dan. vin-due, Icel. vind-auga, A.-Sax. wind-eâge, wind-eye;) and in Portug. by *janella* from *janua*, gate.

410 ke] this might be taken as a temporal particle, '*whilst* he watched them', cf. 808 and 1750; but I prefer to regard it as introducing an acc. noun sentence dependant on (de eus ne fu veü =) *il ne virent;* still *ke* might also (though not probably,) be taken as *ki* [= cist ki] cf. 650, 1051, 1170.

— espía] It. *spiar*, Sp. *espiar* (our spy), from O. H. G. *spēhôn*, id.

411 faitz e c.] the pairs are not symmetrical (cf. 421), *avisa* lur faitz, and *oï* lur cunseilz.

414 hastivement] of Germ. origin, cf. Old Fries. *hast*, haste; with suff.-*if* [= ivus], cf. chétif, naïf (= natif), joli, O. F. jolif [= gay, O. Norse *jól*, 'yule'-festivities].

417 enten ca] listen *here!* elsewhere we have always entenc (456. 556. 1669).

418 dunt] for this parenthesis, v. 13, where the clause with dunt is also inserted between an antecedent and its relative, and cf. 380.

420 mar] with this may be compared the contraction O. F. *buer*, *bor; mar* = mala, *bor* = bona, the final *r* being probably from *hora*, so that *mar* = mala hora, and *bor* = bona hora, Pg. embora, Old Pg. bora; both expressions, mala hora and bona hora, were common in the earliest M. L.; compare Aub. 1503 tant mar vus vi, with 'tam mala hora te viderunt oculi mei,' quoted by Diez from Gesta Reg. Franc.

424 batant] cf. Rom. de Troie 4603:

> Paris a molt tost envoié
> un message forment *batant*,
> novele dire au rei Priant.

Ph. Mousk. 17060:

> es vous le vallait entretant
> jusqu' à l'uis del palais batant.

Ibid. 1785:

> mais n'el vot pas laisier atant,
> ainc a fait prendre *lues batant*
> as borjois, &c., tant d'avoir.

Guil. de Tudela (?), quoted by Rayn. Rom. II. 196:

> li messatge s'en van tost et isnelament,
> al plus tost que ilh pogron, a Roma *bat baten*.

These lines are from the Crois. cont. les Albig. 236, from which Diez (II. 451) gives *batbatén*, 'at full gallop'. So in Old Ital., cf. Sitz.-Ber. der Wien. Akad. 46, p. 154, l. 220 e per la città tuta *batando* si lo trasso.

423-428] these are very loosely put together verses of hasty narration: the connexion I take to be somewhat the following:—"[The source of it all is] an itinerant pilgrim who has deceived him,—a man who is rapidly journeying from abroad, with more magic arts than tongue can tell, and with a vamped-up tale which he is preaching of some strange deity, whom the Jews crucified, &c.; if you don't take precaution, things will go badly."

427 Sulie] 'Syria,' of course; but it is always written with the *l* in Aub., cf. 502. 716. 1447. The instances of this change are not frequent in Fr.; cf. autel, from altare, and the dissimilation pelerin, 51.

428 cunrei] It. corredo, Sp. correo, from a primitive *redo*, O. F. *roi* = order, in Rutebœuf (quoted by Gachet), 'où il n'a mesure ne roi.' From this *con-* deriv. has come also the M. F. corroyeur, preparer (of leather); by another prefix we have O. F. arrei, our array, and O. F. desroi, M. F. désarroi. The root is *redo*, probably German; cf. A.-Sax. gerædian, M. H. G. ge-reiten, to make *ready*.

430 pastureus] Lat. adj. pastoralis, Ital. pastorello, M. F. pastoureau; even Wall. has preserved this as a substantive, pastorel, though it appears to have abandoned altogether this termination for adjectives [Diez II. 304].

431 brebis] Lat. vervex, in Petronius berbex, M. L. berbix, O. It. berbice, O. F. berbis, brebis, Wall. berbec, ram, berbec batut, sheep. The M. F. bercail and berger owe their forms to a M. L. berbicarius and berbicale, [also, with suff.-*il*is, berbec*ile*, giving O. F. bercil].

432 par] *amongst* the rest, or perhaps, *by means of* the rest the evil will spread.

434 garde duner] cf. Bl. de Oxf. 464:

> si ententivement le regarde,
> que de riens ne se donne garde
> fors sans plus de li esgarder.

B. du Guesc. 3619:

B. du G. ne s'i est arrestez,
sur l'eschiele monta, n'en fu espoantez.
li bascons de M. s'en est garde donnez;

i. e. had perceived him.

435 maisnee] elsewhere in Auban (496, 968, 1020), it is written *mesnée;* cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 14459:

he gaf the lord and sith then his *meyné*,
whan that he com, some maner honest thing.

variously spelt, e. g. 14731 *meigné*, 1260 *mayné*. In Chaucer's time, therefore, the *s* was not pronounced, as it was at an earlier period; we have it in M. H. G. in the form 'messenîe', cf. Parzival, I., 13, 9 (Lachm.):

doch wânde der gefüege,
daz niemen krône trüege,
künec, keiser, keiserîn,
des *messenîe* er wolde sîn,
wan eines der die hœhsten hant
trüege ûf erde übr elliu lant;

which also gives the termination in *ie;* cf. Mätz. Altfr. xxv., 41:

dame, de vostre maisnie
ne [m'e]stuet pas devenir.

Cf. Li Livres de Justice, gloss. sub voce:—"le sens du mot *mesnie* fut fixé par un arrêt de parlement (1282) . . . . où on lit, 'et fut puis desclairié de ce mot, sa propre mesnie demorant en son ostel, ce est à entendre de ceus qui font ses propres besoignes et à ses despens' ".

435 feindra] *se feindre* = to hesitate, delay, dally.

Cf. Rom. de Tr. 1956 de tost nagier pas ne se feint.
Ibid. 2460 de bien ferir pas ne se feint.
B. du Guescl. 4429 qui ne s'i faindie mie. [feint.
Mätz. Altfr. xiii., 9 qui d'amours essauchier ne se

The affirm. 'se feindre' means 'to act a part', 'behave hypocritically', so its negative implies serious purpose, 'to be eager,' &c. The modern French (slang) word *feignant* is the participle of this word; it means what Cicero calls *ignavus*.

437 sacez] elsewhere (390, 610, 1364, 1520), this imperat. is always used parenthetically, but the following *ke* is a difficulty. It might be taken as a conjunction after sacez, or as an acc. pl. of the rel. pron., 'illum et magistrum (scilicet) quos comprehendet.'

441 s'] the construction is not clear, and would be greatly improved by reading *si* and *k'* (in following line) instead of *s'* and *ki*: 'if you take fitting vengeance, such that every one who knows it may be warned, and that all may say', &c.

442 saverra] I have given this in Gloss. as from saver, but I am not at all satisfied with the form. We have di*rr*a (171, 439) with *rr*, against di*r*a (1570), and the fut. of aver *always* preserves the *e* before *r*, averez, &c. The unsyncopated form *savera* would be in fact the proper Norman form; but this does not explain the abnormal *saverra*, nor is the meaning quite satisfactory. On the other hand, *avérer*, to avow, declare true, gives a good meaning, cf. Rayn. (v. 503):

l'estoire le tesmoigne à vraie,
uns bons conterres *l'averaie;*

but this is not a reflective verb, so as to give s'averra, and even then, ki *la* s'averra is nearly impossible.

444 murra] pregnant constr., 'that all may say, &c. [which will be the case] when [as soon as, if] A. dies on account of it.'

446 d'ire] this is the only example in A., in which a final vowel is cut off before the initial *i* of ire. Possibly *ire* may have been pronounced with a strong aspiration, cf. 543, 582, 993, 1243, 1565, 1566.

449 a] I know of no precisely parallel case, in which the auxiliary is so inserted between a noun and its attribute, and that just at the cæsura; but it can hardly be anything else. Of course, the object often enough intervenes between the auxil. and ptcp., cf. Joinville 81, vez-ci le prestre qui a les huit Sarrazins desconfiz.

— ke] "if that is true which he had heard, *namely* that, &c." This fuller meaning of *ke* [cf. Cæsar's 'omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fecerint, *ut* domo emigrent', de Bell. Gall. I. 31,] is quite in accordance with the free usage of O. F. Here it results from a blending of the two constructions of *oïr*, which in preceding line takes its object ke, and is followed also by à case-sentence [acc.] explanatory of the relative in 448. Cf. the pleonastic use of *ço* in 279; so also in 1068, voient le sepulcre ke tut fu esclarci, where indeed the *ke* might be taken as the relative by error for *ki*, but is perhaps better referred here, and the whole line explained, 'they see the tomb, *and that* it was all lit up'; v. also 84, 279, &c.

457 descuverz] 'denounced'; M.L. *discooperire* is commonly used in the sense of 'reconnoitring', 'spying', and so reporting, betraying; DC. quotes, "nullus de his suum parem discooperiat vel prodat".

459 sires ke b.] ke is probably to be taken with the preceding *tut*, as = Lat. tam . . . , quam, *both . . . and;* though I do not know any other example of this collocation, and perhaps *tut* should be *tant;* unless we read sires *e* bailli, which I should prefer.

— bailli] wholly master and 'steward'; from Lat. *bajulus* = ἀχθοφόρος, a carrier, a word which in M. L. was used for custos, pædagogus [thus in the Eastern Empire the μέγας βαΐουλος had charge of the education of the children of the emperor]; oeconomus, magistrate, [in Venice the early *podestà* were called μπαΐουλοι under Greek rule,] and even regent, so DC. quotes "principes, barones, &c., me imperii *ballivum* elegerunt." The commonest usage of the word was to denote the 'guardians of the king's justice', and as such they had the charge of exacting all fines, escheats, confiscations, &c., (whence our 'bailiff'), but it was widened to include any kind of administration generally; cf. Laws of Will. Conq. III. 6, 'civitates custodiantur, prout vice-comites et aldermanni et praepositi et ceteri *ballivi* et ministri nostri providebunt.'

460 pauteners] It. 'paltoniere', from paltone = palitone, from *palitari* (Plautus); prop., a wanderer, and so a popular word for a 'loafing vagabond', 'ruffian'.

462 mari] M. L. 'marrire' was used = 'to obstruct' (the law), from A.-Sax. *mearrian*, O. H. G. *marran* [for marr-jan, and v. note on 108]; O. F. used marrir = to lose the way, marrir le chemin; one's senses, as-tu le sens mari; so *smarrire* is variously used in

Ital. [cf. Dante, Inf. I. 3, V. 72, XV. 50, Purg. xix. 14, Par. xxvi. 9, 4]. The most usual meaning is 'contrarier', 'fâcher', to grieve, annoy, as here.

— seroie] this is the regular form of the conditional, against the serroi of 384, but the other tenses here occurring, viz. *fra*, and the pres. subj. *eiez*, make it probable that *serrai* should be read.

463 deservi] for this use of the word, = our 'deserve', cf. Bl. of Oxf. 216:

et sachiés se vous emploiiés
votre sens en li bien servir,
mon gré en poriés desservir.

464 cheut] for chelt, chalt, from chaler, Lat. calere (aliquâ re), which Diez aptly compares with ἐμὲ οὐδὲν θάλπει κέρδος. Here the verb is personal, 'who *cares* for me', but it is usually impersonal, cf. It. non me ne cale, O. F. il ne m'en chaut, O. Sp. poco min cal, (minchal, P. del Cid 299), but cf. M. F. nonchalant, nonchalance. Nonchaloir was even used as a simple verb, and Scheler quotes from A. Chartier, 'depuis longtemps la loy avoit demouré oubliée et *nonchalue*'.

474 cuard] It. *cod-ardo*, from Lat. cauda, (either as representing the timid animals which put their tails between their legs, or as denoting those who are at the extreme end, the tail;) with the termination It. *-ardo*, Fr. *-art*, Sp. *-ardo* and *-arte*, derived from the Germ. *hart* (Goth. *hardus*), used in O. H. G. in forming proper names, Regin-hart [Reynard], &c., in M. H. G. also used for appellatives in a bad sense, *lüg-hart*, cf. *drunkard*, &c. So Ital. bastardo, bugiardo, F. bâtard, couard, criard, hagard, pillard, canard, renard, &c. In this word Sp. has co-b-arde, with *b* for *v* [v. 138]; cf. the insertion in ju-v-icio for ju-icio [v. 88].

475 pur quei ke] 'provided that'; cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 3, p. 411, l. 27:

en ceste terre n'a mastin
qui me rescossist un pocin
por qoi je l'oüsse engolé.

476 esclavine] M. L. *sclavina*, It. *schiavina*, (*Slavonic*) dress, of coarse woollen stuff, worn by pilgrims. It may be noted that 'Amphibalus' is glossed in DC. "*vestis villosa*, sicut est sclavina"; with this compare the Aub. rubric fol. 33, rect. b, "villosam vestem linquens pro foedere testem." Amphibalus, like Architriclinus (62), is a myth.

477 peleiçun] cf. Ger. de V. 2083 le pied li tient sor l'ermin peliçon. From Lat. pellicius, pellicia, "indumentum pellicibus factum"; O. F. sur-pelis (our *surplice*), M. F. pelisse, Pr. sobre-pelitz, O. H. G. pelliz, Mod. G. pelz. The suffix *-on** (pelis, peliç-un) is common in Romance: besides the Latin nouns in *o*, *onis*, we have numerous derivv. in *-on*, in all the languages; Wallach. has extended it further, into *-o-iu* (= Lat. *on-ius*) instead of *-on*. Its use (as in Latin *naso*, cf. γάστρων, κεφάλων,) to express a heightening of the primitive idea, is seen in It. ghiottone, glutton, from Lat. glutus; cf. Aub. glut 1332, and glut-un 1728. As a simple *augmentative* it is found in the E. and S. W., thus It. cavallone, Sp. caballon, Wallach. căloiu, a big horse,—while in the N. W., its force is that of a diminutive, e. gr. Prov. (auzelh), auzelhó, F. (oiseau, oisel), oisillon, a small bird.

480 ofuokes] this word, = avecques, avec, from Lat. ab [= apud] hoc, is a specially French growth. It never occurs again in this form throughout the poem, though the simple '*of*' is common enough. It is further the only instance in Aub. where we have this combination of vowels, viz., *uo*, except in the '*quor*' series: possibly the *fu* (= *fv*) was simply a digraph for *v*.

481 arpentz] one of the few Old Gallic words preserved in Romance. Here it is used lineally, of a distance traversed, but it really meant a certain measure of land (cf. M. F. *arpenteur*, a land-surveyor); according to Columella, "Galli semijugerum quoque *arepennem* vocant". The final *t* is an addition, as in tirant (309), paisant (1141).

485 kar] v. Gloss. for the other examples of this use of O. F. *kar* = M. F. *donc*, with imperatives, and cf. the use of γὰρ in εἴθε γὰρ, and *nam* in utinam, in optative clauses.

486 espouri] from pavor, which becomes regularly *poür* in Aub., (pavor = pau-or = po-or, Norm. po-ür,) M. F. peur, cf. *heur* for *aür* from augurium.

489 ke] is here to be regarded as introducing a case-sentence dependent upon a verb of 'asking', to be taken out of the general idea expressed in the preceding lines: 'I commend you to him, [beseeching you] that you be not separated from him.' Or perhaps, more indirectly: 'I commend you [with a sincere wish that he will so sustain you], that you may not, &c.'; v. also 517.

— esloinnez] cf. Spens. F. Q. I. 4, 20:

from worldly cares himselfe he did esloyne.

491 mettez] indicative forms in dependent sentences, instead of the rightful subj., are met with, but here perhaps *mettez* is to be explained as a quasi-imperative.

494 part] elsewhere the 3 sg. pres. ind. from *parer*, to appear, is always *pert*. For the tautology, v. 212, and cf. B. du Guesc. 5194 l'endemain au matin quant jour fu esclarcis; Rom. de Tr. 7040 l'endemain à l'ajorner, anceis que levast li soleill.

498 a ki peise u agree] 'no matter whom it may annoy or gratify'; a very common formula of defiant determination, cf. Ger. de V. 1020 à cui paise n'en agree; Alix. 171.22 qui qu'en poist ne qu'en place; Rom. du Ren. 1042 cui qu'il enpoist; B. du Guesc. 20403 à qui qu'il desagrée; Kell. Romv. 217.3 qui qu'en pleur ne qui chant; Rom. de Tr. 7034 qui qu'en ait duel, ne qui qu'en rie.

504 espee] It. spada, Sp. espada, M. L. spada, cf. Albert's Troilus V. 640, pensat quem finem bellica *spatha* petat. It has gone over unto O. H. G. spato, our *spade*, in a different direction of meaning; the

* In the notes on P. del Cid (1073), Sanchez derives *pelizon* from Latin *pellicum*, genitive plural of *pellices*! What *pellices* comes from, is not said.

Lat. spatha, a spatula, batten, was already in Tacitus used for a broad, pointless sword.

— **macues**] in Lat. we meet mateola, It. mazzuola, = mattock, from which is inferrible a Lat. *matea*, It. mazza, F. masse, 'mace'; from this by a different derivative, we get mass-uca, (in Old Pg., = a small iron bar,) M. F. massue; cf. carruca, lactuca, verruca, and M. F. charrue, laitue, verrue.

506 **medlee**] our 'medley', M. F. mêlée; formed from a Lat. misculare, It. mischiare, Sp. mezclar, O. F. mesler; M. L. has misleare, formed from the noun, in O. Ital. mislea (Villani); the M. L. forms are various: mesleia, merleia, melleia, melleta, medleta; the radical *s* became assimilated to the *l* in the one case, me*ll*eia, and disappeared after generating *d*, medleia, in the other (cf. ladre from lazarus = lazdre, and coudre from cons're). The word is defined as the crime of interfering in any matter, and so creating a disturbance, but without malice prepense; and 'melliatores' is used for 'noisy brawlers'. But the brawl easily grew into a *fight*, its common meaning; cf. Mort Dart. I. 12, then waxed the *meddle* passing hard on both parties.

Diez (I. 444) says of medler (mesler), that the *d* was 'a silent letter, to indicate the length of the vowel', on the ground that *d* in French does not allow *l* to follow it. Our word 'medley' (chance-medley), however, shows that the *d* was pronounced.

509 **saerree**] Lat. has 'sera', bar for fastening doors, which was shot in different directions for opening and shutting, as expressed in the verbs, *ob*-serare, and *re*-serare, but M. L. uses the simple 'serare' for locking, shutting, &c., 'serrare januas'. Span. and Portug. have adopted initial *c*, *cerrar*, to distinguish this verb from serrar, to saw; It. has serrare, whence serraglio (a place *shut* up, a harem, by confusion with the Persian *serai*), which has been borrowed by the other langg., F. serail, Pg. seralho.

514 **suvent**] Lat. 'subinde', Ital. sovente; Diez (Lex. I. 389) notes the unusual change of *d* into *t*, hence in Gr. I. 220, he regards this It. *-ente*, as an adaptation from the Lat. adverbial form, as in repente, &c. In O. F., however, the change of final *nd* to *nt* is familiar in the simple *inde* = O. F. ent, *unde* = unt, *quando* = quant, the gerund. forms *-ando* = F. ant, &c.

515 **arusee**] is prob. formed directly from Lat. 'ros'; cf. alosez, 355. This seems better than to derive it from 'roscidus', whence the Portug. get *rosciar* and rociar [though their ordinary term is *orvalhar*, of unknown origin].

516 **ke**] seems to bring in a final clause, 'in order that', unless it were preferred to explain by supposing a verb of 'asking' from the preceding line:—"He has often declared his belief (reclamée) in the law of Christ, [beseeching Him] that His virtue should be sent to him".

517 **envee**] the rime *-ée*, shows that this is a real femin. form, and not a case (cf. néé, 773) of masc. used for fem., as in Mätz. Altfr. xxi. 36, et k'à vous soit ma cançon *envoié*.

The Mod. F. future of envoyer, viz., *enverrai* (where only one *r* is pronounced), is the Norman form from enveer, as contrasted with the Burgundian *envoierai* (which Montaigne uses).

519 **afublee**] Lat. fibula, with the change of *i* into *u* after the labial, as in *fu*mier from *fi*marius, and the forms *buv*-ons, &c., from *bib*-ere. In the other langg., the *i* is preserved: It. affibbiare, Portug. afivellar [Mod. Pg. has *fivéla*, instead of the old fíbula].

521 **chascuns**] as in the Ital. ciascuno, the *s* of Lat. quisque is here preserved; cf. It. *questo*, O. F. *cest*, M. F. *cet*. Span. and Pg. have a curious form, *cada* uno, but Old Span. gives quiscadauno (P. del Cid 1145), which runs parallel with Ital. ciasch-ed-uno for Lat. quisque *ad* unum [or *et* unus]. The final *a* in cada is strange, but is prob. an inorganic addition; cf. M. F. chaqu-*e*, which was formed from chac-un, and is not derived from Lat. quísque, as is the Prov. *quec*.

— **bersee**] 'to pierce with arrows'; the various conjectures as to its origin, berbex, bersa, &c., are not satisfactory. Diez supposes from berbex an Ital. berciare, to thrust at as a *ram*, to pierce, quoting from DC. an Ital. chronicle, 'trabs ferrata, quam *bercellum* [?] appellabant'; cf. *bélier*, battering-*ram*, and the Wallach. verb *imberbec*, to butt. From this back and forward motion we should have bercel, M. F. *berceau*, 'rocking cradle', cf. M. L. agitatorium. For the modification of meaning, v. note on navrer, 160.

522 **blessee**] prob. of German origin, cf. O. H. G. *plez*, M. H. G. bletzen, zebletzen, to chop into pieces.

523 **gorgee**] cf. the following passage [a somewhat mysogynistic view, it is to be hoped, of domestic relations in the middle ages], in which a queen and her daughter have fallen in love with the same man, and are quarrelling in consequence (Kell. Romv. 241, 26):—

> la dame l'ot, à poi n'est enragie:
> petit s'en faut ne l'a bien chapignee.
> "garche", dist elle, "come estes desliee,
> com saves bien dire *grant gorgie:*
> pres ne vos doing es dens une poignie"!

524 **truantz**] a word whose meaning is much more settled than its etymology. The meaning is given in DC., under *trutanus*:—'ignavi illi qui per provincias passim vagantur et mendaciis ac strophis suis omnibus illudunt, dum alios se fingunt quam revera sunt, unde passim vox haec usurpatur pro mendaciorum confictoribus.' It occurs in Sp. *truhan*, Pg. *truão*, both meaning 'bouffon, jongleur,' but the *truant* root is missing. [Old Sp. has *trufan*, but Diez deems this a mere accidental approximation to *truffa* = joke, 'because Portug. has no *trufão*.' That is so, but it certainly had *trufar*, and still has *trufaria*, mockery, and Old Sp. has *trufador*. Thus the verb *trufar* existed, and was prob. derived from *truffa*, a M.L. word = fraus, jocus, of the origin of which, however, nothing is known. Gk. τρυφή has been suggested, and is as likely as anything else proposed, without being satisfactory.] Diez's derivation from Keltic *tru* = wretched, miserable, seems to me untenable, were it only from the difference in meaning, and the question of the origin is further complicated by the M. L. *tru-t-annus*, *tru-d-annus*, the dental being also found in a curious O. Norse word, (of the 11th cy.,) *trudhr*, with this meaning 'juggler': I have no solution

to offer. It is noteworthy that *brigand* is in a very similar predicament. Both *brigand*, and *truand* are ptcpial forms from *brigare*, and *tru(?)are*, but further than that we cannot get; cf. also *friand*, *galant* (O.F. *galand*), which are not much clearer.

525 **cuntruvee**] from this we have our word 'contrive', to devise, invent. In Fr., however, 'controuver' only means to invent a falsehood, to fabricate, as here in Aub. But the origin of *truver* itself is not much less disputed than of *truant*. Diez inclines to a Latin *turbare* from *turba*, through the meaning confusion, toss into confusion, rummage, and so seek. But *seeking* is not always *finding*, and even so, the wrench given to the meaning is very violent. I prefer Grimm's suggestion of a German verb with radical *u*, instead of the *e* which is found in O.H.G. *trefan*, Mod. Germ. *treffen*, to hit, to find. [As a matter of fact there is one such verb known, viz.: the Gothic *truda*, where other Teutonic dialects have *e* not *u*, O.H.G. *tretan*, our tread, &c.] This assumed *trufan* would better suit both phonetic and signification. Diez compares the Ital. *frugare* to search, from *furca* a pitchfork, but the comparison goes but a small way, for *frugare* does not mean to *find*, and *turba* involves the idea of confusion.

530 **par tut, u**] Chaucer's 'over al, there,' cf. Cant. T. 249.549, &c.; 1209 frely to go, *wher* him lust *over al*.

— **pruvee**] "wherever truth is *tested*, I will be security that he will not be found wanting; I will answer for him, if he be put to the proof, in the matter of righteousness."

531 **chaucee**] It. *calzada*, Prov. *caussada*, i.e. Lat. *calciata*, from *calx*, chalk, prop. the raised lime-stone *causeway* over wet ground; then generally, the foot-path in distinction from the carriage road. Our word *causeway* is a mere mistake from the older *causey* (as still spoken provincially), which represents with the O.E. calsey, the O.F. forms calsée, causée, M.F. chauss-ée.

532 **sanz m. e manee**] under 'mercia' D.C. quotes:—

kar molt par est fox [fols] ki autre amor essaie,
k'en cestui n'a barat, ne fauseté,
ne es autres n'a ne merci, ne *manaie*.

Rom. de Tr. 1073:

trop par esteit li estors fiers,
et sanz manaie, et sans merci.

The word occurs in O. F. also under the form menaide, *manaïde*, and this gives the origin, viz., Lat. 'manu adjutare', to help, and so to support, spare [cf. Rom. de Tr. 10696 ne Troylus pas ne manaïe, he does not spare], hence Prov. *manaya* is rendered by Rayn. IV. 143 'merci, discrétion', quoting 'en la sua manaya', 'at her discretion'. For the compound, cf. maintenance.

534 **buter**] M. F. bouter, Ital. buttare, Sp. Pg. botar, to fling, from M.H.G. *bôzen*, to push; whence F. *botte*, a thrust and *bout*, the butt-end; with deriv. *-on*, *bouton*, the part thrust out, the bud. From *bout*, we have the adv. *de-bout*, 'on end', and *aboutir*, to end in.

536 **se curuce**] from the noun *curuz* (544), Prov. *corrotz*, which Diez takes to contain the same deriv.-suffix as in Ital. *corruccio* for *coler-uccio;* but this seems improbable, as there is no other instance of such a change as Ital. *uccio* = F. *uz*, Prov. otz. I take *corruccio* and Fr. *curuz* to be totally distinct. Littré's *corrupti-um* from corrumpere is certainly nearer the phonetic, but the meaning is not satisfactory. Perhaps it has been influenced by a connexion with *cor* and *ruptus*, cf. 'heartbroken'. DC. quotes from an Ital. stat. (ann. 1269):—"quod nemini liceat *levare corruptum* seu plangere alta voce propter mortuum"; the violent emotion of *sorrow* might become that of *anger*, cf. the changes of meaning in courage (179).

540 **menee**] cf. Rom. de Troie 4432:—

haster nos covient cest affaire,
à quel que chief en deions traire
o seit del faire ou del lessier.

Vie de St. Thom. 105, b. 5:—

un itel visiun li aveit deus mustrée,
qu'il sout certainement, (s'il dist sa gent privée,)
à quel chief la parole sereit le jur finée.

543 **mue**] Lat. *mutare;* Mod. F. has displaced this word by the commercial *changer*, It. cangiare, cambiare, from Lat. *cambire*. Ital. uses mutare and cangiare indiscriminately, but in the peninsula, the modern usage keeps them distinct: thus Portug. cambiar is only used of commerce or navigation, barter, exchange, change of wind, sails, &c.; while *mudar* is the general term. The phrase here used, 'muër la culur', is very common in O. F. &c., cf. Old Sp., Alex. Mag. § 23 *cambiosele la color é* fues todo *demudando;* and Portug. still uses *demudarse*, for 'to change colour'. We have another common phrase in Aub. 296 Deu vus a mué le curage; cf. Chas. d' Orl. (Rayn. IV. 281):—

bien me revint son gracieux langaige
et tost *muey* mon propos et *coraige*.

Mod. F. has lost the word, save in *muer* of the *moulting* of birds, Aub. 1005 cum uns osturs mué; whence *mue*, of the cage or enclosure for birds during the moulting season, our *mew*, "the place in which the hawk is put during the time she casts, or doth change her feathers" (quoted in Dyce, Shak. Gloss.), and to *mew* up in confinement. It has left its trace moreover in Mod. F. in the compound *re-muer*, to change one's place frequently, to move, &c.

546 **ke**] "who hast abandoned (all) that thy noble ancestors held dear"; cf. 552 ore croiz ke va prechant un tafur, now thou believest (all) that an impostor goes about preaching.

— **gentil ancesur**] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 6737:

ne folw his gentil ancestor that deed is.

548 **livrez**] 'to give up', Lat. *liberare;* as to make anything free, means 'to let it go', to give it up. The meaning of the Latin word can only be expressed in Mod. F. by the compound *dé-livrer*, where the other Rom. langg. have the simple verb; we have our *livery* from the F. *livrée*, used specially of the dress furnished to various officials by the authorities.

549 **li grant e li menur**] cf. 746 jovre e viel; 1765 veil e enfant; r841 veillant e meschin; 1067 jovre e enchani; a very common expression, cf. in imitation of the O. F. romances, the Mod. Gk. romance of Im-

bérios (ed. Wagner), ἐθαύμασαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι μικροί τε καὶ μεγάλοι.

550 sage de] for the construction, cf. Rom. de Tr. 6876 qui molt est *sages des* set arz.

— aprise] I have given this in Gloss. as = 'learning', but DC. sub voce. 'apprenticiatus' (= tirocinium, apprentissage,) quotes :—"pourveu qu'il ait servi trois ans en bonne *aprise*", "se il est filz de maistre, et de ladicte aprinse, il ne paiera que la moitié de ladicte anse"; and perhaps 'apprenticeship' would have been nearer the meaning. As a law-term, *apprisia* in M. L. is defined; "mandatum quo judex superior formam sententiae exprimit, jubetque inferiori, juxta hanc formam pronuntiare". The apprentice learns, the judge teaches or *apprises*; 'apprendre' expresses both ideas; cf. our vulgar use of *learn* for *teach*.

551 deussez] the use of the impft. subj. is based on an attraction or imitation in the apodosis of the form of the verb in the protasis [which here is omitted, i.e., "if you were what might be expected from you"]. The subj. often remains, even when the protasis has the indic., cf. Rabelais III. 6, ainsy, si l'annee secunde *estoyent* en guerre occiz, leur nom et armes *restast* a leurs enfans.

— mireur] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1176:

o Teuta queen, thy wifely chastite
to able wyves may a mirour be.

This form mireur, Prov. mirador, = a Lat. mirator, and should denote rather the looker [cf. in an opposite direction, ὄμμα, for the *eye*]; M. F. has miroir = Lat. miratorium. The termination *-eur* is only used in Aub. for nouns of agency; boiseur, changeur, conquesteur, cumandeur, empereur, enginnur, fableur, pecchur, precheur, sauveur. And even here, mireur is referred to a person.

552 tafur] this foreign word is early glossed: "*thafur* per gentiles dicuntur quos nos *trudannes* [v. *truantz* 524] vocamus". It is of not uncommon occurrence in O. F. and Prov., and still exists in the peninsula, Sp. *tahur*, explained by Covarruvias as a confirmed gambler, 'el que continua mucho el juego'; Pg. has *taful*, professional gambler, cheat [the fem. *tafúla* curiously enough means a *coquette*]. The word is probably of Arabic origin, but its root is not known. Rayn. V. 294 derives it from Arab. *dahur*, which does not exist; Engelmann from *dahûl*, which is also objectionable, because Arab. *d* does not become Romance *t*. (It is singular that the root should not be forthcoming, for the form is distinct, and the meaning is certainly 'gambler'.)

553 vaivez] only occurs here, and 164; it means 'derelict', 'forlorn'. We have it in *waif*; 'vaivae res' (DC.) are objects 'quae nullius proprietati attributa, sine possessoris reclamatione, sunt inventa'. Thus, according to our O. E. law, a woman could not be outlawed, *utlagata*, 'quia ipsa non est sub lege [instar viri in legem non juratur], *wayvari* tamen bene potest, et pro *derelicta* haberi; est enim *wayvium* quod nullus advocat nec princeps eam advocabit nec tuebitur, cum fuerit recte wayviata,' Bracton; v. Grimm's Rechts-alt. 738, § 10. The word is probably of Teutonic origin: (A. -Sax. *vafian*, to hesitate?)

554 binnez] means evidently 'has fled away, gone off'; we have biller (= s'enfuir) given in the suppl. to DC., but I never met the word elsewhere, to my knowledge.

— tenegre] as in F. *g*renouille, *g* has been prefixed to the *r* of Lat. ranucula, so perhaps this tene -gre is for tene -re, from tene -brae; Sp. tinie *-bl*as, Portug. *trevas*, (for te -vras = te(ne)bras). In Rom. de Tr. 19144 cel jor n'est pas li ciels *tenerges**, sans recesser venta et plut.

555 gupilz] perhaps no other animal has so many different names in the Rom. languages and dialects: (Diez gives a dozen which have no etymological connexion with each other). Prov. *volp*, and Wallach. *vulpe*, have preserved the Lat. *vulpes*; Old Sp. *gulpeja*, O. F. *goupille* (also masc. goupil, as here), are from a dimin. vulpecula; preserved in M. F. in goupillon (foxtail), bottle-brush, though the old *gupil* has been exchanged for *Renard* through the celebrated satire, in which O.H.G. *Regin-hart* (= strong in counsel) was the proper name of the fox.

556 folage] a very common suffix in French (even from verbs, arrosage), courage, fromage, carnage, &c., all masc.; formed from *-aticum*, after the model of the Latin word *viaticum*, It. viaggio, Fr. voyage, Sp. viaje [but Pg. viagem is femin., for Portug. has assimilated all such nouns, carruagem, linguagem, &c., to the Latin fem. forms in *-ago*, *-aginis*]. In marage (283), we have an example of its rare use in adjj.; there being hardly any other instance than the original Lat. *silvaticus*, which, however, is found in all the Romance, It. selvaggio, Sp. salvaje, Portug. salvagem [better selvagem], Fr. sauvage, Prov. salvatge, Wallach. silbatic [though Diez II. 288 says this form is not found in Wallachian].

557 a fausse] the only instance in Aub. of this predicative use of *à* with an adj.

— k'il out] 'in that he was afraid, it is clearly seen, that (his doctrine) was found to be false'; cf. 241,1088, where the indic. is of course used. It seems better to explain this adverbial clause 'k'il out poür', as an elliptic case of a substantivized adj. clause, "it appears [from this, that] he was afraid", rather than to take *pert* absolutely, and ke as introducing a causal clause: "it is apparent that the doctrine must have been false, for its preacher was afraid". Cf. 816 tesmoine le element, *ke* à toi est attendant, "the element testifies [by the very fact that] it obeys thee".

559 avoue] Lat. advocatus, a defender; from the M. L. usage, 'advocare ut filium suum', we get our 'avow' a relationship, *avowal*, M. F. aveu. (It is not impossible that the forms from Lat. *votum*, M. F. *vœu*, may have become confused with this word; cf. *vow* and a*vow* with M. F. *vœu* and *aveu*; and for the vowel-relationship in noun and verb, cf. *nœu*d, but *nouer*, *jeu* but

* The Editor, M. Joly, in Glossary explains *tenerges* here as a word 'qui semble un souvenir du grec ἐναργής, à moins qu'il ne vient de '*tergere*'!

jouer). From avoué, comes O. F. avouesun, our 'advowson', to express the relation of a patron to his church-client.

561 **boiseur**] prob. of the same origin as Germ. *böse*, O.H.G. bôsi, from a Teutonic root *bausi*, whence Prov. *bauzia*, Ital. *bugia*, O. F. *boisie*. There is another O. F. word of similar import, *voisie*, voisdie, but which is ultimately connected with Lat. *vitium*.

562 **soille**] the Prov. *sulha*, sow, is derived from a Lat. su-cula, to which F. *souille* may also be referred, (cf. grenouille from ranucula), hence *souiller*, to wallow in filth like a pig, to defile. Or perhaps the verb is from a Teutonic source, cf. Goth. *bi-sauljan*, to defile.

Stengel, Digby Cod. 86, p. 23, 37:

li vilein dist en reprouvier:
cil oisel eit mal encumbrer
qui soille sun demeine ni.

Mar. de Fr. II. 328:

mes ainz qu'od ax fust repairiez
esteit ses niz ors e soilliez.

— **au chef de tur**] a very common phrase: cf. Rom. de Tr. 1333:—

essaié s'i sont ja plosor
qui furent mort au chief de tor.

563 **conquesteur**] M. L. *conquestus* had a much wider meaning than might be inferred from our 'conquest': it came to denote even a rightful hereditary possession. Here it seems to mean, 'landholders', grandees, patricians, &c., as the result of their having been 'conquerors'.

— **ki**] owing to a very unusual omission of the verb in a series of co-ordinate relative clauses, we have to supply *furent* from the following line. But even then the collocation is very awkward, as the caesura must come after furent in 564: the rime must bear the blame.

567 **sunt entendant**] this periphrastic use of the pres. ptcp. with estre, is common in Aub., but is mainly owing to the exigencies of the rime; cf. 816, 829, 832, 1124, 1128, 1137, 1143, 1172, 1177, 1178, 1194.

568 **le pejur**] 'you will be none the worse of it'; the peculiar construction, with the obl. form *le*, seems owing to the phrase, 'aver le pejur', to have the worst, where le pejur is grammatically correct.

569 **drapeus**] It. drappello; M. L. had very early, drappus: 'si quis altero per mano aut per drappo iratus priserit'. The word is perhaps of Teutonic origin; Diez quotes *trabo* from a gloss. of xii. cy., meaning 'fimbria, extrema pars vestimenti', whence possibly the word was transferred to signify the cloth itself. [Qy. is the word really *trabo*, or a mistake for *trado*, our *thread?*] Here the word means simply M. F. draps, cf. "l'on ne connoist pas la gent au drapeau".

— **nuit**] the 3 sg. pres. subj., while dropping the inflective *e*, preserves the final *t*, thus *aint* from amer, *aut* from aler; [aist from aider, doinst (592, 660, 1228, 1712) from duner, with inserted *s*, v. note on 399;] saut in 128, 933; cf. Rom. du Ren. IV. 602 et jou te doins cui qu'il anuit; Mätz. Altfr. xi. 30, ne m'en proit nus; ibid. xii. 14, n'ai qui m'en conseut.

— **puur**] "fling away that dress,—let not the filthy thing hurt you!" cf. Vie de St. Thom. 185, 4:

traitez deust bien estre à mult grant deshonur,
getez en un putel u en greinnur puur.

Rom. de Tr. 331:

erent tuit livré à torment
de la puor des cors porriz
qui n'estoient enseveliz.

Ibid. 12689:

li ers (airs) est pleins de puors
des cors qui sont pieça ocis;—
toz les ocist la fort puor.

from Lat. 'putere', to stink, so puant (66); the termination *-ur* is not very common in F. from adjj. and ptcpp., we have in Aub. irur 544, baudur 558, foleur 574, duçur 580, hisdur (?) 570, and there are probably not many more.

570 **hisdur**] I am very dubious as to this line, for the MS. has *dun e as;* I have given dunc for dunt as the nearest approach I could make:—'whence thou hast fright'; the phrase *aver hisdur*, to be terrified, is common enough; cf. Vie de St. Thom. 105, 12:—

quant il esguardeit si le hanap tut entur,
e vit le vin si trublé qu'il en out grant hisdur.

Trist. I. 115:

tel saut feistes qu'il n'a home
de Costentin entresqu' à Rome,
se il le voit, n'en ait hisdor.

The word 'hisdur' has no congener in the sister-languages, so that its origin must be sought on the basis of its two O. F. forms, *hisde*, and *hide*, whence adj. hisdeux and hideux, our 'hideous'. If the *s* is inserted, the O. H. G. *egidî* (horror), contracted into *eide*, *ide*, *hide*, may be the etymon. Or, its origin might be Lat. 'hispidus', hispidosus, by the omission of the medial syll. (cf. *-sad* in maussade from *sa-pi-dus*); the meaning here, however, is not very suitable, and perhaps its occurrence solely in F., denotes a Keltic origin.

571 **gabber**] It. gabbo, gabbare, to mock; Old Sp. gabar-se ['tan raro en nuestro idioma como frecuente en el P. de Alejandro', Sanchez]: meant to boast, and Portug. still uses the word *gabar* of sarcastic praise. The origin is prob. O. Norse *gabb*, mockery, *gabba*, to mock.

576 **estur**] our O. E. and provincial *stowre;* Pr. *estorn*, It. *stormo;* from O. H. G. *sturm*. Portug. still has *estourar*, to break with violence, *estouro*, crash.

577 **darreins**] Prov. dereiran, corresponding to a Lat. form *deretranus*, (de retro,) the further extension of which, *deretran-arius* is the origin of the Mod. F. *dern-ier:* O. F. darrein-er (Aub. 1591). The simple *retro* is not in use [save in Portug., where 'vender a *retro*' means 'to sell with a power of buying back']; but, compounded with *de* and *ad*, we have *derrière* and *arrière*, It. di-etro, with the omission of the initial *r*. In Rom. de Tr. we have the word doubly compounded, de-derain (7052).

— **premur**] the unsettledness of the gender of certain words in M. F., e. gr. *amour*, has its counterpart in the fact that the derivv. in *-or* are femin. in French, but masc. in Ital. and Span., with considerable variations besides; e. gr. the fem. Lat. *arbor* is femin. in Portug. *arvore*, and Ital. *arbore*, but masc. in Fr. *arbre*,

and Span. *arbol; colore* is masc. in Ital., and Span. (*color*), but femin. in Fr. (*couleur*), and Portug. (*côr*). I have marked the genders of the Aub. nouns in *-ur* according to the best of my observations on their use in O. F., but am by no means satisfied in every case. This word is certainly feminine in Mod. F. (where it usually means the first fruits of the season, but cf. the charming line of Mme. Ackermann, "en fait d'aimer, la primeur est exquise").

582 **rancur**] It. rancore, from Lat. rancor, rancidness, employed by Jerome in the sense of the M.F. rancune, rancour. The word was commonly used in M. L. for ira, odium; v. Merzdorf's gloss. in his edition of Troilus.

573 **ki**] apparently for ke, "there is no one so wise, &c., *that he* is not sometimes seduced".

577 **darreins, premur**] you are neither the last nor the first, who has been deceived: all are liable to be caught napping; but you can retrace your steps and repent of your past folly.

586 **grant**] this must be acc. pl., but it is the only place where it has not the final *z* in obl. case of the plural. The accents in the text are térres | e cí|tez gránt || fiéz | chasteús | e túr; though grant is so rarely used after (17.787) its noun, that perhaps 'grant fiez' of Gloss. is better: térr|es é|citéz || grant fiéz | chasteus | e tur.

587 **greinnur**] Lat. *grandior;* of the five commonly occurring Lat. comparatives, we have in Aub. majur 547; menur 549; pejur 568; *millur* curiously does not occur.

589-619] the metre in these 31 lines is quite different from that of the rest of the poem: in place of *six* usual accents, there are *seven*, which will be best felt by reading lines 589, 594, 599, 603, 605, 608, 609, 613, 614, 618. The metre in these lines, it will be seen, is the same as in the few French verses given in the Preface in the account of the MS., of which the following two may be taken as types:

Aubán par moí
guerpí la foí
k'alme éntusche é mahaínne;
li prémers fú
ki púr Jesú
mort súfri én Brettaínne.

In 589-619, the inner rime is wanting, but the rhythm is the same. The remaining lines exhibit the same freedom already noticed (v. note on 1). To regularise by addition of syllables is to ignore O. F. usage. Now and then it would be quite easy: insert *sun* before quor 590; in 591 insert *et* before *plus* and *en* before *a*, &c. But other lines would resist such a method: e. gr. 692, where, however, the beats are plain enough:—

e dist: amís!
sí te dóinst
Deús bonáventúre.

589 **geenst**] pret. of 'geindre', from Lat. *gemere*, cf. empreindre, Lat. imprimere, *craindre*, Lat. tremere. In 1799 we find *reinst* from *raembre* [still preserved in F. patois], Lat. redimere, which as a verb has disappeared from M. F. The strong form *geindre* has been transformed in M. F. into a weak verb of the *ir* conjugation *gemir;* cf. also the new formation *imprimer*.

593 **queus**] the collocation is peculiar, the question being evidently: "queus est plus haut, li creaturs u süe creature?"

594 **quidez**] Sp. Pg. *cuidar*, Old It. *coitare*, Wallach. *cugeta*, from Lat. cogitare; hence in different directions of meaning, Sp. *cuidado*, care, anxiety, but F. outrecuidance, It. tra-cotanza, presumption.

595 **parole**] It. parola, Prov. paraula, from parabola, παραβολή; Span. and Portug. have transposed the liquids, palabra, palavra, 'palaver', so galardon (363) for widarlon, esmola (100) for elmosa. In Ital. and F., parlare and parler are the terms in ordinary use, but Sp. *parlar*, Pg. *palrar* only mean to *chatter*. On the other hand, to *talk* is expressed by Sp. *hablar*, Pg. *fallar*, from Lat. fabulari, which has degenerated in F. into *hâbler*, to bounce, brag. All the Romance langg., however, have borrowed this word *parabola*, to use instead of the canonized 'verbum', except Wallachian, in which *vorba* means words, while speech, discourse, is rather *cuvînt;* thus a lua cuvintul, = prendre la parole, but vorba sînt, they are mere words.

596 **uns**] if this be the plural of the indef. pron., it is very unusual. DC. quotes from Rom. de Garin: en *unes* buies avoit les piés boutés. It is common enough in (Span. and) Portug., where indeed *uns* differs from *alguns*, just in being absolutely void of any definiteness. This seems to be the intention here.

600 **desmesure**] a common adverb, cf. Vie de St. Thom. 167.12 si chaï en langur grevuse à desmesure; Mar. de F. I. 100 bele esteit à desmeure; Edw. Conf. 207:

e se fist apeler rei,
e fist utrage e grant desrei;
roba avoir à desmesure
sanz piété e saunz dreiture.

602 **espirable**] perhaps an error for esperitable; at least the form, if correct, should represent a Lat. spirabilis (Virgil's coeli spirabile lumen), which would not furnish a suitable meaning.

— **nette**] Lat. *nitidus*, It. *netto*, Sp. *neto*, M. F. *net*, Wallach. *neted*, all with similar meaning, but Portug. *nedeo* (nedio) only means sleek, well-fed, chubby [Horace's 'pinguem et nitidum'].

607 **fleochirai**] Lat. flectere, with altered conjug.; the change of Lat. *ct* into Fr. *ch* is rare, but occurs in other verbs also, as *cacher* for co-actare, *empêcher* for impactare. It is a regular change in Spanish, thus factus becomes *hecho*, lacte, *leche*, &c.

608 **M. reni, k'en enfer trait**] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 4760:

what schal us tyden of this newe lawe
but thraldom to oure body and penaunce,
and afterward *in helle to be drawe*,
for we *reneyed Mahound* our creaunce?

614 **cercusmes**] prob. for 'sarcasme', σαρκασμός, jibe, scoff; as defined in the Leys d' amors (Rayn. V. 155): "sarcasmos vol dire aytan coma malsdigz o vilania qu'om ditz ad alcuna persona per escarnimen".

617 **riote e nureture**] the first of this strange pair 'riot', has no suitable etymology: the second is from Lat. nutrire, but the precise meaning of the two to-

gether, I do not know. Riote certainly means 'quarrelsomeness', cf. Rom. de Mah. 456:

il est adiès plains de rihote,
chascun jour plus et plus assote.

where the Editor renders it by 'humeur chagrine', which is not strong enough. And nourriture means sometimes 'education', so Lafontaine, Fab. VIII. 24, la douce nourriture fortifiant en l'un cette heureuse nature. Possibly 'riotous living as men, owing to bad early training', may be taken as a paraphrase.

618 ordure] deriv. of O. F. adj. *ord, ort*, filthy, from horridus. Cf. the commercial term *peser ort*, to weigh *gross*-weight.

Burguy I. 253:

car en la boe et en l'ordure
et en la borbe de luxure,
l'avomes nos tot prové pris.

619 adanture] 'for the foal hardly forgets what he learns when he is being broken in'; domare is the special word in Ital. and Pg. for breaking in a horse, &c., hence domitare, dompter, O. F. danter, our 'daunt'.

— pulein] Lat. 'pullus', already used in Pliny, 'pullini dentes', of the teeth of a young *colt*.

618 k'] is this for *ke* or *ki*? So far as the sense goes, it might be either; and if the former, either the *nominal*, or causal. There are thus possible three translations: 1, = *ki*, [referring to an antecedent *vus*, to be taken out of '*voz* maus', 617], 'I spoke to him about you, *who* have always been &c.'; 2 = *ke* causal, '*for* you have &c.'; 3 = *ke* nominal, 'I told him, *that* you have, &c.' I have entered it in Gloss. in the last of these three, and for this reason: *ki* is hardly ever* *in Aub. elided save before 'en', 'est'*, or '*à*'.

620 bruit] It. bruire, Pr. *brugir* seem to point to Lat. *rugire* with prefixed *b*; but I prefer supposing a vulgar Latin brugire cognate with βρύχ-, βρυγμός, &c., because we have in all the Rom., an unaltered derivative from rugire, M. F. rugir (in O. F. *ruir*, whence subst. *ruit*, our *rut*, from the noise which the deer make); and besides, as It. also has both *bruire* and *ruggire* [though the former is I believe used exclusively of the rumbling of wind in the bowels, whereas It. *ruggito*, Sp. and Pg. *ruido*, are used of all sorts of noises in general]; it is improbable that both Fr. and It. would have committed the solecism of prefixing an unnecessary *b* to the Lat. *rugire*.

621 quant] O. F. often has the temporal particle instead of the abstract *que* with which M. F. introduces accessory clauses after substantives of time; cf. Molière, l'Etourdi IV. 9 à l'heure *que* je parle, with Aub. au jur *quant* feste funt. Still more characteristic is the omission altogether of any particle; compare Chateaubriand, 'un temps viendra *que* tous les hommes se conduiront, &c.', with Aub. 1821, uncore vendra le jur, la estoire ert translatée. But the modern way also occurs in Aub., cf. 858, au jur.... *ki* ne urent beü (if indeed *ki* be here only an error for *ke*, but v. note).

622 ke] the non-elision of the *e* of *ke* as accus. of the rel. pron., is very frequent in Aub. before a following *il* (where alone the non-elision occurs); cf.

Mas. sg.	422 à un Jesu fiz Deu	*ke il* aüra
	542 *ke il* ad de sun maistre	retenu par amur
	622 à Febun, deu d'solail	*ke il* aürrunt
	910 le regne à recever	*ke il* ad beu meriz
	1099 *ke il* par martire	en terre beu meri
Mas. pl.	1396 *ke il* avant urent	en despit eü
Fem. sg.	1185 veez ci la croiz Auban	*ke il* au muriant.

The collocation only occurs in the beginning of the line or immediately after the cæsura, and the *two syllables* are invariably pronounced. Elsewhere the *ke* is elided before a vowel, except in 830, li solailz *ke* aürum, where evidently it *ought* to be elided, because it cannot be pronounced, even for the metre. Of course, the *ke could* be elided also before *il*, cf. 987, 1017, 1768; 319, 515, 519, 533, 1094, 1785. [In the case of the conj. (adv.) *ke*, it is rather oftener elided than not before *il: elided* 527, 557, 919, 932, 953, 967, 976, 991, 1048, 1216, 1224, 1388, 1528, 1579, 1630, 1711, 1738, 1793, 1815; *non-elided* 152, 315, 373, 430, 449, 561, 744, 958, 1110, 1581, 1772, 1803.]

623 curre] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 2140:

and as the gyse was in his contré,
ful heye upon a char of gold stood he.

624 un' image] as image is fem., the MS. *un* is either a mistake, or is intended for *un'*; the only other instance where the indef. art. fem. comes before a vowel is found in 765, where it is *une ewe*.

—] it is not easy to see the government of all the words in this long loose parenthesis. Apparently we must take the three clausules containing *curre, rubi*, and *image*, as so many co-ordinate descriptive relative clauses: "it was by chance on the day when they make a festival to the Sun-god, whom they propose to honour, [and who is represented by] an image of burnished gold standing in a chariot, holding a round ruby, near

* The following analysis will convey a more definite idea of the facts. As I am only referring to the nominative, there are four series possible, the masc. and fem. sg. and pl., the last of which, however, does not occur. Of the rest, in Masc. Sg., we have *k'* for *ki* before *à*, 458, 478, 741, 1357;—*ad* 511;—*en* 61, 66, 100, 362, 452, 484, 502, 608, 659,.....1199, 1255, 1259, 1398, 1447, 1508, 1798;—*est* 875, 930, 942 (ert), 953, 1029; also before *Adam* 655; *Auban* 1160; avant 1544. I may note the circumstance that the elision before *est* only takes place between 875 and 1029, while the otherwise common elision before *en* never occurs between 659 and 1199, consequently the same interval, in which also is contained the passion of St. Aracle. (These and other minute details go to show that the Aracle was not written precisely at the same time as the Auban.) In Fem. Sg., before *en* 1451;—*est* 495, 1002, 1268, 1320. In Masc. Pl., before *à* 1101, 1596, 1644;—*en* 14, 599, 642, 1762, 1788;—*erent* 1720, 1753;—*aspres* 855;—*avant* 1551. Probably therefore 1299 *k'i sunt* is wrongly edited, and should be *ki*, 'our men who still exist;' cf. 272 la joie *ki i* fu [not *k'i*].

which image they will all assemble, and pay their solemn annual vows and devotions".

624 assemblerunt] Lat. simul gives simulare, to make like, imitate, pretend, &c., whence It. sembrare, O. Sp. semblar, O. F. sembler, giving birth to It. sembiante, Sp. Pg. semblante, Aub. 817 semblant, likeness, countenance, (and 598 semblance, counterfeit); the compound assembler still has the primitive meaning of *simul*, as in *en-semble*, viz., to come together, while the double comp. rassembler has followed the course of semblant, and is our 'resemble'. The use of simulare further in a bad sense, led to the formation of a verb from *similis*, viz., It. somigliare, Sp. semejar, Pg. semelhar, in the sense of 'making like', &c.

625 soudrunt] cf. the Roman inscription, V. S. L. M., = '*votum solvit* libens merito'. From solvere = sol(v)re, soldre, soudre, we have a pres. 1st sg. *sol*, of which the Picard. variation *soil* gives us our *as-soil*, (as in O. F. je vous assoil de tous les pechies que vous oncques feistes;) variously used in O. E., to assoil a riddle, pain, error, &c., cf. Spenser's Daphnaida, 496:

and ye, poor pilgrimes! that with restlesse toyle
wearie your selves in wandering desert wayes,
till that ye come where ye your *vowes assoyle*, &c.

628 verra k'] to translate here, 'he will see *that* they will sacrifice', hardly makes sense; perhaps, 'he will see *what* (= whom) they will sacrifice', darkly hinting at Auban himself as the victim.

630 trainent] the substt. F. *train*, It. *traino*, Sp. *trajin*, are evidently from Lat. trahere, but the Ital. and Span. forms would seem to imply a suffix *-ino*, and as this is not appended to verbal stems, Diez prefers to regard the Ital. and Span. as loan-words from Fr. *train* for *traim* = *trahim* from Lat. *trahimen;* cf. nourrain, O. F. nourrin, from nutrimen, and *gain* [in regain] compared with It. *guaime* for *guadime*, [deriv. of guadar, from O. H. G. weido, v. gainnur 1141]. Against Diez, there is this to be said: the suffix *-imen* which is rare in the other Romance langg., is of quite common usage in Wallachian: now there is no trag-*ime*, so far as I know, but there is a verb *tragana*, corresponding to Ital. trainare, Sp. trajinar.

631 desrunt] Lat. dis-rumpere; cf. Montaiglon's Recueil, p. 104, li uns sache, li autres tire; la toile desront et despièce; Kell. Romv. 204. 15, les dras avoit desrons et dessirés; Alexis 78, ad ambes mains desrumpt sa blance barbe.

632 enpeinnent] Lat. impingere; so enfreindre (1216), Lat. infringere; teinte (1201), teindre, Lat. tingere; poinnent (762), poindre, Lat. pungere; pleinent (1794), Lat. plangere; cf. Rom. de Tr. 27119:

fiert et caple, bote et enpeint,
tot detrenche quant qu'il ateint.

634 nent] M. F. néant, It. niente, from Lat. *nec ens*. This ens, now only known as a philosophical word, must have existed as a popular word, as it has given birth to the common absens and præsens. We have the comp. anentir in 1142, 1454.

635-642] "sow land, make a bridge of ice, [cf. Aristoph. Vesp. 280, λίθον ἔψεις, ἔλεγεν; Lady of the Lake, III., 28, he who *stems a stream with sand*, &c.; and see an exquisite love-song in Legrand's Chansons Grecques, p. 636, for a list of difficulties to be overcome before either lover will yield;] do anything that is impossible, but sooner shall the sea dry up, and the rivers flow backwards (ἄνω ποταμοί), than I shall forget Jesus for a ship-load of gold, nor for all the men in the world. Nobody,—neighbour, or relative, or friend, of any sort, can ever do anything, which shall induce me to worship devils."

635 gravele] prob. from a Kymric root; cf. Welsh *gro*, as a collective, = pebbles, coarse sand. Diez gives *gro*, pl. *gravel* (?); Schuchardt (1. 189, n.) proposes Lat. *glarea* as the origin, thus glarea = gla-ia = gla-v-ia = gra-v-ia, grève; also suggesting a confusion of *gleba* with *glera* = glarea. We have preserved in our 'gravel' the meaning of the O. F. word, which M. F. has lost, as gravele is now met only as a medical term, though *graveleux*, gritty, is still in use. It was common enough in O. F., cf. Fl. et Blancef., p. 74:

au ruissel de la fontanele,
dont de fin or est la gravele;

and for the idea, cf. Rom. de la Violette, p. 15:

cil ont en *gravele semé*
où semance ne peut reprendre.

— semmez] Ital. preserves *m* and *n*, *seminare*, (O.) Fr. assimilates, se*mm*er, Portug. syncopates the *n*, semear, Span. transforms the final *n* into *r*, and then inserts *b*, sembrar; just so It. nominare, F. nommer, Pg. nomear, Sp. nombrar, and cf. the Romance modifications of Lat. *homines*,—It. *uomini*, Fr. *hommes*, Pg. *homens*, Sp. *hombres*.

636 ainz,—ke] 'sooner,—than', with subj., cf. Mätz. Altfr. 27.20:

tant k'aurai amie,
ancois voir morra
mes cuers, *k'*il recroie ja
de faire sa coumandie.

— ruisseu] dimin. of O. F. *ru*, riu, Lat. rivus; instead of *rivulus*, the Romance preferred the accented *-cellus*, so rivicellus, riu-cellus, rui-ssel. The Ital. *ruscello* is prob. borrowed from the French; cf. ru-scello with vas-cello from vas-culum, and ramoscello from ramusculus, where Ital. *sc* = Lat. *sc*.

638 dromund] from δρόμων, 'genus navicellae velocissimae'; DC. quotes from Procop.: "δρόμωνας καλοῦσι τὰ πλοῖα ταῦτα, πλεῖν γὰρ μετὰ τάχος δύνανται μάλιστα," hence in Alix. 55, 3, par mer n'a en corant nul dromont si isnel; common enough in O. E. *dromon*, Mort. Dart. v. 3.

640 brun] O. H. G. *brûn*, hence the verb It. brunire, O. F. brunir, burnir (Aub. 473, 624), our *burnish*.

— blund] a word of uncertain origin: the nearest approach seems the A.-Sax. *blondenfeax* = 'mixed hair', common in Beovulf, (1595 blondenfeaxe gomele,) as an epithet of an old man. Perhaps this *mixture* of colour came to imply the red and white of a *fair* complexion, the roses and lilies of a blonde, as opposed to the monotone of a brunette. The phrase was in very common use, cf. Bartsch, Rom. u. Past. 275, 39:

mais je me sai a voir,
soit en place u en glise,

quant sui en ma chemise,
je ne truis blont ne noir, &c.

643 pere, fust] with these must be supplied *de* from metal: "evil befal such gods as are of stone, of wood, or of metal, for stone perishes and falls to pieces, wood burns, and metal melts".

644 depece] this neuter usage (Aub. 254, 652) is very common in O. F., cf. Rom. de Brut, 2527:

une tormente grans leva;
li ciel noirci, li mer troubla.
li mers enfla, onde levèrent;
wage crurent et reversèrent;
nef commencent à périllier,
bort et kiévilles à froissier,
rompent closture et bort froissent,
voile dépiècent et mast croissent.

645-663] in this rime-band it is evident from respiit 649, cheriit 655, and delit 662, that the *s* before the final *t* in the other words was not pronounced; perhaps the iotacism in despiist, respiit, and cheriit, is simply to denote the long vowel. The final *t* was in all probability pronounced, for we have no case of a pure vowel ending being rimed with a *t*-closed syllable, and *delit* of 662 is our O. E. *delit*, (*delyt*, *delite*, &c.)

646 despiist] our despite, Lat. despicere, O. F. despire; M. F. has adopted instead *mépriser*, preferring to *depreciate*, rather than merely to *look down* on, an unworthy object; but the looking down is apt to degenerate into the curtailed *spite*. The 3rd sing. here, (cf. 230 despit, where it certainly is pret.,) is perhaps pret., but I have given it in Gloss. as pres., because in Aub. the two forms are usually distinguished, thus *dire* (= dicere), has always *dit* (= dicit), and *dist* (= dixit). The necessities of the rime have apparently troubled the forms; thus in 651 batist, obeïst are not pret., (which is bati 234, obeï), and batist would be a curious present; enpeinst ought to be pret. I have given obeist, enpeinst, and batist in Gloss. as impft. subj. forms, but enpeinst in that case should be enpeinsist; and perhaps they are all present.

649 lores] this is the only line [except 1203 Amphibal lors gette,] in which lores, lors, does not stand at the beginning of the line and clause, and even here it is immediately after the cæsural pause.

— respiit] our respite from respectus, very commonly used in M. L. to denote 'delay'; DC. quotes: 'si inveniri non poterant, mensis et unius diei respectum habebant ad eum inveniendum'.

651 peus] pl. of pel (1606, peel 1600, 1603,) from Lat. pālus, preserved in M. F. supplice du *pal*, our *im-pale*, and the derivv. pal-is, pal-isser, pal-issade. From the diphthongated *piel*, Diez and Scheler explain the ordinary M. F. word for stake, pole, viz., *pieu*, but I think it is preferable to derive *pieu* from a form *piculus*, It. *picchio;* then vieu: veclus = pieu: piclus; it is true that the *ī* in pīcus is kept in all Romance derivv., but then we have spīculum, espieu, épieu, which is exactly the same.

— bastuns] prob. from a popular Latin word *bastum*, pack-saddle, (connected with *βάσταξ*, *βαστάζειν*, to carry, support; we have *bastagia* in the early codes, and cf. basterna, sedan-chair, of Am. Marcellinus, 4th cy.), hence It. *basto*, M. F. *bât;* with suff.-*on*, It. bastone, F. bastun, bâton, stick, as a support; with suff.-*ard*, bastard, fils de bât, 'child over the hatch'. The same root has given It. bastire, F. bâtir, and the derivv. bastion, bastille.

[Other derivv. such as Ital. *bastare*, to suffice, M. F. *bâter*, our *baste*, to take long stiches, (and the word *baste*, employed in cooking meat, or cudgelling a person,) seem too far removed from the radical meaning to bear this reference.]

657 forfist] Lat. foris facio, to outleap the bounds of right conduct, F. forfaire, pp. for-fait, which has given our forfeit; for the meaning, cf. trans-gredior, and also Goth. *fra-vaúrkjan*. The line is to be taken as parenthetic: "He who loved Adam so much that He made him like Himself, (though still Adam went astray through the treachery of the serpent,) sent down from heaven His Son." As 'forfaire sun fief' means to forfeit one's fief, we might render here, 'he forfeited his privileges in the divine resemblance', &c.

659] the line as it stands in the MS. cannot be right: *du* is quite impossible; grammar and rhythm seem restored by reading *d'une* for *du*, and prefixing it to the words 'k'en terre char', so that the line would run: 'sun fiuz k'en terre char d'une pucele prist.'

661 poisantz] It. possente, M. F. puissant, formed from a barbarous ptcpial form *possens*, possentis, on the analogy of *ens*, *entis*. Span. and Portug. have formed their adj. from the inf., poder-oso, [though Pg. (not Sp.) has also an adj. *possante*, from a verb *possar* out of the subst. *posse;*] so Wallach. has *puter-nic*, with its peculiar suff. -*nic*, borrowed from Slavonian.

664 esploiter] from *espleit* = Lat. explicitum; explicare is found with the sense 'to complete', (Pliny, 'elegos quoque feliciter explicui', and cf. the M. L. 'explicit' at the end of MSS. to denote the completion,) hence = to execute, achieve, (a military *exploit;* in judicial procedure, a *writ*,—cf. 'signifier un exploit', 'to serve a writ';) and so generally to 'succeed'. From this root, Portug. has its *espreitar*, to spy, watch; cf. also the M. F. extension of usage, *exploiter* (une mine, des bois, &c.)

— par tant] not = M. F. 'pourtant, however', though it would make good sense here, and is so used in O. F., but rather = *thereby*, by all those efforts; cf. 1562, where it could not mean 'however'.

666 chaesnes] for the inserted *s*, (enchaesnez 670, and M. F. chaîne,) v. note on 375; chaene = Lat. catena, Sp. cadena. From a dimin. *catellus* (= catenulus), we have *cadel*, *cadeau*, prop. writing-flourish, hence ornament, accessory, and so gift, used peculiarly in Molière's time, = 'dîner en partie de campagne, dont on régale quelqu'un'. By suff. -*on*, we get chaïn-on, chaignon, *chignon*.

667 pousse] this is not the usual form of the pres. subj., which has generally *i* before the *s*, [poisse(t), puist, puisse]; in Aub. we have *oü* (here), *eü* (peüsum 1299), and *ui* (puissez 1316).

668 seut] in this word, and in deut 589, veut 1239, we have *eu* = *el* (ol) with vocalized *l*, (solet, dolet); but in *puet*, [always so written in Aub.], *ue* is for ŏ,

with omitted final dental of the root, as is well seen in the 3 pl. volent (1626), but poënt (664).

669 put] prob. a mere mistake for *puet*, [unless *pust* (672) were possible;] 'anguish which can soon pass away'; s'en passer = s'en aller.

— tost] It. tosto, Old Sp. tost, toste, Old Portug. toste, tosto, M. F. tôt, (bientôt, tantôt, plutôt, aussitôt). Diez seems inclined rather to the deriv. from tot-cito [totus citus], comparing tout-à-l'heure, but the difficulties in the way of the phonetic [to-st = to(t)c'to,] are hardly removed by the example of It. amistà for amicitas, unless all the langg. borrowed the word from Ital., which is improbable. I prefer the natural deriv. from tostus, ptcp. of torreo; cf. torrens, = rushing, rapid, (hardly ever used in the sense of *heat*). For the transfer of meaning, cf. Ital. *fretta*, = haste, with our *friction*, M. F. frotter, frôler [= frotler], from Lat. fricare, (frictus,) to rub.

671 destresce] our distress, M. F. détresse, Prov. detreissa, verbal noun formed from districtiare (v. note on 56), from stringere; for the idea, cf. angoisse from angustia, tightness. The termination *-esce*, is not from a nominal suffix, (Ital. has dis-*trett*-ezza,) nor is it to be explained as destrict-ia, for the suff. *-ia* is not added to verbals.

— gaholer] from *gaole* (gaol), deriv. by suff. *-ola* from Lat. *cavea*, M. F. *cage*, for which It. has *gabbia*, Prov. gabia,—with the suffix, It. gabbiuola, Portug. gaiola. I am inclined to regard the O. F. gaole, jaiole, &c., as standing for (ca)jeole, [cf. rougeole from rubeola, and for the aphaeresis, cf. cenele (1267) for Lat. coc-cinella,] preserved in *cajoler*, whereas *enjôler* is from the short form *jeole*, which was borrowed by Span. as *jaula*, *enjaular*, (but Portug. engaiolar). In Aub., this insertion of *h* in the ga-h-oler does not occur elsewhere, nor the diphthong *ao*, except in aorer, 694.

672 aie] Lat. adjutus, It. aiuto, Sp. ayuda, O. F. Ch. de R. aiude 1336, aiue 2303; but there grew up also another form with omitted *u*, It. aïta, O. F. *aïde*, and *aïe*. In the modern langg., Ital. *aiutare* and Wallach. *ajuta* have preserved the tenuis: the others have adopted the media.

673 chartre] Lat. carcer, Ital. Portug. carcere, Span. carcel, Prov. carcer; for *tr* = Lat. *cr* in F. chartre, cf. veintre (1148) = Lat. vinc(e)re.

677 vaissele] fem. form of O. F. *vaissel*, our *vessel*, M. F. vaisseau, It. vascello, Sp. bajel, Portug. baixel, from Lat. vascellum = vasculum, where Wallach. has *vascior* = Lat. vasc-iolum, but the simple *vas* is also used to denote 'ship', and the pl. *vase* = M. F. vaisselle.

— butuiller] our butler, but Chaucer still has the trisyllable, cf. Cant. T. 16220: his báker ánd his bótelér alsó. It is a deriv. of butuille, our bottle, It. bottiglia, Sp. botija, from M. L. *buticula*, by dimin. suff. from a root *bott*, widely spread in the signification of something rounded, cask, flask, &c., cf. Gr. *βούτις*, water-*butt*, and the group *boot;* our *bottle* of hay is O. F. botel, boteau, from Lat. *botellus*, dimin. of botulus, sausage, whence also boël, bowel, M. F. boyau; [and perhaps *bodlinus*, (cf. Ital. *boldone*,) bodinus, boudin, our *pudding*, since borrowed by Europe.]

678 viandes] from Lat. *vivenda* in the sense 'things to be lived on', eatables, [cf. the words reliable, dependable, laughable]. As the Ital. vivanda, Sp. Pg. Prov. vianda, have the vowel *a*, they prob. took the word from Fr.

—] after this line should come, I think, l. 683, which seems quite out of place; then we should have the parallel clauses:

ne beit mais des bons vins gisantz en sun celer,
n'a mais delicïuses viandes à manger:
feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner.

à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles d'utre mer,
n'à coiltes pointes de soie, *n'a mais* lit au chucher:
pur lit ad roche bise si dure cum acier.

[The text in 682 is not what it ought to be: I have corrected as above.]

680 manicles] 'manacles', manicula, from Lat. manica, = hand-cuffs, Virgil's 'manicisque jacentem occupat'. M. F. *manicle* [better *manique*] still has a technical existence, of a cobbler's handleather, but It. *manecchia* is only used by the country people to denote the handle of the plough. In the sense of 'fetters', however, all the Rom. have adopted other derivv., F. *menottes*, It. *manette*, Sp. Pg. *maniota*. From manicare, comes F. *manier*, to *handle*, (= Germ. *handhaben*); cf. the adj. *manier*, *handy*, from manu-arius [for *manvier*, as janvier from januarius,] whence the noun *manière*, *manere* (47), our manner.

— buies] Rayn. Lex. Rom. II. 232, quotes 'jubet compedibus costringi quos rustica lingua *boias* vocat'. Plautus has it in a pun, Capt. IV. 2, 109: quoius erat tunc nationis? Siculus. At nunc Siculus non est: Boius est; *Boiam* terit. DC. in Diss. (No. xix. St. Louis) on punishments, treats of these *buies*. In Diefenbach it is glossed 'compes', 'pedica', 'torquis damnatorum', 'fusz ysen der fancknysz', in which special sense, as foot-fetters, it is to be taken here, in connexion with manicles, the hand-shackles. It was a familiar word to the trouvères, cf. an interesting passage in Eschenbach, Parzival (56.17 Lachm.):

der zweier vatr hiez Mazadân,
den fuort ein *feie* in *Feimurgân;* = [Fata Morgana]
diu hiez *Terdelaschoye:* [= Terre de la joie]
er was ir herzen *boye*.

The word has been handed down to us with altered form and meaning, in M. F. *bouée*, our *buoy*, = a floating piece of wood, &c., fastened by a chain. For its meaning in the general sense of fetters, cf. Jourdains, 1188:

se il noz prennent, noz serons mort à glaive,
et noz metront en buies et en chartre.

Chron. des ducs de Norm. 29, 550:

en la chartre de C.
le tint en buies ferliez.

Conquest of Ireland, 2570:

ki sun enemi unt pris
en *bues* et en avans mis.

Cf. Scheler in Lemcke's Jahrb. VII. 1. p. 71, No. 10, "in quorum detrudantur *compediti* (gl. *embuez*) in manicis (gl. manicles) ferreis positi." Ph. Mousk. 8360 en karkans l'ont mis et *embuies*, which the editor has strangely misunderstood, translating embuiés by

enlacé, and giving *imbutus* as its derivation; it should be *en buies*, as in Jourdains quoted above.

— buus] cf. Vie de St. Thom. 71. 24:

li prelat deivent estre li plus espirital,
ne deivent chanceler pur rien de lur estal.
cil qui laissent le munt e se tienent el val,
bous d'or en gruing de porc sunt;

[are 'jewels of gold in a swine's snout', Chaucer's 'gold ryng in a sowe's nose,' Cant. T. 6367.]

The word *bous* is explained in Chron. des ducs de Norm. 7418:

ses *armilles*, qu'om *bous* apele.

Its root is O.H.G. *pouc*, A.-Sax. beág, O. Norse *baugr*, ring, armlet, from Goth. root, biuga, to bend.

681 pailles] the origin of the M. F. *paille* is Lat. palea, It. paglia, Sp. paja, straw, whence also F. paillasse, &c. But the O.F. word paille, paile, is connected with Lat. *pallium;* cf. O.F. *siglaton*, from cyclas, *cyclad-is*, woman's state-*robe*, which came to mean the *stuff* of which it was made; so paille may be rendered generally stuff, cloth, especially as connected with *d'utre mer*, rich stuff from beyond the sea. The quilt was commonly of paille, cf. Rom. de Tr. 1543:

colte i ot grant, qui fu de paille,
onc meillor n'en ot en Tessaille;
et lincels blans dolgiés de seie,
ne quit que mes nus meillors veie.

For the material used, cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 62:

d'un drap d'Aufrique à or tissu
est la coute qui dedens fu.

Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 65:

sor une coute d'or listée
d'un riche drap qui fu de soie.

and Alix. 188. 25:

sour une kurte pointe fourée d'auqueton.

This 'quilt' was 'puncta, pointe'; Li Biaus Desc. 245:

au descuneu font le lit
(onques nus hom plus bel vit,)
de kuites *pointes et molles*.

Vie de St. Thom. 102. 24:

li liz esteit apareilliez
desus un chaelit qui tut esteit quiriez
d'une cuilte *purpointe*, d'un poi d'estrain junchiez,
e de chiers linges dras e blancs e deliez.

682 coiltes] Lat. culcita, Sp. colcha, O.F. culte, colte, keulte (P. Meyer, Man. de Lang. p. 384), cuilte (our 'quilt'), coite, coute, whence M. F. cout-il, 'duck.' There was another form culcitra, whence O.Pg., culcitra, O. Sp. culcedra, It. by transposition coltrice, also coltra, O. F. cotre, and so transformed into O. E. counter-point, our counter-pane, M. F. *courte-* pointe. The deriv. culcit-inum has given M. F. coussin, It. cuscino, Sp. coxin, our cushion, Germ. küssen. [v. note on 678 for the proposed emendation of the text.]

684 acier] M.L. aciarium, from acies (ferri), used in Pliny = steel, It. acciajo, O. Pg. aceiro, Sp. acero.

692 flestrisent] a deriv. from the adj. flestre (=faded), from a form *flaccaster*, Lat. flaccus.

— blez] M.L. *bladum*, *blatum*, point to the deriv. from Lat. *ablatum* 'that which is carried off as the product', It. biado; cf. Germ. getreide, corn, from tragen, to carry. From the M. L. bladare, M. F. has em-blav-er, [cf. gravir from gradire;] to sow land with wheat, and *déblayer*, to clear away rubbish.

— verger] Lat. viridarium; cf. Alix. 55. 11:

tout si com li vregier verdoient et li pré,
et ensi com les vignes florisent et li blé.

693 bois] It. bosco, Sp. bosque, M. L. buscus, prob. from Teutonic root bauen, to build, through O. H. G. *buwisc*, building (materials). From *bosc-* by suffixes, we have F. bouqu-et [for bousquet], It. boschetto, F. boc-age, Sp. boscage; cf. also the deriv. embusquer, O. F. embuscher, our ambush and ambuscade.

695 usler] O. Sp. uslar, for ust-ul-are, cf. mêler, mesler, from misculare; from per-ust-ul-are, M. F. has brûler, [for the initial media, cf. *g*ranter (785), from *c*reantare;] where It. has *bruciare*, brusciare from *brust-are;* so Prov. *bruzar*.

697 baer] It. badare, M. F. bayer; DC. quotes badare from the Isidor. glosses = to gape, yawn, and Diez thinks the origin may be the natural syllable *ba*, expressive of the opening of the mouth. Thence the word came to mean to wait for, be on the watch (It. stare a bada), desire earnestly. Here plainly it means opening the mouth wide for breath. As deriv. we have It. bad-igliare, O. F. baailler, M. F. bâiller to yawn, so also badaud, badin.

— pantoiser] deriv. from the adj. (still found in M. F.) pantois, short-winded; from a root syll. *pant*, (as in M. F. pant-eler). If from Kymric *pantu*, as Diez suggests, it can hardly be from the meaning 'depression,' because the Welsh word *pantu* simply means concavity, hollow, dimple; it may simply mean the opening of the mouth, in yawning, panting, in which case a connexion with Lat. pand-o, might be suspected. Schelar gives Wallach. *pantaixar* [?], which seems against the Keltic origin.

699 fu duel a] cf. our O. E. usage, Chauc. Cant. T. 2880, therwith he weep that pity was to hear; 4828 wonder is to tell; Spens. F. Q. II. 1. 14, great pity is to see you thus dismayd; I. 2. 9, horror was to heare.

705 engaunir] deriv. from the adj. Lat. galbanus, Wallach. galbin, O. F. jalne, (borrowed in Sp. Pg. as *jalde*). Ital., however, has its *giallo* rather from O.H.G. *gelo*, our 'yellow', M. H. G. *gelb*. This Lat. suffix *-inus* has its *ĭ* usually lengthened in Romance; but the short *ĭ* is preserved, as here, when the root syll. is not in use (Diez, Gr. II. 314).

718 autrement] Lat. (alterâ) *mente;* hence the affix *-ment* is added to the fem. form of adjj. It may be noticed that Wallach. has in *altminte* its one sole example of an adv. formed in this manner.

— mie] It. mica, Sp. miga, Portug. mig-alha, particle strengthening the negative, from Lat. mica, (cf. Catullus 86. 3, nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis).

719 si en droitz k'] I take this to be an error for 'si *est* droitz, surely it is right that they should crucify A.'

722 engres] prob. from Lat. agrestis with interpolated n before guttural (v. 11); for the meaning of headstrong, arrogant, cf. Vie de St. Thom. 30. 19:

ne deit estre orguillus vers nului, ne engres:
humbles deit estre à tuz, e partut porter pes.

Mar. de F. II. 345:

qui sur le leu metreit bun mestre,
qi'l doctrinast pur fere prestre,
sereit il tuz jurs lous cruex,
fel et engrez, lais et hidex.

— orgoil] It. orgoglio, Sp. orgullo, O. Sp. *ur*gullo-so; from O. H. G. *urguoli*, loftiness, A.-Sax. orgel, pride.

725 suen] like mien, tuen, only used with the def. art.; meum : mien = suum : suen = tuum : tuen. M. F. has adapted the others to the analogy of mien, besides limiting the use of all three to the elliptic construction without the noun.

726 le plus] only here so used; it seems a kind of nom. neutr.

729 langur] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 15893:

of the erl Hugilin of Pise the langour
ther may no tonge telle for pité.

732 orb] cf. Lat. 'orbus luminis' (Ov. Met. III. 518), still preserved with the dimin. suff. *-et*, in M. F. in the word (zool.) orv-et, kind of serpent, (cf. blind-worm).

734] common proverb, cf. Vie de St. Thom. 75. 30:

reis, 'suef se chastie qui d'autrui se chastie',
cele parole as tu en plusurs lius oie.

735 enchacez] It. cacciare, Sp. cazar, from a Lat. captiare; DC. gives *captia* from a charter A.D. 1162, 'cum captiis volucrum et beluarum'; for the form, cf. suctus, It. succiare, F. sucer; tractus, It. tracciare, Sp. trazar, F. tracer (v. 56).

740 enparente] in the sense of our 'well-connected', cf. Bartsch, Chrest. 275. 23, where it is explained:

s'or trovoie fame bien née
qui fust d'amis emparentée,
qui eust oncles et antains
et freres et cousins germains, &c.

742 leres pruve] 'a convicted thief'; common in O. F. and Prov., cf. ni a negun qu'ieu no ls fasa tost pendre coma layro provat.

743 seit] the subj. seems awkward, in connexion with the *est* of preceding line, but this line expresses the hypothesis, 'a man who is a common enemy, but not a convicted felon, always provided he be well-born and well-conducted, &c.'

747 pae] M. L., It. pacare, Sp. pagar, M. F. payer, to pacify, satisfy, hence to content, please; so Chauc. Cant. T. 11852 and be ye siker he was well apayd.

751 voide] for *vuid*er from *vidu*are, viduus, with transposed *u*; cf. the cpd. dévider, to wind off, empty the bobbin.

753 reschisnant] M. F. rechigner, from adj. *rèche*, connected with Germ. *resche*, harsh, rough, hence to look surly, snarl, growl; prob. best rendered here by 'gnashing the teeth'; cf. Pg. rechino, the shrill sound of two things rubbed sharply together.

754 his] 'depart! enemy of our [*nus* seems to be a mere error for *noz*] city-gods'; as given in the rubric 36 rect., ga! ga! ure castrisse foa! cf. Bartsch, Chrest. 336. 5:

je n'ai cure de ta favele;
va t'en, is fors de ma chapele.

755 apreste] M. L. *praestus* is found very early in the sense of paratus, prepared, It. Sp. presto, M. F. prêt, Portug. prestes.

756 delai] from Lat. dilatum, hence O. F. dilayer, delayer, to put off, borrowed in Ital. dilajare.

757 laidanger] deriv. of O. F. laidange, insult, but the origin of this suffix -ange, (cf. mélange, vidange, louange,) is not clear; [Scheler suggests the Germanic *-ing* of English and Dutch, but ?]

758 les] if this be correct, the verb encliner must be used = to salute, and govern *les* in accus; Rayn. II. 416 quotes 'li vilains l'en a encliné'.

761 au queu chief] cf. Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 100: or dites donques derechief, fet-ele, se vous l'osez fère, à quel chief vous en volez trère; cf. Spens. F. Q. I. 53:

the commune hall
where earely waite many a gazing eye,
to weet what end to stranger knights may fall.

763 enviz] Lat. invitus, O. Sp. ambidos, amidos. The expression seems curious: why should they be enviz? a sort of antithetic hyperbole.

766 ne] if this first *ne* were here taken as the conjunction, it would be the *only* case, where besides the disjunct. conj. the verb has not also the negative. Therefore the first *ne* I take as an adv. to unt truvé, and divide thus: ne . . . batel ne nief, unt truvé. This may seem harsh, but the absence of the negative with the principal verb is unprecedented.

770 a volente] seems to mean 'at ease, with comfort'; volentrifs of next line is perhaps = 'of their own accord, without being bidden'.

772* parfund] this masc. form with *ewe*, is noteworthy here and 765; in 788 we have parfunde.

772 trebuche] Sp. Pg. trabucar, from *buc*, the trunk of the body, hence prop., to fling the body out of its proper direction, (cf. It. trambustare from busto in a similar sense). Scheler's suggestion of a derivation from trabs, trab-uca, is far-fetched and unnecessary.

— en] 'du pund en l'ewe' is an extension of the predicate in the relative clause, in which the *en* [ablative not partitive,] is pleonastic: 'both classes, both those who fell from the bridge into the water, and those who set themselves to swim, are drowned'.

773 noer] Lat. nătare, perhaps vulg. Lat. nŏtare, as It. has notare, Wallach. innota, O. F. noër; but Sp. Portug. *nadar*.

— nee] Lat. necare, specialized into death by *drowning*, It. (an)negare, Sp. Pg. anegar, from M. L. e-necare, used by Greg. of Tours in this sense.

779 debonnerete] de bon aire, found in our old *debonair*, good-natured, good-tempered; cf. Chauc. Melib., 'swete wordes multiplien and encrescen frendes, and maken schrewes to ben debonaire and meke'; in 2284. 6357, the meaning is vaguer, becoming a mere epithet in Spenser's 'lady debonair' (F. Q. II. 6. 28).

784 soudee] from Lat. (nummus) solidus [M. F. sou] comes M. L. solidare, F. solder, whence subst. solde, pay, and the deriv. *soudeer*, [= soldicare]; the adj. solidarius gives O. F. soldier, whence our word.

cf. Bartsch, Rom. u. Past. 281. 76:

de haut seigneur haut guerredon
s'atendez,
ja certes n'i perderez
en si bon seigneur servir.

786 tant] either the predicate with the adverbial extension 'de valur,' cf. Spens. F.Q. I. 3. 43, her prayers nought prevaile, his rage is more of might; or as an attrib. adj. qualifying valur.

788 raedde] Burguy (II. 323 n.) takes this to be from rabidus rather than rapidus, because Sp. has *raudo*, where u = b. But Lat. *p* also = Sp. *u* (cf. bautizar for baptisare,) and rapidus suits the meaning better; for Lat. *pd* = Fr. *d*, cf. *sade* for sapidus, tiède, Lat. tepidus, even *pt*=*d*, in malade for mal'aptus. The *dd* of raedde occurs nowhere else.

— briant] only here and 1153 bruant, of *flot;* it is a common attrib. of rivers, cf. B. du Guesc. 2699:

s'en devoit repairier oultre la mer bruiant.

Bartsch, Rom. u. Past. p. 38:

chevauchai lez le rivage
d'une riviere bruiant.

789 retraite] if *e* be here an error for *en*, we should have two predicates for l'ewe of 788, and as retraite might also be taken as pp. fem., we have three possible constructions:

(a) (l'ewe) retraite, e sun chanel va si apetizant,
(b) l'ewe retraite en sun chanel, va si apetizant,
(c) l'ewe, (retraite en sun chanel,) va si apetizant;

(a) does not alter the text, but I have no example of retraiter used as a neuter verb in O.F.

790 batel] dimin. of M.L. *batus*, from A.-Sax. *bât*, boat, O. Norm. bâtr, [only Scandinavian and Low-German].

— chalant] DC. VII. 352 b, "les Grecs se servoient pour cet usage [as fireships with Greek fire] de cette sorte de vaisseaux qu'ils nommoient χελάνδια, d'où nous avons emprunté le mot de *chaland*, qui est le nom que l'on donne aux bateaux qui sont sur les rivières de Seine et de Loire". Diez suggests χίλυδρος as the origin of the Greek word: improbably, I think.

792 nis] this adv. seems formed from *ipsum* with prefixed negat., so Prov. neis, neys, &c., whence the It. ness-uno, niss-uno, (Aub. 1388 n'unt *nis un*), originally with negative, then generally as a strengthening particle, even of affirmation; cf. in the opposite direction the use of the particle *pas*, as in *pas* un.

795 cum] only here used without *si*, (cf. 1543, 1621), but the omission was common, as also in O.E., thus Chauc. Cant. T.:

199 and eek his face, *as he* hadde be anoynt.
638 thanne wolde he speke and crye, as he were wood.
2531 arayed right as he were god in trone.

cf. 1580, 3445, 6370, &c.; so Spens. F.Q.II. 7. 43, the rowme was large and wyde, as it some temple were; II. 9. 11 that with the noise it shook as it would fall; II. 3. 20 and made the forest ring as it would rive in twain. Cf. even Lady of the Lake, iv. 18:

she told her love with such a sigh
of deep and hopeless agony,
as death had sealed her Malcolm's doom
and she sat sorrowing on his tomb.

So in Latin *velut* for velut si; the use of *ut* alone, for tanquam si is very rare, v. Munro's notes on Lucr. vi. 1232, and the extra fly-leaf.

798 puier] from Lat. podium, we have It. poggio, O.F. pui, M.F. puy; hence the verb *puier*, to ascend a hill; here, however, *puier* must be simply a subst., meaning slope, 'who went dragging A. to martyrdom towards the slope of the hill'; cf. a similar passage in Alix. 88. 32:

et fiert un Tirien, *à l'monter d'un pendant*,
que le teste li tolt à l'espée trançant.

799] with this whole scene may be compared the second nun's tale in Chaucer, Cant. T. 12299–12334, where Maximius behaves as Aracle in Auban.

803 sabelun] Lat. sabulo, It. sabbione, Sp. sablon; "he sees the resuscitated men walking on the sandy bed of the river, where never man had walked before."

804 chiet] this is, of course, the Lat. cadit, but the *i* is purely phonetic, and may be compared with chief (caput), chier (carus). It is known that in O.F. this Iotacism or insertion of the vowel *i* after consonants (which is pretty common) takes place in two ways, 1, after sibilants or liquids (mouillés), e. gr. cha*ci*er, cheval*chi*er, chan*gi*er, ensei*gni*er, apare*illi*er; 2, by way of attraction after a root ending in *d. n. r. s. ss. t.* preceded by an *i* (vowel or diphthong), e. gr. vu*idi*er, dera*isni*er, enp*iri*er, envo*isi*er, la*issi*er, afa*iti*er. [This seems to be the case also in words like pitié, amitié, moitié, (v. Mussafia's note in Lemcke's Jahrb. für Rom. Lit. VI. Hft. I. p. 116)]. In both classes of verbs it is to be noted that the fem. of the past ptcp. is either in iée, or *ie* (rhyming with *vie*, signi*fie*, &c.)

809 ke] "*during which time* I have not served him", or "*in that* I have not, &c."; I prefer taking *ke* here as temp. accus.

810 mes ke a tart] "but now, however, *even though* late, I become his man", cf. Edw. Conf. 3195:

ne puis cunter tut le cunte,
mais la summe à quei munte,
e esclarcir le dit Aedward
avéré ke fu, mes ke à tard.

(v. also note on 1114.)

814-816] "the water which is obedient to thee, thereby proves thy worth, and that which men are denying, the very element defends as true, furnishing testimony in that it waits on thee."

819 Tervagant] for this usual connexion with Mahomet, cf. Spens. F. Q. VI. 7. 47:

so did the squire (rage) . . . . .
and fume in his disdainefull mynd the more,
and oftentimes by Turmagant and Mahound swore.

The pair have been transferred into the Saga literature of Iceland in the translation of some of the Arthur-cycle, thus Cleasby sub 'klæma' quotes "klæmdu mjök Maumet ok Terrogant." Cf. Ph. Mousk. 6454, B. du Guesc. 152574. They are well known also in Ital., Macon e Trivigante. In our 'ter*m*agaunt' we have substituted *m* for the older [?] *v*, but I do not know what *tervagant* means, nor to what god, if any, it is intended to apply.

824 k'] '*quam* antea habebant iram, nunc eam duplicant'.

826 u] so in MS., but if it is right, it is the only case in the poem where it is so used to express apparently a definite point of time, = 'just then'. But it may merely

be the capital letter of the next word *uns*, by a mistake of the scribe.

831 **k'alum vengant**] the antecedent of *ke* is li solailz, "the sun whom we are about to avenge, sees the insult offered by him (Auban)".

834 **ploier**] DC. plicare vadium = pignori ponere; the *vadium* being the 'res ipsa in pignus data', cf. "obligavi me et meos heredes, meo vadio plicato secundum morem patriae, ad omnia observanda". [From this vadium comes M. L. guagium, gage, the 'gage-plege' of the Norman Costumier.] Here the res ipsa in pignus data is itself named, and ploier le gant is just plicare vadium.

— **gant**] M. L. wantus, It. guanto; prob. from a Teutonic root, found only in O. Norse *vöttr* (for *vantr*) glove, displaced in Mod. Icel. by the dimin. *vet*-lingr, gaunt-let. [Our *glove* is Goth. *lôfa*, Scottish *loof*, palm of the hand, as in O. Norse *lofi;* this has been adopted by the Portug. as *luva*, for the common word, whereas *guante* or manopla means only an iron gauntlet.]

836 **genzives**] Lat. gingiva, It. gengiva, Pr. angiva, Sp. encia, with omitted initial to avoid the repetition of the *g*.

— **devant**] for this adverbial usage, cf. Alix. 32. 18:

si grant cop li dona que le fait cliner sor son arçon devant.

838 **derochent**] in M. F. means to fling down from a rock, but in O. F. it means 'to stone'; in both, the deriv. is plainly from roc, roche, &c., the origin of which is uncertain; perhaps from a Keltic source, (cf. Welsh *rhwg*, something projecting). Diez prefers deriving It. roccia, F. roche, from Lat. rupes, or rather adj. rūpea, though the persistency of *o* in all the Romance is against any connexion with Lat. *ŭ*, and F. *roc* is not thereby explained.

839 **brisent**] Prov. brisar, also debriser 935, M. F. débris; of uncertain origin, (hardly to be connected with O. F. bruiser, bruise, though the meaning is very similar). Cleasby sub voc. 'brjóta' shows that DC. records a Latin-Spanish *britare* = destruere, and suggests its introduction into Spain by the Goths; *if* this root *brit* ever existed in Gothic, it might perhaps have given *briser*, cf. *saisir*, O. H. G. saz-jan. Possibly, however, even the *britare* of DC. is a mere mis-reading, and never existed at all. Diez's *brëstan* is improbable, though he quotes *lisière* from O. H. G. lista (Gr. I. 291), as an instance of this change; but here we have other derivv. with *st*, as listeau, liston, &c. Scheler prefers Lat. *brisa*, 'the refuse grapes after pressing', (as still in Span. = skin of pressed grapes), which seems to me very unlikely. The root is prob. Keltic, (where *bris* is the regular word for break,) the more so as the word is only found in Fr. and Prov.

— **bras**] Lat. brachium, It. braccio, Sp. brazo, O. F. also *brace*, whence the deriv. bracelet; from the pl. brachia we have *brasse*, fathom, [cf. toise from teise, tensus,] *brassée*, armful, *embrasser*.

— **gambes**] form still used in viole de gambe, and in gambade, gambader, which, however, are probably mere borrowings from Ital. gamba, gambata. As all the Romance have gamba, the word was perhaps already used in Vulg. Lat. *camba*, as in O. Span.; cf. Pg. *cambais*, which means knock-kneed, crook-leg, and *camba* = felly of a wheel. The root is *cam*, crooked, Lat. camerus, connected with which is O. H. G. *hamma*, our *ham*, so that *ham* = F. *jamb-on*, from *jambe;* cf. also our door-*jamb*, &c.

842 **ne tant ne quant**] often with first *ne* omitted, in negative sentences, (as in 1139), cf. B. du Guesc.:

2706 car aingois que la paix fust faite tant ne quant,
ot moult li ducs à faire, ço trouvons nous.

ibid. 5576 terre ne doit tenir chevalier tant ne quant,
qui ne la veult défendre à l'espée trenchant.

Kell. Romv. 216. 29:

desus son elme li donne un cop si grant
que li palais en va retentissant:
bons fu li hiaumes, n'enpira tant ne quant.

But also, as here, with *ne;* cf. Rom. de Tr. 183:

apres orreiz les propheties,
qui pas ne voldrent estre oies,
ne crues, ne tant ne quant.

843 **piz**] Lat. pectus, Prov. peitz, It. petto, Sp. pecho, Pg. peito; but M. F. has adopted *poitrine* (peitrine Aub. 1612) from a Lat. pector-ina, (cf. rac-ine for radic-ina, from radic-).

844 **defulent**] from this *fuler*, we have our O. E. *foil*, cf. Spens. F. Q. v. II. 33:

and eke that idoll deem'd so costly dere,
whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
in filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle.

Lat. has *fullo*, a fuller, but the Rom. langg. have a verb *fullare*, to *full*, to beat, M. F. to trample down; and so, (cf. Ital. *calca*, crowd, from calcare, to tread,) It. Sp. folla, F. foule, crowd.

846 **charoinne**] It. carogna, Sp. carroña, our carrion, O. E. carroyne, from Lat. *nom.*, *caro*, instead of the *base*, *carn-*, hence prob. by dissimilation for car*n-onea;* it is to be noted that *ivr-ogne* is the only instance however in Fr. of this termination, Lat. *-oneus*, It. ogno, Sp. ueño, Pg. onho, [vergogne, Bourgogne being, of course, quite different,—vere-*cundia*, Burgundia.]

851 **hauberes**] O. F. also halberc, Prov. ausberc, It. usbergo, from O. H. G. hals-berc, neck-protector, with meaning extended to 'shirt of mail', (cf. Germ. *koller*, a doublet, from Lat. *coll-are* necktie.) From hauberc, by dimin. suff. comes our *hauberg-eon*.

— **buclers**] our 'buckler', from *bocle*, the umbo of a shield, hence bucler escu, means a bossed shield; cf. Burg. II. 237:

granz colz se donent es escus de quartier
desoz les boucles les font fraindre et brisier.

Rom. de Tr. 2473:

parmi les boucles des escuz,
en font passer les fers aguz;

where boucle, buckle, from M. L. bucula, bucca, denotes any round projection, hence = umbo, curl in hair, ring of metal, &c.

852 **gisarmes**] used by Wace for the big Saxon battle-axes, O. E. gysarn, gysarm, Prov. gazarma, It. giusarma, O. F. also guisarme, wisarme; but the origin is disputed. Hardly from *bis-arme*, *double-edged*

axe; perhaps gaes-*arma*, from Gallic *gaesum*, javelin, by some confusion with *arma*. But we have *gieser* (in Ch. de Rol. 2075,) which implies a M. L. *gesarum*.

854 **cailloz**] the *-ou* term. (the same as in genou, verrou,) = -uculum, the radical syll. *caill-* is from Lat. calculus = calclus, and with transvection of the vocalized guttural (c = i), caille.

855 **charduns**] Sp. Prov. cardon demand a Lat. cardo, onis, but It. Pg. have *cardo* directly from carduus.

858 **ki ne urent**] "(great thirst have the people had,) who had not drunk anything the livelong day."

859 **breent**] for this verb braire, M. L. bragire, cf. O. F. muire from mugire; but whether this root *brag-* has any connexion with Kymric brag-al, to vociferate, bragaldian, to babble, prate, (cf. our brag,) or whether it is not simply = ragire, (raire), with prosthetic *b*, as possibly also in bruire = rugire (v. 620), is uncertain. M. F. braire, our 'bray', is a specialisation of the meaning to cry, scream, shout, &c.

862 **recreu**] DC. VII. 356 "*recreu*, qui n'en pouvoit plus, et qui se confessoit vaincu; c'est la force du mot, qui est tiré de l'usage des duels." Mort ou recreant (recreu), was the usual alternative to which a champion wished to reduce his opponent. Here the word = 'qui n'en pouvoit plus'; cf. Ger. de V. 1920:

se conbatirent ensamble maintenant
tant ke tuit furent recreut et sanglant.

Both terms recreu and recreant (ptcpp. of M. L. *recredere*,) are used to express the two ideas, of incapability and cowardice. They are preserved in M. F. *recru*, recruit, (one incapable of the full toil), and our *recreant*, ["hang a calf's skin on these recreant limbs"]. How opprobrious the term was, may be seen from Joinville's 'j'amais mieulx estre poulain (v. note 1841) que che*valier recreu* comme ilz estoient'.

863 **fremissent**] Lat. fremere, only used in Aub. with the Lat. meaning of *rage*, 'quare fremuerunt gentes', not in its M. F. acceptation.

874 **tut n'eit**] "it is thy creature al-though it has not acknowledged thee as God". We have still a remnant of this idiom in the phrase *albeit*, but in our older writers its usage was not limited to the auxiliaries; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 736 al speke he never so rudely; 12774 al couthe he letterure or couthe he noon; 12789 al loke he never so rowe; 13627 all wolde he from his purpos not converte; [1173. 1842. 2477. 2705. 3174. 7081. 7232. 11642. 12767. 15349. 15356 *al be;* 2711. 11439. 13864. 15759 *al were;* 746. 4392 *al have;* 6768. 13786 *al hadde;*] Spens. F. Q. I. 12. 23:

her own deare loved knight,
all were she daily with himselfe in place
did wonder much at her celestial sight.

Ibid. II. 2. 12; 34, &c.

889 **cum fait lu**] this usage of faire to avoid the repetition of the verb is very common in O. F., cf. Fl. et Blancef. p. 222:

si soef porte le danzel
com *fait* li lox porter l'aigniel;

[where the Editor (M. du Méril) suggests *sait* for *fait*]. Of course, faire is not necessary, cf. B. du Guesc. 4762 plus dru les abatoient que li leux le mouton.

891 **focuns**] no doubt, = *flo*cuns, but I have not ventured to alter it, as I am not sure that the *l* was not transposed and then omitted, [flocon = folcon = focon, cf. note on cailloz, 854,] though I have no note of having met it so elsewhere. For flocon in M. F., cf. Théophile Gautier, Emaux et Camées, p. 33:

l'autre a, sur un cou blanc qui ploie
coupé par derrière un flocon,
retors et fin comme la soie
que l'on dévide du cocon.

The origin is Lat. *floccus*, our 'flock', (whence also Pr. *floc*, F. *froc*, a monk's frock, of woolly stuff).

— **crespiz**] Lat. crispus; cf. Ph. Mousk. 9194:

atant s'ahierst par les ceviaus,
qu'il avoit crespis, blons et biaus.

Spens. F. Q. II. 3. 30:

her yellow *lockes, crisped* like golden wyre
about her shoulders weren loosely shed.

892 **grundille**] by dimin. suff. *-ill*, from *grundir*, (cf. gandiller from gandir;) Lat. grunnire, of which the grammarian Nonius has handed down an older form grund-ire; [cf. cri-aill-er, grund-ill-er, gazouill-er, = Lat. -acul-, -icul-, -ucul-.]

— **de ren**] 'at all'; even of affirmation, cf. B. du Guesc. 7739 se de riens vos m'amez; but generally in negative clauses, R. de Tr. 1919:

sor lo pecoie son espié,
sans ço que de riens l'ait plaié.

898 **musca**] M. F. se musser, apparently from a Germ. root; Diez suggests M.H.G. *sich mûzen*, to moult, hence retire into obscurity; cf. Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 206:

et sires Jehans est muciez
souz le degré et esconssez.

901 **esmirables**] = ex-mirabilis, the Romance prefers *ex* to *e*, before *l*, *m*, and *n* (Diez Gr. II. 398).

903 **esmere**] from ex-merare, as M. F. épurer from ex-purare; very commonly used of the refining of metals, esp. of gold, cf. Vie de St. Thom. 109 mieulz s'est ui *esmerez* de l'or set feiz *recuit;* O. Sp. oro esmerado, (P. del Cid 115); [in Portug. esmerar-se means to exert one's self to be accurate, perfect in any accomplishment, to strive to excel;] but also of silver, cf. Fl. et Blancef. p. 108:

li dent sont petit et seré
et plus blanc d'argent esméré.

904 **jaspes**] an opaque coloured quartz, through Gr. ἴασπις, Lat. jaspis, from Oriental *yashp*, id., hence our jasper; also through O. F. *diaspre*, our *diaper*, 'marbled', &c. [Scheler's conjecture, διάσπορος, seems uncalled-for].

— **esmeraudes**] It. smeraldo, from Lat. smaragdus, Gr. σμάραγδος, Prov. (quoted by Rayn.) 'meraude, robi, safir, jaspi', cf. sumer (1288) from summe, M. F. somme, = saume, It. salma, from sagma, σάγμα: DC. quotes from Isidor. (Orig. 20. 16): "sagma, *quae* corrupte vulgo salma dicitur."

908 **arivez**] 'to bring to port'; for the active use, cf. Joinville, 104, cil qui nous conduisoient en la galie, nous arivèrent devant une herberge; Rom. de Tr. 4241 l'isle où il arrivèrent lor nef; 28485 à malves port les

arriva fortune; Fl. et Blancef. p. 243 il les mena, tant qu'al rocher les ariva; p. 48:

son estruman [pilot] a moult proié
que à cel port l'arivera
si Dieu plaist, cum plus tost porra.

P. Meyer in Lemcke's Jahrb. vi. 2 Hft. (p. 170):

par foi! Jehannot, Dex t'a aidié!
et t'a à bon port arivé.

Spens. F. Q. II. 1. 2 a weatherbeaten ship arryv'd on happie shore.

911 las] Lat. 'lassus', weary, but used as a term of reproach, 'wretch', cf. li *las* e li dolent of 260, 'the miserable wretches'.

913 sailliz] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 5091, and both his yen brast out of his face.

929 aurnas] cf. Mar. de F. II. 248:

des pennes au poon [pavo] s'atorne
trestut sun cors bien s'en aorne.

Vie de St. Thom. 88. 3 iere de sens poi aurnez; Scheler in Lemcke's Jahrb. viii. p. 89 (thalamum) cilicio ornatum gl. de heyre aurné.

933 haut e bas] a common formula, cf. Vie de St. Thom. 74. 26 (Deus t'a eslit) ço dient e li haut e li bas. Mätz. Altfr. 24. 28 says the phrase is used in the sense of 'spatial universality', = 'everywhere'; it is simply our expression 'high and low' = 'everybody'.

940 cutes] Lat. cubitus, Ital. *cubito*, [also *gomito* from a vulg. Lat. cu*m*itus,] Sp. *codo*, O. Sp. cobdo, Portug. *covado*, (only = a cubit's length, but elbow is *cotovello*,) Prov. coide, Wallach. cot, M. F. coude.

— tertre] acc. to Diez, from Lat. *terrae torus*, with a displacement of accent as in *trèfle* from *trifolium*. Scheler supports this derivation by a comparison with Gr. γήλοφος; still the analogy of F. *tréfonds* from *terrae fundus* would lead to a very different form; (*trifolium* is not a parallel case).

941 suvaus] "for he has desired to see *at least* the body of A."; I take *suvaus* to be the same as *sivaus* (v. note on 386, though I had read at first suvans for *sivant*, but in that case we could not have had suv*ans*, as the final sib. would have been *z*, as in tiranz, chantz, dolentz; and besides, voer would be left without an object); for the position of *kar* in the line, cf. 134 de barun cumpainnie kar ne vout espruver.

— voer] can hardly be other than 'to see', though it is elsewhere (761. 781. 943) always *ver*, and the diphthong *oe* is rare in A., [cf. the infinitives encroër, loër, poër;] still we have qu*oer* (685) equated with qu*er* (1277), and the word must be monosyllabic. It is frequently so written in li Livres de Justice; p. 57, or convient voer de ceaus qui sont à autour, p. 228, 255, &c.

942 destrer] M. L. dextrarius, the charger which the squire led on the right-hand of the knight, till needed for the battle, &c.; hence war-horse.

948 bu] (also *buc*,) from O. H. G. *bûh*, (*belly* and) *trunk*; as in O. Norse *bûkr* means chiefly 'the headless trunk', so it is here used only of decapitated bodies, (cf. 450. 1013).

— coupe] deriv. of *coup*, stroke, blow, from Lat. colaphus (κόλαφος), M. L. colapus, colpus, It. colpo, Sp. golpe. The verb couper thus means to *strike*, (Ital. *colpire*), and has been modified into 'to *cut*'. But either O. H. G. *kolpo*, (Mod. Germ. *kolben*), or even Kymric *colp*, pointed spar, *colp-es* pointed wedge, would furnish a satisfactory origin.

953 depesce] M. L. petium, It. pezzo, M. F. piece. The origin of this petium is disputed, but the analogy of Ital. *picciolo*, little, and picciuòlo, petiole, inclines me to accept Scheler's connexion of this petium with Lat. *petiolus*.

955 faillir] common in O. F. (with a dative) = M. L. fallere alicui, in the sense of 'to fail in rendering service to one's liegeman'.

— a seingnur] cf. Mar. de F. II. 123 à segnur lo volrunt aveir; and with predic. adj. as in 557, cf. Nouv. Rec. de Fab. II. 188:

à fol et à mauves s'excuse
qui ceste requeste refuse.

956 emble] Prov. emblar, M. L. imbulare for Lat. involare, 'to fly off with', to steal, (Catullus 25. 6 pallium meum quod involasti). M. F. has preserved this verb in the adv. *d'emblée*, 'at the first attack', but has replaced the old *embler* by the simple *voler* from *involare*.

962 sene] M. F. has *sensé* from F. sens, Lat. sensus, while the O. F. sené is from O. F. *sen*, It. senno, with the same meaning, but derived from O. H. G. *sin*, = sense. From this old adj. M. F. has its forcené, which should be *for-sené*, sense-less, mad, It. for-sennato; cf. Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 52:

or n'ai-je pas dit que *senez*,
ainz sui faillis et *forsenez*.

967 ui] Sp. hoy, It. oggi, in M. F. only used in the comp. aujourd'*hui*, Ital. al giorno d'oggi, from Lat. hodie; cf. puy, ap-pui, Ital. poggio, from Lat. podium.

973 tucher] It. toccare, Sp. tocar, acc. to Diez, from O. H. G. zuchôn, to seize; for the relations of *touching* and *seizing*, cf. Goth. '*tek-an*', to touch, with our 'to *take*'. But as this root is common in Wallach. also, *toc*, it seems preferable to refer the origin to Lat. *toc* for *tac*, as in tac-tus, tango.

976 delivres] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 84:

of his stature he was of evene lengthe,
and wonderly delyver and gret of strengthe.

16902 this cok brak from his mouth delyverly.

981 envolupe] O. Sp. volopar, M. F. en-velopper, Ital. in-viluppare, from the subst. It. *viluppo*, 'confused skein of silk', the origin of which is unknown; Lat. '*volup*' corresponds with the form, but not with the meaning.

989 or] the only place where this particle is written without the final *e*: that this *e* was not pronounced is plain from the following instances:—

344 *ore* vus | pri e | sumoin.
552 *ore* croiz | ke va | prechant.
554 e *ore* | s'en est | binnez.
561 mais ben | l'ad *ore* | pruvé.
872 *ore* re | quor ta | franchise.
1088 *ore* pert | ben k'il | ne fu.
1219 *ore* vus | requer | e pri.
1658 *ore* fai | ke te | dirai.
1796 kar *ore* | sunt en | enfer.

In all these cases *ore* is monosyllabic, though followed by an initial consonant of the following word.

— seint] there can be little doubt that this is a mere error for *sein*, but as 'seint' is intelligible, I have not altered the MS. reading.

992 eshauce] from a Lat. form *ex-altiare*, = to heighten, magnify, whence M. F. *ex-hausser*, to raise, under the form *ex-aucer*, to hear (a prayer).

995 barat] Ital. *baratto*, with the meaning of fraudulent conduct, trickery (in trade), cf. our *barrator*, of a fraudulent ship-master, &c.; from the subst., O. F. has its barater, bareter, (Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 155 nous le bareteriens au vostre,) whence our *barter*. Of the origin of the word nothing certain is established; Diez suggests πράττειν, which is far from satisfactory.

997 nigromancie] Rom. de Tr. 1209:

es arz ot tant s'entente mise,
que trop par ert sage et aprise;
astronomie et nigromance
sot tote par cuer de s'enfance.

Cf. Mort. Dart. I. 2, and there she learned so much that she was a great clerk of nigromancy; Alix. 7. 7 un Grius qui cuidoit estre fors de maintes sapiences et de sortisseours, de l'art d'ingremance.

1005 osturs] It. *astore*, O.Sp. *adtor*, *aztor*, Prov. *austor*, M.F. autour; probably from a Lat. *astur-ius*, (cf. M.F. vautour, It. avoltore, from vultur-ius;) but Diez prefers the derivation from *acceptor*, as a popular form of 'accipiter', (v. Schuch. Vulg. Lat. I. 38.)

1006 caractes] in Prov. occurs the word *caracta* = mark, sign, from Lat. character, which was used in M.L. = magic arts; DC. quotes 'divinationes, sortilegia, sive in votis, quas brevia seu caracteres vocant'; 'Judæi cessent ab usuris, *sortilegiis* et *caracteribus*, = Gall. *sors* et *caraz*'; cf. Chron. des ducs de N. 709:

l'aveit issi aparilliez,
d'arz enchanté e primseignez,
e sur lui tant *caractes* fait,
que ja d'armes n'en fust sanc trait.

We have also the forms caraie, charroie, caraude, connected with M.L. *carauda*, all of which were used precisely as in the last lines quoted, viz., of some magic charm which made the wearer invulnerable; (an enchanter was named in M.L. caragus, caragius, carajus). These forms, *charraie*, encharrauder, Diez connects with charme, as = *charm'raie*, but if we compare *encharauder* with the form *encarater*, a connexion with character may not seem improbable; thus from the root carac(-ter), is possible a form carag-ius, (or -us), caraga, caraie.

1008 esperun] Ital *sperone*, sprone, Portug. *esporão*, Sp. *espolon*, from O. H. G. (accus.) *sporon*, Mod. G. *sporn;* from the O. H. G. nom. form *sporo*, we have besides Portug. *espora*, Sp. *espuela*.

— roille] the subst. rouille, Prov. roilha, corresponds to a M.L. rucula, but of what word precisely this is a dimin., is not quite certain: Ital. *ruggine* comes from Lat. *aerugo*, but Sp. *robin* is Lat. *rōbigo;* Scheler posits a form *rubigula*, I should prefer (*ae*)*ru*(*g*)-*ucula*.

1020 atitle] titulus in M.L. was used 'de facultatibus sine quibus ad sacerdotium non admittitur', hence titulare came to mean 'ad titulum vel ecclesiam promovere'; DC. quotes 'dilectum nostrum Odonem presbyterum ad presentationem ecclesiae de B. attitulavimus et de cura investimus animarum'; 'to induct', here to enrol in the troop of A.

1031 numbre] "of the citizens there are a thousand or more, well told, and those too the richest and noblest, who have given themselves up to God".

1035 ja tant ne] "however much they may be tormented"; cf. Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 183:

à paine porroit l'en choisir
fame qui se puisse tenir
à son seignor tant seulement,
jà tant ne l'aura bel et gent.

ibid. p. 176 jà tant ne vous saurez haster,
que je n'i soie avant de vous.

ibid. p. 289 et en jura un serement
qu'ele le fera mençongier,
jà tant ne s'i saura gueter.

1036 dunt] "[and this determination of theirs is produced] by the mighty miracles, (of which they feel quite sure), which God deigned to show".

1043] sucurable] cf. Wace, Nicholas 332:

qui tant est partout sucurable,
et qui en mer est tant aidable.

Still used in M. F. in the active sense, 'helpful', cf. Télémaque VII. Phéniciens, si secourables à toutes les nations, &c.; Lafont. Fab. VII. 3:

qui désigné-je à votre avis
par ce rat si peu secourable?

Molière, l'Etourdi II. 7:

mais si jamais mon bien te fut considérable,
répare ce malheur, et me sois secourable.

1047 roi esperitable] cf. Vie de St. Thom., p. 102:

n'aveit cure à oïr *de chancun ne de fable*
ne nul altre chòse, s'ele ne fust verable.
mielz ameit à oïr del *rei esperitable*
e guarder as escriz qui erent *parmenable*.

We have it again (1613) in the form 'esperital', cf. B. du Guesc. 4278 il en a Deu loé, le père esperital.

1049 merciable] does not mean 'thankworthy', but 'merciful', cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 15099:

pray eek for us, we synful folk unstable,
that of his mercy God so merciable
on us his grete mercy multiplie.

11348 Lord Phœbus! cast thy merciable eye
on wrecche Aurilius, which that am forlorne!

And for the whole passage, cf. the end of Melibœus: "he is so free and merciable, that he will forgive us oure gultes, and bringe us to the blisse that never hath ende." This *-ável* termination of adjj. in rime is common in Chaucer, who even in the Cant. T. has the following: abominable, acceptable, charitable, changeable, comparable, corrumpable, dampnable, delitable, deceyvable, honurable, importable, incurable, merciable, mesurable, notable, profytable, reprovable, reasonable, semblable, servysable, stable, suffrable.

1061 ki flamboie] this relative clause, just as in 691, is equivalent to a ptcp., and may be translated 'flashing': a heaven-descended, gleaming ray of a fire that was brighter than the noon-day sun, rested on A.'s tomb; cf. 961 [there arises] an unbearable heat from the blazing sun, which was so hot and bright.

1062 arestut] we have the simple *ester* in the forms esta (1320), ester (1657. 1705), estant (623); of this comp. ad-re-stare, there are in O.F. also a regular pret. *arestai* and a pp. *aresté*, neither of which occurs in A., but only the irreg. forms, pret. *arestut*, and pp. *arestuz* (98). This *-u* termination in past ptcpp. is very common, even occurring with verbs in *ir*, thus we have in A. hissu (876), feru (894), vestu (850); it was the ordinary O. F. representative of Lat. -itus, cf. cuneüz (22), cognitus.

— fichi] this must be a pp. of ficher (fichier), It. ficcare, (prob. from a Lat. fig-ic-are,) but the termination is anomalous, as it should be fichié; perhaps, as the fem. of the ptcp. ends often in *ie*, (tranchie, &c.), this irregular masc. *fichi* may have arisen by analogy; cf. *estrangi* (1541).

1064 ki desclot] in the parallel passage (224), we have li cels *se* desclot e uvri; as *ki* here takes the place of the *se* of 224, it is plain that *se* is not omitted by inadvertence; v. also 253.

1067 enchani] cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 1, p. 413, l. 66:

ja n'a il jone ne chenu
en ceste terre qui ne sache, &c.

Vie de St. Thom. p. 38, asez i ad trové e joevenes e chanuz; this is the usual spelling, (from Lat. canutus, M. F. chenu), the final *-i* being possibly owing to the rime.

1070 espani] from espanir for espandir, espandre, Lat. expandere; but M. F. épan-*ou*-ir has probably followed the analogy of évan-*ou*-ir, [from esvan-ir = Lat. ex-vanescere, where the perf. evan-*u*-i seems to have determined the form of the whole verb.]

1074 des autres] cf. Rom. de Mah. 1334:

à l'un, qui ert de gens eslites
et honerés de son linage,
ainsnés et des autres plus sages,
avoient baillié la parole,
et proié que por aus parole.

1087 esgarez] comp. of garer, Prov. garar, from O. H. G. warôn, to take heed; from garer we have the interj. and subst. *gare*, and the deriv. garenne, (prob. for gar-*ine*,) whence our 'warren'.

— abri] Sp. Pg. abrigo, Prov. abric, but Ital. has no genuine representative of the word, hence Diez objects to its derivation from Lat. *apricus*, as further the meaning does not correspond, *abri* meaning shade, shelter, and apricus sunny, open; he proposes as the origin, an O. H. G. *bi-rîh-an*, to cover, with prefixed *a*, or as an alternative the verb berg-an, pres. *birgu*. Still I prefer the derivation from *apricus;* in the hot-house, plants are *sheltered* from cold, hence the apricum might mean a sheltered spot.

1094 sustrait] this taking away of the water refers to the diminution of the river (789) by the prayers of A.; *nus* is either dat. commod. = for our sakes, in our behalf, or else, dat.-abl. = from us, out of our path; "the water also was a witness to his power and kindness, first when it was removed from our path as we were drowning, and afterwards when it rushed out from the mountain to assuage our thirst."

1100 defi] It. disfidare, Sp. desafiar, M. L. diffidare, which DC. defines, "proprie est a fide, quam quis alicui debet, aut pollicitus est, per litteras aut epistolam deficere", to renounce allegiance.

1102 danz] used as a prefix to pr. nn., Lat. dominus, domnus, It. donno, Sp. don, Pg. dom, Wall. domn; F. changes the vowel into *a*, as in danter from domitare, and cf. O. F. damoisele (our damsel), borrowed in Ital. damigella [= Lat. dominicilla], with Wall. domnicel, Sp. doncel. With this O. F. usage of *danz*, cf. the Mod. Sp. Pg. Don, Dom, fem. Donna, Doña, and the Prov. use of *En* or N, (for dom-*en*) and *Na*, (for dom-*na*) before proper names, e. gr., mas. En Savaric, N Arman, fem. Na Johana, Na Venus.

1109 plevi] as in our law term 're-plevy', prob. from Lat. *praebere* (fidem); thus *pleige*, our 'pledge', = Lat. *praebium*, while the Prov. form *plevizó* is precisely the *praebitio* of Varro and the codes.

1113 aers] pp. of aerdre, from adhaerĕre = adher're, and with interpolated *d*, a-erdre; cf. sourdre from surgere = sur're, tordre from torquĕre = tor're.

1114 remist] Lat. manere has given two forms to O. F., manoir (ēre), and maindre (ĕre); the pret. also has two terminations, -ui and -si, thus 3 sg. is *manut* and *mest*, [for *manuit* and *mansit*,] or *mist*, remist, so 1 sg. remis, 1453.

— mes ke] "they are a thousand, [or would be] *but that* one remained behind sick"; cf. Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 296:

yssus sont fors à ost bennie
toute la noble compeignie,
mais que II. chevalier, qui jurent
au lit por ce que blecié furent.

ibid. 315 et cil du baing ne se remue,
mais qu'il dist: "bien viegnoiz, bel oste."

Often used with *ne*, cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 3, p. 378:

là véissiés tant Sarrazin morir,
mal soit de cel qui en eschapast vis,
ne mais que C, qui en fuie sont mis.

Besides this use of 'mes ke', = 'except that', and that on 810, = '*even though*', there is a third, of quite different meaning, '*provided that*'; cf. B. du Guesc. 13481:

Olivier de Cliçon où tant ot baronnie,
qui n'acconta aux gens tuer toute sa vie,
mais qu' il fussent Engloiz de s'averse partie,
nes plus que font bouchiers bestes en boucherie;

"to kill them like sheep, provided they were English".

Montaiglon, Recueil, 304:

qui fabloier velt, si fabloie,
mais que son dit n'en affebloie
por dire chose desresnable.

Ibid. 118: privéement à soi l'apele,
si li promet une cotele,
mès qu'el soit de cele œvre espie,
et que la verité l'en die.

1115 feblesce] from adj. feble, also foible, (whence our subst. 'foible', a weak point,) older *floible*, from Lat. *flebilis*, with euphonic eccope of the first *l;* for the relation of meaning, cf. Germ. *wenig*, little, from the verb *weinen*, to weep, and M. F. chétif (Lat. captivus,) miserable. [Portug. has the word, *febre*, in the sense of *light-weighted*, of money.]

1116 **envai**] M. F. has envahir, but Lat. invehere is not to be thought of; the Prov. *envazir* demonstrates the origin of the word to be Lat. *invadere*, cf. M. F. trahir from tradere.

1118 **repeira**] iluec is to be taken with langui, not with repeira, "there he languished, till Apl. *returned home*"; Prov. repairar, from Lat. repatriare, whence subst. O. F. repaire, home, abode, only used in M. F. of the den or lair of animals.

1125 **menant**] ptcp. of manoir, 'one who remains on the soil, peasant', a word which in M. F. (manant) means coarse, rude, boor, but which in O. F. denoted one who cultivated his own ground, and so = wealthy, cf. Rom. de Tr. 2253 (where Peleus says, "if we take Troy,) toz jors en serons mès manant"; Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 297:

chascuns en fu manans et riches,
se il ne fu trop fox ou nices.

1132 **un sun bien voillant**] I have preferred keeping bien and voillant separate, and translating the phrase 'by one wishing his advantage'; cf. 1763 servant e ami e vostre bien voillant, where if vostre were adj. to bien voillant, it should have preceded servant.

1134 **bruideø**] in 1212 we have the form *ebruusdée*, with the *s* of O. Sp. broslar (for brosdar), M. L. *brosdus*, from O. H. G. ga-prorton, O. N. broddr, implying a Goth. *bruzd-*, spike; but perhaps *bruider*, our 'broider', M. F. *broder*, Sp. bordar, is merely a modification of F. *border*, our 'border', in the sense of enclosing, from O. H. G. *bort*, edge, &c.

Cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1051: hire yolwe heer was browdid in a tress; 3238 whit was hir smok, and browdid al byfore of cole-blak silk; 2500 so riche wrought and wel, of goldsmithry, of browdyng and of steel; cf. also 90:

embrowdid was he, as it were a mede
al ful of freshe floures, white and reede.
15955 of rubies, saphers and of perles white
were alle his clothes embrowdid up and down.

1137 **le ovre**] here may be noted the masc. gender, as in 1581 cest ovre; in M. F. the word is both masc. and fem., (with a difference of meaning, however,) the two forms being probably owing to a felt difference of origin, the one being the Lat. fem. sg. *opera*, while the other is Lat. ntr. pl. opera, from opus.

— **ne**] the absence of any separate form, such as M. F. *ni*, for the negative conj., with the looser structure in O. F., makes the distinction between the adv. and the conj. somewhat difficult in particular cases. As a rule, I do not quote *ne* as a conj., except after a preceding negative, though in many instances what would by this rule be the adv., has really the force of a conj., thus here, 'he well recognized the work, *and* did *not* hide, &c.'

1138 **en un tenant**] a common adv. = uninterruptedly; cf. Ph. Mousk. Vol. II. p. 701, App.:

il se fit ravaler x fois en un tenant
c'onques ne resorty pour nul homme vivant.

B. du Guesc. 3960:

bien pourveu furent ens ou tamps de devant,
de pain, de char salée et de bon vin friant,
pour vivre xv mois ou plus en un tenant.

In this phrase, the word 'tenant' is to be regarded as a substantivized participle, of which we have an example with the def. art. in au muriant (1185); so that in a similar expression 'en un acordant' (1187), however natural it might seem to render, "harmonizing in one point", the ptcp. is really an abstract noun, and the phrase is to be rendered, 'in a harmonious-frame-of-mind'; in 'men escient' (1560), the phrase still in use 'à bon escient' shows the nominal character of the ptcp., and cf. mun viant (808), le remenant (838); perhaps also se drescent en seant (793) may be referred here, (M. F. en sun séant,) unless we regard this as a case of the gerundive participle of modality, [as qu'alez-vus demurant (818), &c.,] 'se drescent' expressing the activity, and the grnd. 'en seant', the special character or direction of the activity.

1141 **gainnur**] deriv. of O. F. gaaigner, It. guadagnare, from O. H. G. *weidanjan*, to hunt, to pasture; hence applied to agriculture, (as even still we find M. F. *gagnage* for pasture-land,) so that gainnur means farmer; thence to the profits of farming, and *profit* generally, in M. F. gagner, to gain. From the O. F. gaaing, gain, comes M. F. *re-gain*, the second crop, aftermath.

1147 **raed**] M. F. roide, raide, from Lat. rigidus.

— **aimant**] Prov. adiman, Sp. Pg. iman, from Lat. adamas, adamant, [corrupted into diamant, 'diamond', as Diez conjectures, by the influence of diafano.] The meaning of 'magnet' is found even in M. L., as now in all the Romance.

1149 **jueus**] It. gioiello, Sp. joiel, O. F. joël, juël, our 'jewel', from a Lat. gaudi-ellum, dimin. of gaudium, pl. gaudia, whence F. joie, It. gioja, Sp. joya (= jewel).

1157 **es le vus relevant**] as it stands, the passage must refer to Auban: "behold, even as he was rising from his knees (cf. 775), the blood was dried up;" it is possible however that *le* should be *les*, and refer to the resuscitated (cf. 794): "behold the drowned arising, and the flood dried up".

1159 **hardi**] ptcp. of O. F. hardir, M. F. en-hardir, It. ardire, to be bold, daring, from O. H. G. *hart-jan*, to strengthen, deriv. of *hart*.

1162 **prisa**] from Lat. pretium, come It. prezzo, Sp. precio, M. F. prix, O. F. pris, our 'price'; from pretiare, It. prezzare, pregiare, O. F. priser, proisier, our 'praise'.

1168 **mes faus cuntruvant**] "some said, but they lied, (falsum tamen fingentes,) that it was the power of the radiant sun, who thus comforted us who were going to avenge him of his enemies that spoke against him"; the use of the ptcpp. cuntruvant and cuntredisant in place of finite verbs is no doubt owing to the rime.

Cf. Kell. Romv. 691. 33:

afin qu'on se puist delivrer
de ces faulz menteurs mesdisans
qui onc ne furent voir disans.

1172 **arbruseu**] M. F. arbrisseau, for Lat. arboricellus; cf. ruisseau, rivicellus; vermisseau, vermicellus; so damoiseau, lionceau, &c.

1174 **vantant**] has nothing to do with Lat. ventus; it is M. L. vanitare from vanus.

1180 **proceinne**] from Lat. prope, propius, we have *proche*, extended into proch-ain, = a Lat. propi-anus, [cf. cert-ain, loint-ain 715 = longit-anus,] as in the verb approcher, from appropiare, already in the Vulgate.

— **du cel lusant**] there are five possible constructions here, viz., 1, (radius) coeli lucens, 2, coeli lucentis, 3, de coelo lucens, 4, de coelo descendens, 5, de coelo lucenti; I prefer the last, 'a ray coming down from the bright sky,' cf. Edw. Conf. 634:

vis li est k'il veit un ber
du cel venant lusant e cler.

1186 **esculant**] M. F. é-couler, Lat. *colare*, to filter, used instead of *fluere*, in the sense of 'glide, flow'; hence coulisse, porte-coulisse, port-cullis, from a form (porta) *colaticia*, a sliding gate.

1195 **baud e joiant**] cf. Alix. 58. 13 veiscies les G. esbaudis et joians; B. du Guesc. 13874 et cil furent de lui baut, lié, et joiant. These two-membered structures occur frequently in A., cf. 56 devise e dresce, mun aiere e mun chemin; 68 di e devin; 266 lez e esjoi; 276 certz e fi; 311 present e dun; 987 guerpi e lessé, ('gurpire et projicere' of the O. Frankish laws); 1109 entrejurez sunt e unt lur foi plevi; 1845 ci finis et termin; even in trilogies, 795 legers, enters e seins; 1543 enters, seins e gari; v. Grimm, Rechtsalt. p. 22.

1197 **manacant**] in Gloss. I have given this as agreeing with 'mort', but it is better to make manaçant and promettant of next line equivalent to abridged relative clauses, and translate: "neither for one who threatens death, nor for one who promises fleeting riches."

1200 **resortist**] there are two verbs 'sortir', which must be distinguished: the first is of the regular conjugation, (It. sorto, M. F. je sors,) and means 'to go out, away, to stand out', the origin being prob. a Lat. *surrect-ire* from surrect-us; cf. O. F. quatir from co-act-us, espertir from experrect-us. The other is of the inchoative (-isco) conjugation, It. sortisco, F. je sortis, to get, [cf. the M. F. legal expression 'cette sentence sortira son plein effet',] and is to be connected with Lat. sortiri. As a comp. of the first, we have 'ressortir', to go out again, to spring out, whence *ressort*, a spring, elasticity; of the second, ressortir, to have recourse to a tribunal where one may obtain one's rights, whence F. *ressort*, extent of jurisdiction, place of *resort* in cases of appeal; thus O. F. ressortir came to mean 'to go for shelter, protection', hence to retire, retreat, or as here, to flinch, swerve; cf. 1497; Alix. 89. 36 ilueques veiscies l'un venir avant et l'autre resortir.

1208 **deit**] must here be impers., as Lat. decet, oportet, so that *me* is governed doubly, me deit me suvenir: not however, 'I ought to remember', but 'I must needs remember'.

1209 **trespassant**] the gerundive ptcp. is even yet sometimes used in M. F. in apposition with the object of the clause, [in place of the relative construction, as in 'je le voyais, *qui se* lavait',] "who deigned to receive me, as I passed by him".

1217] the construction with the negatives, which seems awkward, will be seen to be symmetrical by transposing in translation the two hemistichs of this line: il *ne* vout, enfreindre *ne* guerpir, fauser *ne* flecchir, *ne* pur prisun, *ne* pur sun cors livrer.

1218 **pur sun cors livrer**] for this use of the infin. as an abstract noun, but still governing another (preceding) noun, cf. (1234) pur les testes duner, and v. note on 234; cf. Jourdains 2395. 3801:

nel lairoie por les membres tranchier.

Ger. de V. 2015:

je ne laroie por les manbres coper
ne por avoir k'en me seust doner.

And for this use of the prep. *pur* with infin., cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1135:

(swore) never *for to deyen in the peyne*
neyther of us in love to hynder other,

= 'pur murir en la peine'; ibid. 14548:

ne schal I never, for to go to helle,
bewreye word of thing that ye me telle.

1228 **sanz fin u resortir**] I do not know what this means: sanz fin is no doubt = 'without end', and this seems to demand for resortir the first of the meanings given on 1200, which I cannot think possible, [quasi, which never *ceases* nor *runs out*(?)] on the other hand, if resortir meaning 'to flinch', as I believe it must, then 'sanz fin' is not very intelligible to me; perhaps we might paraphrase thus: "that God may grant me to attain a post in your company, a post which I will keep for ever, and from which I will never retire".

1233 **oil**] Lat. *hoc* was early used as a particle of affirmation, Prov. *oc*, pronounced *o* North of the Loire; to it was appended *-il*, from Lat. *illud*, so that the form became *o-il* [hoc illud], *ou-il*, M. F. *oui*. The presence or absence of the termination *-il* was so characteristic and prominent in the two languages French and Provençal, as even to furnish a name to distinguish them, viz., *langue d'oil* and *langue d'oc*, just as Dante can define Italy as the country dove il *si* [Lat. sic] suona. cf. Bl. of Oxf. 513:

et Dix! ai-je son malvais gré
quant je ne le servi à gré.
je quic c'oil.

— **sanz repentir**] cf. Mätz. Altf. xxxvi. 22:

dame, prenge vous pitiés
de moi ki apareilliés
sui pour vous sousfrir langours
et por faire vo plaisir
de vrai cuer sans repentir.

1234 **ne larrum**] larrum is here used absolutely; in 1197 it is followed by de with inf., ne larrum de fere, as in 1270, but also with subj., cf. Kell. Rom. 207. 7:

je ne lairoie por les menbres trenchier
de l'un de vos ne me doie vengier.

Cf. Aub. 1107 ne larrum ke soium desturnez, 'we will not let ourselves be turned away'.

1236 **geir**] from O. H. G. *jeh-an* to declare, acknowledge, from which also (through O. H. G. *bi-gih-t*) Mod. Germ. has its *be-ich-te*, *beichte*, confession. Prov. *gequ-ir*, O. Sp. *jaqu-ir*, to give up, show the final guttural, found also in O. It. *ag-gecch-ir*, to humble one's self; so often in O. F. *je-h-ir*, *ge-h-ir*, to confess, &c.

1243 **restencele**] from Lat. *scint*illa, by transposition [es-tinc-illa,] O. F. estencele, borrowed in Prov. esten-

celar, [which Rayn. Lex. III. 215 strangely places under estela, *stella*], though Prov. has also sintilla, as It. scintilla, Sp. centella, Pg. centelha.

1244 privez] Lat. privatus, which in M. L. took the meaning 'familiaris, amicus', (cf. the line 'qui nimis est privatus, eum vitare necesse',) hence the meaning confidant, *privy* councillor, &c. There appear to have been two derivv. of M.L. privus, 1, *privalis*, whence M. F. privauté, and 2, *privensis*, whence O.F. privois, M. F. ap-privoiser, to tame, cf. mansuetus.

1246 besille] from O. F. *besil*, Prov. *becilh* (Rayn. Lex. II. 205 trouble, renversement,) M. L. besilium, besilamentum; the meaning acc. to DC. is 'maiming', &c., but the line quoted in DC. from O.F., 'il ne poront durer, ains se besilleront', and the passage in Aub. certainly denote some synonym of *chanceler*. I do not know what the root is: cf. Ital. *bas-ire*, to die, to faint away, from Keltic *bâs*, death, and so *bas-iller?*

— chancele] Lat. cancellare, used early in the middle ages = to *cancel* writing by lines drawn lattice-fashion across the letters; afterwards (cf. the verse 'in cruce cancellat pro nobis brachia Christus',) used in the sense 'to cross the arms, or hands': 'utantur cucullis, cum manicis, usque circa genua longis ad cancellandum more ordinis sedendo et inclinando', 'flexis poplitibus et manibus cancellatis'; and so perhaps from this crossed position of the legs, the *unsteadiness* of one 'chancelant'.

1247 sautele] by dimin. suff. *-illare* from Lat. saltare, we have It. salt-ellare, O. F. saut-eler. M. F. has prob. borrowed from Ital. the subst. saut-*er*-elle, as it has the inserted *-er-* peculiar to Ital., with this suffix *-ella*, cf. acqu-er-ella, salt-er-ella.

— avolez] M. L. *advoli;* DC. gives: 'advenae, qui aliunde venerunt, advolarunt'; 'gens advolez, qui n'avoient mesnaige, feu, ne lieu'; from Froissart, 'ceux qui estoient ainsi bannis, les appelloit on avolez'.

1248 depanez] from Lat. pannus, cloth, whence M. L. depanare, of tearing clothes, &c. DC. quotes 'detonsi et delavati, cum drappis et calciamentis depannatis'. [From O. F. *pan* in the sense of 'fragment', and so 'piece given in pledge', we have our 'pawn'.]

— gunele] dimin. of O. F. *gone*, gune, our 'gown', but the root is unknown, for the Welsh *gwn* is probably itself a loan-word.

1250 fevre ki martele] this comparison of the familiarity of workmen with their tools, to express the mastery over any art, is very common in O. F., cf. Alix. 91. 28:

mais li dus fet venir le mire [= doctor],
qui plus savoit de plaies que fevres de martel.

Ph. Mousk. 9288:

et si dist-on en un provierbe,
que del fier sont mestre li fevre.

G. de V. 1495:

li dus Rollan est vaillant chevalier
et vassaus nobles por ses armes bailier.
pluis en est duiz ke maistres charpantiers
n'est de sa barde ferir et chaploier,
kant il veut faire saule ou maison dressier.

Alix. 161. 38:

savoit il mult plus d'armes qu'esmerius en gibier.

— martele] from martel, (Chas. Martel,) dimin. of M.L. *marius*, (Lat. *martulus*, 'malleus pusillus', Isidor.)

— fevre] Lat. *faber*, still preserved in M. F. *orfèvre*, and in family names, as Lefèvre.

— tanailles] Lat. tenacula, Prov. tenalha, but Ital., like Fr., has *tanaglia*, with the favourite substitution of *a* in an unaccented initial syllable, in place of orig. *e* or *i;* cf. Sp. *galardon*, Ital. *maraviglia*, Fr. *paresse*, (pigritia,) &c. For this word, Span. has *tenaza* from Lat. tenacia, tenax; Portug. both *tenaz* and *tenalha*.

1258 trufle] our 'trifle', (v. note on 254); Diez thinks the word may be truffe, meaning truffle, which he takes to be the Lat. *tuber*, [pl. tubera,] with revected *r*, [trube, truffe]. This word, in combination with *terrae*, 'terrae tuber' [= tar-trufo] has given birth to F. *tartuffe*, It. tartufo, Venetian *tartufola*, whence the Mod. Germ. *kartoffel*, tartoffel.

— fable a rote u viele] cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 112:

de cest cunte k'oï avez
fu Gugemer le lai trovez,
qu'hum dist en harpe e en rote.

Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 8:

ge sui jougleres de vièle;
si sai de muse et de frestèle,
et de harpe et de chifonie,
de la gigue, de l'armonie,
et el salteire et en la rote
sai-je bien chanter une note.

— rote] the *rote* denoted in O. F. two instruments, the *harp*, and the *violin*. The word is Keltic; cf. *chrotta Britanna* which is mentioned by Fortunatus (7th cy.) in conjunction with the Roman lyra and the Barbarian harpa; hence Welsh *crwth*, Gaelic *cruit*, both of which mean violin, (harp,) the idea being probably from the bulging out of the instrument, as the Welsh word means besides anything swelling out, belly, &c., and Gaelic *croit* = a hump, [cf. the Mod. Irish expression, 'to put a *critt* on himself', to assume a humpy attitude.] This chrotta probably passed into O.H.G. as *hrota*, whence O. Fr. has *rote*.

— viele] the name of some musical instrument specially fitted for dancing and gaiety; it was played with a bow, and had 3–6 strings. The origin is prob. M.L. *vitula*, (whence Germ. *fiedel*, our *fiddle*,) from *vitulari*, to gambol like a *calf* (*vitulus*), hence Prov. *viula*, It. Sp. *viola*.

1259 au vent] cf. B. du Guesc. 8160:

quant Henry vint à eulx tenir son parlement,
ilz ne firent de lui compte nès que du vent.

1263 enfrunder] prob. an error for enfundrer, common enough in the sense 'destroy, to knock the bottom out', from Lat. fundus; Diez supposes that the *r* in effond*r*er is a variation of *l*, as in It. sfondo*l*are; cf. It. sventolare from ventus, Lat. eventilare, O. F. venteler, (Aub. 1529) where M. F. *éventer* has omitted the dim. suff.; for the change, and the revection of the liquid, cf. M. F. esc*l*and*r*e for scanda*l*um.

1264 de ci k'a Burdele] a common terminus ad quem in comparisons; cf. Ph. Mousk. 25257:

pour ses dis et pour ses boins cos
n'ot tel gilleur jusqu' à Bordiele.

1266 estriu bailler] cf. Alix. 14.23 :

devant lui amenèrent Bucifal le legier;
Alixandres i monte, estrier n'i vot baillier.

— estriu] Prov. estriub, Sp. estribo, O. F. also estrif, whence estriv-ier, (M. F. étrivière), contracted estrier, M. F. étrier. The origin is perhaps a Germ. *striepe*, leather-thong, as the first stirrups were made of leather; or from *streban*, to lean heavily on, v. note 173.

1267 cenele] so Chauc. Cant. T. 6240 :

but al for nought: I sette nought an hawe
of his proverbe, ne of his olde sawe.

Ph. Mousk. 7405 :

poitral, estrier, cengles ne sièles,
ne lor valoient II. cenièles.

From Lat. (coc)cinella, dimin. of coccinus, from coccum.

1283 targer] from tardare, M. F. has tarder, but O.F. had also targer from tard-ic-are; cf. juger from judicare.

1285 ost] even in the earliest M. L., *hostis* had acquired the meaning of 'army', probably from the phrase 'ire in hostem', to go *against* the foe, which means to go *to* the army. It is curious that the word should be mostly of the femin. gender in Romance; Gregory has 'hostem collectum', but we have 'hostem *nostram*' in a charter of 1143, and it is mostly so found in M. L.

1286 penuncel] dimin. of penon, It. pennone, where Sp. has pendon; the root however is not *pendere*, but *penna*, as it meant the long *feathery* streamer attached to the point of the lance, and then generally flag, 'pennant'.

1289 el] Lat. *al-iud;* in Prov. *al* was used as an adj. with *res*, 'ni *al res* no m fai viure', or even as a subst. 'vei que *tot l'als* qu'om fai abayss'; so used also in O. Portug. as an adj., 'querer *al ben*, for se non vos', though generally in O. Sp. and O. Pg. it is an indecl. pron. ntr. as in O.F., where it is very common, as *el* and *al;* cf. Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 239 :

li preudom ne sot l'afère,
et n'i entendoit el que bien.

ibid. p. 202 :

et la dame, qui fu porquise
de sa grant honte et de son mal,
li dist : "biaus sire, il n'i a al."

1297 quites] from Lat. *quietus*, and a short form *quitus*, we have F. *coi*, 'coy', It. cheto, 'quiet', but also F. quitte, Sp. quito, 'quit', in the sense of freed from obligation, thus M. L. 'sit quietus' = 'sit absolutus'; hence also our adv. '*quite*'.

1299 ki sunt] the analysis on p. 94 (last line of note) makes it probable that the *k'i sunt* given in text is wrong, and should be *ki* sunt.

1300 travail] It. travaglio, Sp. trabajo, Pg. trabalho, with a similar development in meaning as Lat. labor; perhaps from Lat. *trabs*, whence trabare, F. *en-traver*, to throw stumbling-blocks in the way, and so (through trab-aculare) the verb *travailler*, and subst. *travail;* our '*travel*' is the same word, and means labour in walking, precisely as in the Bavarian dialect, the Germ. *arbeiten* 'to labour' may mean 'to walk'.

1304 sanz returner] 'irrevocably', so 1365 sanz jamais returner; cf. Mätz. Altfr. xxv. 23 :

tres che que jou l'esgardai,
fui je pris sans revenir.

1308 tencer] M. F. tancer; from a form tentiare, deriv. of tentus, tenere, to maintain, hold one's opinion, hence to contest, (cf. the O. F. subst. *tençon*,) to scold, &c.; cf. Rom. de Tr. 1096 :

lede chose est de manacier,
se ne vieng pas à vos tencier.

1309 k'ami est] this k' cannot be the rel. form. masc. nom., for the reason assigned on 618 note and *; it is the conj. causal: "you know very littie of the man you treat so contemptuously, which you certainly would not do if you knew him, for he is the friend of the God who made us, as you may probably learn before evening by his performance of some miracle".

— ki plut] v. note on 1631.

1314 en repruver] (v. note on 141;) cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 3, p. 413 :

que j'oï dire en reprovier,
'qui mercie crie, aura pardon'.

Kell. Rom. 207. 23 :

on le dist souvent en reprouvier.

— cist se fert ki ne veit] this particular proverb is to be found among the proverbs of Master Serlo, as given by M. Paul Meyer in his Documents Manuscrits, Rapport, p. 170:

"*si fert ki ne veit.*"
"sic illi feriunt qui cassi lumine fiunt.
sic scit percutere quem scimus luce carere.
sic facimus scire sic cecum cito ferire."

1321 parcener] deriv. of O.F. parçon, from Lat. *partitio*, M.L. *partio;* DC. gives : 'partionarii appellari videntur ii negotiatores quos inter societas est, sic dicti quod jacturam simul et lucrum participent'.

1328 d'ocire] this seems a loose way of expressing a purpose, "they draw their swords, in order to kill"; cf. 1419 sumuns d'envaïr, summoned for the purpose of attacking; 1527 se purofri de murir, went forward to meet death.

1334 tut] this cannot be the adv., so it is prob. a mistake for *tuit*, as the nom. pl. masc. always takes *ui* in Aub.; the same spelling occurs in two apparent instances, viz. :

1359 tut unt retté à lui cest mortel encumbrer;
1407 tut rettent Amphibal le clerc orientel;

where *tut* is seemingly a nom. pl., but in both is simply the adv. = wholly, altogether.

— sarmuner] M. F. has its verb 'sermonner' used as subst. in Aub. 1652, from Lat. *sermonari*, of which Aul. Gell. (17.2) says: 'rusticius videtur, sed rectius'; the noun is from a type 'sermonarius', preacher. I translate: "all this is by the magic arts of the preacher", but if this is correct, it is the only passage in which the governing noun is without the article, and governed itself by a prepos.; perhaps it might be better to explain 'ço est au sarmuner par sortz', 'the preacher has this power by means of magic'.

1336 a sun talent] the Romance use of this word = inclination, wish, naturally went into O. E., cf. Chauc.:

therffore have they counseiled yow rather
to youre talent than to youre profyt.

This was its natural meaning, from Gr. *τάλαντον*, balance, hence inclining, propensity; DC. quotes

from a will: 'si venerit ad aliquam de meas filias in talentum Deo servire', if they take a fancy to serve God.

— rebundir] in Prov. and O. F. the verb denotes to *resound*, perhaps from Lat. bombitare, to buzz; for the change of conjugation, Diez compares retent*ir* from Lat. tinnit*are*. The word would then appear to have taken on a secondary meaning to *re-echo*, and so to leap back, to *rebound;* cf. Spens. F. Q. T. 6. 7 the far rebownded noyce.

1344 li curt sure] a not infrequent use of the adv. instead of the prep. (Diez, Gr. III. 300); cf. Vie de St. Thom. p. 361 jo ne li cur sure; p. 107 tuit li curent sure; Rom. de Tr. 1943, 8412:

en eslepas se corent sure,
entrocis se sunt en poi d'ore.

— esmanker] from Lat. mancus, M. L. mancare, to maim, dismember; DC. quotes 'si quis alteri brachium cum spata aut cum fuste fregerit, et non mancat, solvat solidos sex'; 'qui cum redimi se multo rogarent, imperat eos *emancari:* mancos autem pugnos referentes intus sociis remitti'. M. F. has adopted the word in the general sense, *manquer* = to be wanting.

1347 senter] properly an adj., 'chemin sentier', = 'semitarius', from Lat. semita, O. F. sente, Sp. senda; whence It. sentiero, Sp. sendero, path, [Portug. sendeiro, hack-horse, (quasi *roadster?*)]

1350 duluser] this word occurs frequently in O. F. as verb and subst. abstr., even in Aub. (1628), but it must be an adj. here, = 'afflicted', although I have never met it so elsewhere. The case is not much different in (1357) devurer; cf. also (1392) raveinner, with similar termination.

1357 lion] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 2632:

ne in Belmary ther is no fel lyoun
that hunted is, or is for hunger wood,
ne of his prey desireth so the blood,
as Palamon to sle his foo Arcite.

1359 rette] O. Sp. reptar, from M. L. reputare; Diez quotes 'si quis alteri reputaverit', shall have laid to the charge of another, &c. DC. wrongly refers M.L. reptare, retare, to *rectare:* I think it not improbable that rectare arose by mistake from *rettare*, Lat. reputare, which already in the 2nd cy. meant to charge to anybody's account, 'reputaturus patri quod praestiterit' (Papias).

Chauc. Cant. T. 2731:

it was aretted him no vylonye.

Spens. F. Q. II. 8. 8:

the charge which God doth unto me arett
of his deare safety, I to thee commend.

1362 disner] It. desinare, from Lat. *de-cenare*, desnare, (cf. F. cygne, O. F. *cisne* from M. L. *cecinus;*) similarly, we have O. F. *reciner* from *re-cenare*, and It. *pu-signo* is just *post-cenium*. Magalotti says: "*pusignare* non si piglia mai in un altro senso che di mangiar *dopo cena*".

1376 chemise] It. camicia, Sp. camisa, is the M. L. *camisia*, a word used even by Jerome; Zeuss, Gram. Celt.[2] p. 787, thinks it is an Old Gallic word, Kymric *camse*, O. Irish coimmse, and so Diez explains as from a stem *cámis* with adj. suffix. *-ia;* for the termination *-isius*, cf. the nn. pr. Par-isii, Bel-isia, Car-isius, Cen-isius, [Mont Cenis;] but *cámis* is postulated by another and simpler form of the word, viz. It. *cámice*, O. F. chainse, priest's white surplice, (whence the deriv. cheins-il (1720), cf. M. F. cout-il from O. F. coute.)

— girun] prop. flap or lappet of a dress, which could be gathered into folds (sinus); DC. quotes 'anteriora frocci sui in gremium ita attrahit, ut pedes possint videri; *girones* quoque colligit utrimque, ut non sparsim jaceant in terra'. This folded part was called in M. H. G. *gêre*, which implies an O. H. G. gêro, acc. gerun, whence the It. *gherone*, F. giron, were borrowed. The root seems to be *gêr*, a javelin, and we have still in English a deriv. in the word '*gore*', a *hastate* insertion in a dress, cf. M.L. *pilum vestimenti.* In M.H.G. *gêren* were applied as ornaments, and came to mean the entire lappet of the coat, &c., so that girun de chemise is really a shirt-tail.

— mance] sleeve, from Lat. manica, id., and so fem., but the masc. *manche*, hand-le, It. manico, is from manus by deriv. suff. *-icus*, cf. le porche from port-icus.

1379 maens] M. F. moyen, from Lat. medianus, used in M. L. to express 'mediae magnitudinis', &c.

— queus] all those adjj. queus, jovres, &c., are prob. in the mas. sg. nom., though I should prefer to take them as acc. pl. in apposition with *les* in 1377.

1383 ki cist] this cannot be right; I read, but doubtfully, *ke ci'st*, 'quod hìc est'; "they do not doubt *that*, if any believes in him, *there is* the right belief." Unfortunately the metre here does not determine whether a syllable may have not been omitted.

1388 entame] Prov. entamenar, from a Lat. intaminare, to touch, (tamen = tag-men, tango;] cf. M.F. semer from seminare. In M. F., entamer means 'to begin', which is illustrated by our word *begin*, of which the simple verb *-ginnen* meant 'to cut' (meat, &c.,) the first stage towards beginning to eat.

1391 ne saul ne peu] "such a marvel was never before seen as this of the wolf of the forest, *without being either full or fed*, and the naturally-ravenous eagle, which by Christ's power have become guardians of dead bodies". The *ki* of 1391, is for *ke* after *teu* (1390).

— saul] M. F. *soûl*, It. satollo, Wallach. sătul, destul, Prov. sadol, from Lat. *satullus*, (dimin. of *satur*).

— peu] pp. of paistre, still used in M. F. in the comp. *repu*, 'satiated', and sbst. *repue*, Villon's 'repues franches', 'free feeds'; from the same root *re-pastus*, we have *repast*, M. F. repas; cf. also M. F. *appât*, *appas*, now employed differently, but really the same word, viz., O. F. appast. Cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 76:

quant lur mangiers al vespres vint,
la pucele tant en retint,
dunt li chevaliers out assez,
bien fu péuz et abevrez.

1393 morticine] Lat. morticinus, defined by Papias: "non occisorum, sed mortuorum animalium est morbida caro"; so It. morticino, carne morticina, means the flesh of animals that have died a natural death; the bodies of the martyrs lay as if they had died by natural death, without injury or wound.

1400 sueires] Lat. sudarium, cf. St. John xi. 44 et facies illius sudario erat ligata; DC. quotes from a regulation as to the burial of a dead monk, 'abluto corpore, induatur cilicio et cuculla usque ad talos; sudarium super cucullam ponatur'.

— encusu] pp. of cousdre, M. F. coudre, from Lat. con-suere = cons're, cousre; but It. cucire, Sp. cusir, point to a M. L. cusire, which is found in Isidorus.

1405 leuncel] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 2628:

ther nas no tygyr in the vale of G.,
whan that hir whelp is stole, when it is lite,
so cruel on the hunt, as is Arcite.

1410 jure lur grantz deus] Virgil's 'sidera jurare'; so in M. F., the prep. may be omitted after verbs of swearing, promising, cf. Lafontaine, Fab. VIII. 6, la femme promit ses grands dieux de se taire. In 1736 we have juré eürent *par* lur deus.

1411 panel] M.L. panellum, DC. 'instragulum, ephippii genus', 'un cheval basté d'un pennel'; still used in saddlery, our 'panel'.

1412 chucez] elsewhere the final radical is *ch*, thus 201, 682 chuch-er, 223 chuch-ez; its initial also is always *ch*, except 1056 cuch-ez. The root is Lat. *collocare*, It. colcare, corcare, Prov. colgar, Wallach. culca; [but Sp. Pg. colgar, keeps nearer to the original sense, and only means 'to hang up'.]

1414 s'averunt mene] this is a very characteristic usage in O. F., of *si* (with futures in protasis and apodosis) = until; cf. Alix. 61. 21 ja ne m'en tornerai, si sera desiertes; B. du Guesc. 14052:

car je ne finerai jamès en mon vivant
s'arai le roy Henry mis ainsi que devant;

[it occurs frequently in B. du Guesc.; cf. 475. 1116. 1900. 2454. 5048. 5395. 8092. 16526. 16597. 17395. 18094. 18227. 18247. 19701. 20390. 20421. 21682. 22669;] Fl. et Blancef. p. 135:

ne la verra mais en sa vie,
s'en aura eu grant doulor.

Frequently *de* is prefixed, thus Alix. 81. 35 ja n'en tornera, de si qu'il l'ara prise; [cf. ibid. 79. 17:

notre droit signor lige ne devons nus guerpir,
de si que il nus vint desfier a trair.]

(Also with condit.,) Fl. et Blancef. p. 27:

jamais ses cors repos n'aroit,
de si que il l'aroit trovée.

1418 cenbel] from Lat. *cymbalum*, through a dimin. *cymbellum*, the bell which summoned the monks to meals; it thus came to denote any assembly for amusement, esp. for tournaments, and so the tournament itself. Hence it was used even for real war, for the thick of the fray, where the standard is, and so finally can mean even the standard; as prob. here, 'summoned to the standard'. [In Sp. cimbel, It. zimbello, (as also in O. F.,) it means 'decoy-pigeon'; cf. Prov. cembelar = to entice.]

1419 ost arei] I do not see any other way of explaining this than by reading ost *à rei*, cf. Rom. de Tr. 7985:

issi armé com fil à rei
s'en issirent fors au tornei.

Fab. et Cant. anc. IV. 155 sez tu que soies fille à roi.
B. du Guesc. 5480 l'ost à Charle.

There is not much difficulty in the construction, which is common enough, but the meaning does not suit well here; at least it would seem more natural to translate 'like as if summoned to the standard' (= to arms, or 'by martial music, trumpets, cymbals', &c.) 'in order to attack an arrayed host, or a city or fort.' But I have never met such a ptcp. *arei*]. The omission of the fem. ending *e* is of no consequence, as we have ost bani 1285; (qy. *ost* masc. ?)

1421 runcin] Chaucer's 'rouncy', (Cant. T. 392;) in O. F. also without the interpolated nasal, *roucin*, as M. F. roussin, Portug. rossim, Sp. rocin, *rocin-ante* (Rozinante), the meaning in all being 'a sorry horse'. The existence of an It. *rozza* hinders Diez from connecting O. F. *roncin*, &c., with the Germ. *ross;* which yet I think is the origin of these words. The nasal has been preserved in Walloon, ronsin, a stallion, and has even gone over into Welsh, *rhwnsi*, rough-coated horse.

— ignel] O. F. also isnel, inel, Pr. isnel, It. snello, from O. H. G. *snel*, warlike, fiery, whence might come *esnel*, swift; but the initial *i* (instead of *e*) is a difficulty. Diez admits the possibility of a Lat. ignitellus as the origin of O. F. ignel, [not of *isnel;*] and certainly a confusion with *i*gnis is possible.

1425 ahuent] from O. F. *hu*, a natural shout of mockery or alarm, preserved in our '*hue* and cry', M.F. huer, chat-*huant*, screech owl; from a deriv. with *t*, *hu-t-er*, we have our *hoot*. As there is a Prov. *ucar*, M. F. hucher, M. L. hucciare, Scheler takes F. *huër* to be merely a variation of hucher, which is referred by Diez to Lat. *huc*, as a cry, hither! comparing the Norman cry *haro*, from O. H. G. hara, harot, meaning *here*, come here.

1426 cutel] for cultel, It. coltello, from Lat. cultellus, dimin. of culter; from cutel, we have our *cutler*, M. F. coutel-ier, while our *cutlass* is F. coutel-as, It. coltell-accio, [with augmentative suff. *-aceus*, It. *-accio*, F. *-as*, *-asse*, *-ache*, *-ace*, as in coutel-as, cuir-asse, pan-ache, popul-ace].

1427 deshuel] O. F. has many spellings of this word, *huel;* it occurs as *iuel*, *yevel*, *iwel*, *iuweul*, [in Gloss. to 'li livres de Justice', the Ed. quotes an explanation of equinoxial, as having 'le jour et la nuit *iuweuls;*] *ewal*, (cf. our *ewer* = *aquaria*, M. F. aiguière;) besides the forms with media, as *igal*, ingal,* II. 1620, M. F. égal. For this form (h)uël, cf. Scheler in Lemcke's Jahrb. VII. 1. p. 68, n. 12, equiparetur gl. *seyt en-uel-é*, equalitatem gl. *huel-té*.

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* The form given by Roquefort *jugal*, (Gloss. Rom.) can hardly be other than a mistake for *ingal;* the only justification of the *u* would be its coming *after* the guttural; but as a matter of fact, the guttural and the labial are incompatible in the word, for we have two series, one with only the labial *v* or *u*, the other with the guttural media only, *g;* i. e. either eval, or egal.

— **chemins ferrez**] the viae ferratae are thus described by DC.: "itinera a Romanis in provinciis exstructa et confecta, ita a posteris appellata propter eorum *duritiem*, vel quod ex silicibus subnigris compacta, *ferri colorem* referant"; the first explanation is no doubt correct, 'the hard highroad'; cf. B. du Guesc.:

4345 le grand chemin ferré s'en va esperonnant.
14900 à la voie s'est mis, les grans chemins ferrez,
IIII. lieues et plus s'en est courant alez.

1430 veins] I suppose this = Lat. vanus, but in that case I do not know in what sense the brain is said to be *veins;* light-headed (with pain)?

1439 rute] a word which we have preserved in our *rout*, (borrowed in M.F. *rout*, raout,) from M.L. rupta, fraction, division, hence assemblage, crowd.

1440 criz] It. grido, Sp. grito, Prov. crit, from Lat. *quirīt-are*, (= crit-are,) used by Quintilian of an orator, to shriek, &c. The final *z* in Aub. testifies to the original final *t;* v. app.

1443 furbie] It. forbire, from O.H.G. furban, to clean, wipe; whence It. furbo, M.F. fourbe, a rogue, 'who makes a clean sweep'; for the connexion of meaning, cf. Sp. *limpiar*, which means both to clean and to steal.

1445 esclarcie] in the Rom. treatment of the verbs with inchoative affix *-sc*, (Lat. *-escere*), Span. and Portug. keep fairly close to Lat., Ital. and Wallach. drop the *-sc*, save in the present, [i. e. save in cases where the stem-syll. would without the increment be accented;] Fr. and Prov. in the verbs where they *do* keep the *-sc*, actually add another *-sc* in their pres. forms. The variations may be shown thus:—

Lat.	(inf.)	clar -esc	-ĕre,	(pres. 1 sg.)	clar	-esc-o.
Span.	,,	clar -ec	-ēr,	,,	clar	-ezc-o.
Portug.	,,	(pad -ec	-ēr),	,,	(pad	-eç-o).
Ital.	,,	chiar -	-ire,	,,	chiar	-isc-o.
Wall.	,,	chier -	-ì,	,,	chier	-esc.
Prov.	,,	(nigr - ez	-ir),	,,	(nigr	-ez-*esc*).
,,	,,	clar - c	-ir,	,,	clar	-c-esc.
Fr.	,,	clair - c	-ir,	,,	clair	-c-is.

This double formation is avoided however in Fr. by the adoption of the mixed conjugation as in Ital.; thus F. *avil-ir*, (where Prov. has avil-z-ir,) = It. chiar-ire, and avil-*is* = It. chiar-*isco*. Among the few exceptions to this general weakening by omission, may be noted this verb *éclaircir*, noircir, (Aub. 1103), dur-cir, (1495); of new verbs with this deriv. affix, we have still accourcir, rétrécir (re-strict-escere), enforcir, obscurcir.

1465 kerneus] M.F. crén-eau, O.F. cren-el, cran-el, M.L. cranellus, quarnellus, dimin. of *cran*, [still in M.F., = notch,] the origin of which is supposed by Diez to be a Lat. *crena*, occurring only in Pliny [Hist. Nat., if the reading be genuine, (al. *renis*)]. Besides the technical terms, crenelle, crenelate, &c., we have our '*cranny*', a nook, from the O.F. cranel.

1466 jieus] I have translated this '*fresh*' in Gloss., as I suppose it must be really the same word as *joius* and thus would be a M.L. gaudi-osus, though it hardly seems an appropriate epithet. The termination *-eus* = Lat. *osus*, is found in piteus 821, but the root syll. *ji-* is obscure. If *jieus* were taken for *ju-eus*, one might hazard a connexion with a Lat. *jugal-is*, in the sense of 'well-watered', but I have no example of this word.

1468 aventailles] M.F. éventail, It. ventaglio, Sp. ventalle, mean 'fan', but It. has also the fem. ventaglia as O.F. a-ventaille, in this sense 'visor of the helmet'; the visor, M.F. *visière*, is the place for *seeing* through, the vent-aille, for breathing through, from ventus, [cf. soupirail (v. 55);] Chaucer calls it the *adventayle* (Cant. T. 9080). Besides ventail, M.F. has a form *va*ntail = folding-door.

— **heumes**] It. elmo, Sp. yelmo, from Goth. *hilms*, O. Norse hjálmr; with suffix *-ettus*, O.F. healm-et, imitated in Sp. *alm*ete, (for elmete,) whence perhaps F. *armet*, 'head-piece'.

— **chapeus**] dimin. of chape, F. cape, It. cappa, perhaps vulg. Lat.; Isidor. gives 'capa, quia quasi totum *capiat* hominem'; and cf. O.H.G. gi-fang, dress, from fâhan, to take. Whatever be the origin, it has many derivv., F. capot, capuchon, chaperon, &c.; from chap-el of 1617, we have chapel-et, chaplet, like bracel-et, cors-l-et, &c.

1470 freis] It. fresco, M.F. frais, fraîche, from O.H.G. *frisc*, A.-Sax. *fersc*, our *fresh;* Roquefort gives an O.F. *frisque*, whence our *frisk*, frisky, &c.

1473 pur Deus] the relative clause in follg. line, shows that the meaning here must be, "you worship devils *instead of God*, who made us in his likeness"; the more natural way (cf. 594) would be to render "you invoke them *as gods*", but this would leave the *ki* of 1474 with no antecedent.

1477 debonaires] Diez discusses Lat. *atrium* and *agrum* as the possible origin of the word *aire*, but it seems unnecessary to go past *aer*, or rather the adj. *aeria*, It. aria; the meanings 1° air, and 2° disposition, race, family, are scarcely more incongruous than in the case of Lat. *spiritus* = 1° breathing, 2° courage, haughtiness.

1480 angre] the usual *nom.* pl. is *angere(s)*, for the *obl.* pl. cases we have *angles*, as also in obl. sg., and the adj. anglin; angre is a later form, and is perhaps the immediate parent of M.F. ange; cf. however M.F. tempe, O.F. temple, from Lat. tempora, where we have preserved the *l*, temp*le*, ang*el*.

1490 asoti] cf. Mort Dart. IV. 1 'how Merlin was assotted, and doted on one of the ladies of the lake'. Of the origin of the word *sot*, nothing is certain: Diez accepts the old derivation from Hebr. *shoteh*, foolish, which seems to me very improbable. Lat. stultus makes O.F. estot, estout, but the derivation of an initial F. *s* from a Lat. *st* is not universally accepted. M.L. *sottus* was in use as early as Charlemagne in the sense of Lat. stultus, and perhaps *sottus* was all along a vulgar Lat. word for stultus; Schuchardt (I. 32, II. 498) found *stulto* riming with *mutto*, and there may have been a form *sultus* as well.

1505 gisez] It. giacere, Sp. yacer, Pg. jazer, from Lat. jacere, in O.F. gesir, cf. plaisir from placere; hence the M.F. defective forms, ci-gît, gîte (= giste), gisement, and the (inf. gésir, and its) deriv. *gésine*, (Lafontaine).

1514 derami] It. diramare, M.L. deramare, to thin

the boughs, to pull off the fruits, &c., and so, generally, to strip off.

1530 as plaies bender] for this construction, v. note on 234; only one other instance occurs of its use with plural nouns, 1548 as cors garder.

— bender] deriv. of O. F. bende, It. benda, Sp. venda, from O. H. G. *binda;* connected with this root is our *bund-le*, in O. F. boundel, [Roquefort quotes 'boundel de myrrhe' = fasciculus myrrhae.]

1536 ja sunt acumpli] this is the only exception to the rule in A., that *ja* only precedes the auxil. *estre*, when the tense is future; (it never precedes *aver* as an auxil.); here too, it is used in the affirmative; e. gr.

389 ja ne vus ert voiez.
451 ja pur lignage ne serra esparni.
1021 ja n'ert terminé.
1035 ja tant ne en serrunt requis.
1536 ja sunt acumpli.

So also future in 1331 where ja precedes estre;

1331 saisiz ja en serrez.

In 548 ne fuissez citoien, jas fuissez à mort livrez, we may trace the same principle, for jas fuissez livrez stands by attraction for jas *seriez* livrez 'you would already have been given up to death'.

1541 prive ne estrangi] cf. Amis et Amil. 3250:

à la cort voisent et estrainge et privé
et povre et riche, n'en i ait nus remez.

This form estrangi only occurs here, and is prob. owing to the rime; estrange, our strange, It. stranio, is the Lat. extraneus.

1544 enblanchi] I take this as intrans., 'the blood grew whiter than milk', rather than trans., 'the blood whitened them, more than milk would'.

1545 cuntasmes] the interpolation of *s* is no doubt owing to the analogy of the 2 pl., cunt-*a*stes, where the *s* is organic, Lat. am-*a*stis = am-avistis.

1546 arrement] Lat. atramentum, Prov. airamen; only Sp. seems to have preserved this word in any shape, in its antiquated adj. atramentoso, which dyes black. In its stead Sp. Pg. have tinta, from Lat. tincta, borrowed also early in O.H.G. tinctâ; but M.F. *encre*, (O. F. enque, whence our *ink*,) is Ital. inchiostro, Old Milanese incostro, Prov. encaut, from ἔγκαυστρον, the red pigment which the Greek emperors used for their sign manual.

— enbrever] M. L. inbreviare, 'in breves redigere', the 'brevis' being = 'chartula continens indicem, seu summariam rei cujuspiam descriptionem'; from this brevis, breve, in the sense of an official document, came the subst. bref, (whence Germ. brief, letter,) and the dimin. *brev-et*, brevet rank, given by royal warrant.

1549 blesmi] with inorganic *s*, M.F. blêmir, our blemish, from the O. F. adj. bleme, blesme, very pale; the root is Teutonic *blâ*, dark blue; cf. O. Norse blár sem Hel, black as death, *blâman* the livid colour of a bruise; thus blemir would mean orig. to beat 'black and blue', and so 'to damage'.

1554 uoes] Lat. opus, It. uopo, O. Sp. huevos, huebos, [P. del Cid, 83, 125, 212, &c.] Prov. *obs*, in O. F. also *oeps*, cf. P. Meyer, Man. de Langage, p. 383, 'pour acheter des danrées à l'oeps de mon signeur'; though generally without the labial, cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 3, p. 424:

ases i trovent pain et el,
char salée, formache et oes, [œufs]
et quanque à pelerin est oes.

1560 men escient] v. note on 1138; cf. Kell. Romv. 336. 7:

qui le bien voit et le mal prent,
il est fol à son escient.

R. de Tr. 1497 gie cuit, au mien escient;

used with other prepp. also, thus B. du Guesc. has *selon* mon escient, 3699, 4153, &c., where indeed it is not uncommon as a simple noun, thus 4332 oez mon escient, hear my opinion. In Rom. de Tr. (1298) we have it even developed into an adj., de parler fu *escientose* (!) In this phrase, *men* is of course for *mien*, or *mun*, but it is not impossible that the poet may have himself connected it (wrongly) with *m'en*, quasi 'me sciente'.

1561 mescinement] mecine = medicina, from Lat. medicus, O. F. miege; there was also a form medicien, M. F. médecin, from a deriv. medic-ianus, but the commonest expression in O. F. was *mire*, which is prob. medic-arius: as gramm*aticaria*, made gramm*aire*, so *medicarius* could make *meire*, *mire*.

1570 mais] "who listens to these messengers"; cf. Ph. Mousk. 9585 par son més savoir-li feroit; Rom. de Tr. 4605 li mès s'est tost mis à l'estrée. The form in A. is prob. owing to the license in the matter of *mais* [= magis] and *mès;* this word should be *mes*, It. messo, M. L. missus = legatus; so M. F. messager, our messenger, from F. message, M. L. missaticum.

1574 fous] It. folle, O. F. fol, our 'fool', from Lat. follis, bellows, i. e., a wind-bag.

1577 toleit] from a barbarous Lat. tollectum, which may be inferred from It. tolletto, cf. Dante, Par. v. 33; (in Inf. xi. 36, 'tollette dannose' has a var. lect. *collette;*) so in O. Portug. we have *tolheito* for the mod. tolhido, (cf. Mussafia, in Sitz.-Ber. der Wien. Akad. XLVI. p. 233). The verb is rich in forms, thus the perf. is *tolui*, *toli*, [and *tols*], so impf. subj. tol*u*sse, tol*i*sse, tols*i*sse; the pp. is *tolu* and toloit (toleit). For the construction, cf. B. du Guesc. 9846:

assez m'ont fait d'ennuy et *tolu* ma contrée.

1579 de puteire] I have edited as separate words, as we have de putage (289), and de puslin (1841); but debonaire (811. 1477) I give as one word on account of the derivv. debonnere-té (778), and -ment, (1211).

1581 cunpere] Lat. parare has assumed the meaning protect, ward off, in F. parer, our parry; cf. It. parapetto, 'parapet', breast-guard, It. para-sole, para-vento, and so by imitation, F. para-pluie. In cpd. we have It. riparare, F. réparer, to 'repair'; Sp. Pg. emparar, F. s'emparer, to seize, (while It. imparare = to learn,) further compounded into remparer, to fortify, whence O.P. *rempar*, M.F. rempar*t*; but It. comperare, Sp. Pg. comprar, Wallach. cumpera, O. F. cumprer, mean to buy.

1591 blasmez] It. biasimare, M. L. blasfemare, in the sense of blame, reproach, condemn. There is another common deriv. from blasfemare, exhibiting the rare change of *f* into *t*, blastemare, It. biastemmia, bestem-

mia, O.F. blastenge, Wallach. blăstăm, cursing, and by aphaeresis, Sp. Pg. lastima, pity, lastimar, to hurt.

1592 **adrescement**] DC. sub adrateria quotes: 'pour ce qu'ilz virent qu'ilz ne le pourroient attaindre, il li vinrent audevant par une *adresce* en un bois'; 'pour abregier tout chemin, comme est il necessité aux denrées pour etre plutost et plus freschement apportées à vent, ils vont tant par voyes publiques, comme par adreces'; 'il savoit bien les adresses et les refuges du pays'.

1594 **a sermun entent**] I do not see any other way of translating entendre here than 'to engage the attention', as it must govern crestiens of 1595; but I have no other example of precisely similar usage.

1605 **estal**] It. stallo, M. L. stallum, from O. H. G. *stal*, = statio, locus, hence here 'prendre estal', to stop for rest; it remains in M. F. *étal*, (butcher's) stall, shop, whence *étaler*, to expose as goods for sale; further, in *étalon*, our stallion, M. L. 'equus ad stallum'.

1606 **a chemin jurnal**] this seems to mean 'as if for a day's journey'; it is an odd expression, but it can hardly be anything else; jurnée is just the space travelled in a day, and the phrase probably denotes the distance the martyr was compelled to travel in his torture.

1607 **bastun poinnal**] It. pugnale, Sp. puñal, [M.F. by another suff. poign-ard,] prob. from Lat. pugnus, a weapon just large enough for the hand, hence dagger; DC. quotes "icellui tira un coustel qu'il portait appellé poignal". The connexion with lances, and cuteus seems to demand the meaning 'pointed' as given in Gloss., but perhaps it means simply 'big sticks'; cf. Alix. 65. 23:

gietent, lancent et traient, et font grant batistal:
mult cil i ont rué mainte *pière poingnal*.

1609 **entrail**] from Lat. interaneum, we have It. entragno, Sp. entrañas, O. F. also entraigne; instead of the termination *-anea*, F. adopted, perhaps through the influence of *trip-aille*, a form with collective suffix *-aille*, entr-ailles, Prov. intralias, and this *-aille* was easily interchanged with *-ail*, the -aculum suffix (v. 55); our word has preserved the O. F. form, entrail.

1611 **cursal**] M. L. cursalis, used of dogs, and of ships, = cursarius, our corsair, It. corsale, corsare, Sp. corsaris, Sp. Portug. corcel, M. F. coursier.

1612 **flaunc**] M. L. flanchus, It. fianco, prob. from Lat. *flaccus*, with inserted nasal before guttural (v. 11), 'the *weak* part of the body', just as in M. H. G. *krenke* from kranc, weak, and in Mod. Germ. *weiche*, the weak part.

— **dos**] It. dosso, Sp. dorso, from Lat. dorsum; our old *endoss* comes to us through O. F. *endossir*, while the modern *in*dorse reverts to the Latin.

1613 **li martirs**] a nomin. pendens; for in the lengthy relative clause to this antecedent, the poet has completely forgotten the latter; perhaps he connected it momentarily with liër se lessa of 1615, (which evidently refers only to *ki* of 1614).

1616 **piler**] from Lat. pīlarium, deriv. of pila = column, M. F. pilier, our pillar, Germ. pfeiler.

1623] the construction in this line is plain enough, but it is not very intelligible: "the pagans were only angry, and saw in his patient endurance nothing miraculous" (?)

1626 **parocire**] v. note on 89; a good example of the force of *par* in verbs, = outright, cf. Rom. de Tr. 12687:

qui navrez est, ço le *partue;*
ne li puet mires faire aïne.

Cf. Spens. F. Q. II. 7. 58:

the whiles he sterv'd with hunger and with drouth,
he daily dyde, yet never *throughly dyen* couth.

1627 **tele**] this form of the fem. only occurs here, elsewhere it is teu, tel: it is perhaps owing to the following word *est*.

1628 **duluser**] used transitively (as here, but in a different sense) in Alexis 119:

quer toit en ont lor voiz si atempredes
que toit le plainstrent et toit le doloserent:
cel jorn i ont cent mil lairmes ploredes.

1630] in this line are two mistakes, which is very unusual in the MS., viz. *tenc* instead of *tent*, and *teu* for *teus*.

1631 **ke Deus plus sauver**] another error, for Deus must be wrong, (cf. 1221 dunt Deu te plut seisir, 1309 ki (ꝗ) nus plut tuz criër,) as plaire is only used with the dative, and impersonally, [with infin. following,] (save in 1281 mut me plest cist voler).

1635 **refusum**] It. rifusare, Sp. rehusar, Prov. Pg. refusar, show that the *f* in this word has made good its hold very widely in the Rom., but it can hardly be other than a modification of Lat. re*c*usare, by the influence of L. re*f*utare, [from which Brachet would derive it, by a supposed refut-iare, but this *-iare* is only added to past ptcpp., and a few adjj. in *-tus*, and besides should have made Ital. rif*uzz*are, and F. ref*ui*ser, cf. from minutus, It. minuzzare, F. menuiser; from acutus, It. aguzzare, F. aiguiser]. From Lat. recusare, O. F. has also a verb reüser, ruser, whence M. F. *ruse*, prop. referring to the tricks of wild animals to *take away* the scent from the hounds.

1650 **langetter**] It. linguettare, to stammer, from lingua, with dimin. verbal suffix *-ettare*, cf. O. F. gambeter, It. gambettare, from gamba.

1652 **acheisun**] in 538. 829 we have the word spelt ach*e*sun, but acheisun gives the transvected *i* of Lat. occas-*io*.

1655 **recuverer**] our recover, from Lat. recuperare; cf. Kell. Rom. 210. 12:

mors sui sans recouvrier.
1. 32 mort sunt ti fil andui de ta mouillier;
tes nies les a ocis sans recouvrier.

Mätz. Altfr. 26. 20:

car mon cuer, mon cors tot entir
ai mis en li sans recouvrer,
et s'onques de riens li fausai,
ja n'i puisse jou recouvrer.

1656 **eschaper**] It. scappare, Wallach. scăpa, M. F. échapper, from ex and cappa, (v. 1468,) prop. to get out of the cape, mantel, to get rid of one's cloak to facilitate flight, and so generally 'to escape'.

1658 **se ferez**] an error for *si* = sic; 'now do what I shall tell you, *and* you will behave wisely'.

1663 cunsirer] the word certainly means 'acquire', but I do not know its origin; there is a common O. F. consirer, Prov. cossirar, from Lat. considerare, which can scarcely be the same as the verb in Aub., as if 'to regret the loss of' (?)

1671 eglenter] deriv. of O. F. aiglent, Prov. aguilen, formed by suffix *-ent*, from F. aiguille = Lat. acucula, so that églantier, (Pr. aguilancier,) would correspond to a Lat. acucul-ent-arius, with the *-ier* (= arius) termination usual in naming trees, cf. pomm-ier, ros-ier, prun-ier, prun-ell-ier, &c.

1675 puis] Lat. puteus, adopted by all the Romance, It. pozzo, Sp. pozo, Portug. poço, Pr. potz, Wallach. putz; (borrowed even in Germ. pfütze;) M. F. has re-inserted the *t*, in puits, but preserved the old form in the verb *puis-er*, épuiser, to ex-haust.

1679 cuvendra] the usual construction with cuvenir, is the dat., and this apparent accus., trestuz ceùs, is only here used, but the accus. also occurs frequently enough in O. F., cf. Rom. de Tr. 2320:

s'arriere volent retorner,
par nos *les* coviendra passer.

Kell. Romv. 288. 25:

tout fin amant pueent douter
qui ne les conviegne perir,
s'amours en ma dame assambler
ne fait pitié.

Mätz. Altfr. 11. 21:

quant seur moi tournent à un fais
si vair oeil cler,
les miens convient genchir et avugler.

1680 mauvois] of uncertain origin; it looks like a compound, of *mal* and some unknown root. It. malvagio, and the transvected *i* in F. mauvais, demand a word ending in *-si*, i. e. *vâsi;* now in Goth. there is a subst. *balvavêsei*, wickedness, which would infer an adj. balvavêsi, and a corresponding O. H. G. *balvâsi;* this bal-vâsi was perhaps transformed into *mal-vâsi*, through the analogy of *malus*.

1695 purvoier] I have entered this in Gloss. as if it were M. F. pourvoir, to provide, take precautions, but this takes no account of the term *-er;* we have indeed voer in 941, (v. note,) but this is not parallel, and besides, is itself anomalous. [There is a word voiez [-vetare] in 389, with which this pur-voier agrees perfectly as to the form, but I have no example nor authority for such a word as *pro-vetare*.] On the other hand, the analogies of M. F. pourvoi, as of our convey, (convoy, envoy,) and purvey, suggest a connexion with a pro-viare, like con-viare, in-viare, and so it is not impossible that pur-veier, pro-videre, has become mixed with forms of a pro-viare.

1697 envirun] 'en virun', in a circle, where viron is a sbst. from verb *virer*, which Diez derives from O. F. *vire* (a ring), = Lat. *viriae*, found in Pliny, who gives it as a Celtiberian word, armlet, bracelet. This viria is thus perhaps a foreign word, though the verb *virare* is old; it is found in MSS. of the Lex Alamann., [where DC. notes that other MSS. read '*girent* contentionem', = 'agrum, de quo lis est, inspicere cum judicibus'; these are not however the same word, for virer cannot be for Lat. gyrare, because Lat. *gi* does not become F. *vi*.]

1700 agraventent] DC. quotes a Lat. gloss. 'obruere = agraventer'; cf. Chron. de Jord. Fant. 1244:

la pierre de la funde à peine reversa
e un de lurs chevaliers à terre agraventa.

More usually written, a-*c*raventer, from crever, Lat. crepare, Prov. crebant-ar, and with provected *r*, Sp. Pg. queb*r*antar; the *g* is perhaps owing to some confusion with grief, as agrever, &c.

— **zuche**] DC. gives zoca, and zoccus = stipes, truncus; the commoner form is soccus, whence M. F. souche, &c., and thus soccus is perhaps of Germ. origin, viz. *stock;* as to the possible change of *st* in *s*, (v. notes on 1491 and 231).

— **perrun**] It. pietrone, where the suffix *-one* is augmentative; but in F. it is usually diminutive, (v. note on 477): Roquefort gives *perrone* as the pole of a plough (?)

1702 talun] It. tallone, Sp. talon, from Lat. talus, with a similar alteration as in chardun (855) from Lat. carduus.

1712 la mund] I have no parallel instance of this use of *mund* by itself with là, as in M. F. là-bas, O. F. ça-jus (Aub. 227), though à mon, *amont* is common enough; cf. Ger. de V. 3041:

dex le vos monde de son ciel *lai amon*.

Perhaps this is a combination of là *a*munt; the MS. divides plainly *la mund*, but as the metre is iambic, and the cæsura must be after mund, it would be prob. better to read simply amunt.

1720 cotun] 'whiter than cotton', a very common comparison in O. F., cf. B. du Guesc. 14694:

li chevaux roi dam Pietre est de telle façon,
qu'il ot les iiii. piez ausi blans que coton,
et s'ot la teste noire entour et environ,
et les yeux ot plus rouges que n'est feu de charbon,
et s'ot le cors plus jaune que n'est or ne laiton.

— **cheinsil**] (v. note on 1376,) cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 76:

à un bel drap de cheisil blanc
li osterent d'entur le sanc.

1722 champiun] in M. L. campus, besides the ordinary Lat. meaning of battle-field, had assumed the signification of 'duellum', a judicial battle between two in an inclosed space, whence by deriv. suff. *-ione* [cf. Lat. *lud-io* from ludus,] It. campione, F. champion, the knight who fought for another in such a duel. From campus, O. H. G. borrowed its *kamf*, (Mod. kampf,) whence the verb kampf-jan, O. F. champier, It. campeggiare, Sp. campear with its deriv. 'el Cid *Campeador*'.

1724 reahaite] from O. F. *hait*, pleasure, we find the derivv. O. F. dehait, distress, and M. F. sou-hait, secret desire, wish; its origin is O. Norse *heit*, solemn promise, [cf. Lat. votum = 1, vow, 2, wish;] hence haitier, ahaitier, to encourage, stimulate, and re-ahaiter, to arouse, heighten, enthusiasm, &c.

— **entunciun**] this word seems to me to be an error for ent*e*nciun, as I have never seen 'ent*u*nciun' elsewhere; I have translated in Gloss. 'enthusiasm', because 'entenciun' is employed by the langue d'oil 'pour exprimer toute espèce d'opération de l'esprit', as

Gachet says, and the sense seems to demand this meaning here.

1727 garde n'a] cf. Kell. Romv. 236. 31:

dist l'uns à l'autre: "d'o vient cist anemis,
qui tos nos a afolés et hounis?
de tous nos homes n'avons que c. de vis [= vifs,]
de nos n'a mais garde li rois Ouris."

1728 effreent] deriv. of Lat. frigere, to be cold with fear, whence Prov. es-freyar, O.F. effroier, (our ptcp. afraid, = *afray*-ed), M.F. sbst. effroi.

1730 de randun] Sp. de rendon, Pg. de rondãa, our 'at random'; deriv. of randa, (cf. It. a randa a randa, (Dante, Inf. xiv. 12), from a Teutonic *rand*, border, edge, hence extremity, and so Prov. a randa = immediately, (quasi, end to end, with no gaps, cf. Icelandic 'leggja saman *randir*', to lay shield close against shield, used of a hard struggle).

1737] these three deities, Phœbus, Mahomet, and Termagant, are the three Saracen gods 'par excellence' in the French chansons de geste.

1743 si le purvit dunc] the difficulty of giving to the particle *si* its exact force here is heightened by the impossibility of determining the precise meaning of *dunc*. As this latter is almost exclusively used as a temporal adv. (v. 1526), we may perhaps best translate *si* by 'yet', 'still': "and yet, in spite of their eagerness, God arranged that they should perjure themselves."

1747 de maces] I prefer to take this as adverbial to the verbs in 1748, rather than as dependent on estur pesant of 1746, (Spenser's 'heavie stowre', F.Q.I. 10.40).

1750 ke] is not elsewhere used = while, but it may be connected with *atant* of 1748: "in the meantime the Christian takes away the body, *while* the pagans are not looking," cf. 808. I do not think it could be taken as the relative with *cors* as its antecedent.

1751 si fu grant nepurquant] "the pagans did not see him, *yet* the crowd was very great *however*"; cf. 1590, and supra, 1743.

1755 suz bleste] a word still common in Jersey patois, 'souos la blieste', 'under the sod'; DC. sub '*blesta*', "eo nomine videtur appellata quaevis fascis ex pluribus partibus composita, unde glebam *bleste* et *blaistre* dixerunt"; under the same word, DC. quotes as equivalent bleite, bloche, bloustre, bloute. Diez gives blostre as a deriv. of Dutch bluyster, our 'blister'; I think it unlikely that bleste and blostre are the same word, but I am ignorant of the origin of this M.L. *blesta*.

1760 s'il ne estoient] "the martyrs are already in glory, but the pagans were fated to go to hell, if they did not truly repent in the succeeding part of their lives". This construction of *si* with the imperf. indic. occurs nowhere else.

— el siecle puis] 'afterwards during their lifetime'; for this use of *puis* at the caesura, cf. also 147, [where puis seems superfluous with the phrase 'apres pou de tens', but the remainder of the line itself is not very intelligible, and perhaps it might be better to translate as if puis ke preceded pou de tens, to be governed by out mis.]

1761-1765] the pronouns are in considerable confusion in this passage, which ends this loosely-written, unsatisfactory rime-band: "glorious martyr! I beg and ask of you that *we*,—(viz. those who honour you here, and are your servants, friends and well-wishers, to them be a shield and protection against the devil!—) that we may be safe, and so may all say Amen".

1769 un des merveilles] as merveille is fem., un and recunté must both be wrong: the latter could not be altered, for the rime, as indeed the article, even if *une*, must still be monosyllabic.

1774 mahainne] this O.F. word is the origin of our '*maim*', (old legal *mayhem*,) but its own origin is quite uncertain; Ital. has magagna, in North It. dialects ma*n*gagna, and the M.L. forms are numerous, mahamium, mehagnium, mahaignium, but the root is unknown.

1777 esluisse] from Lat. luxare, and is not the same as élocher, eslochier, comp. of locher to shake, from M. H. G. lücke, loose.

1788 al oil] "those who hear it spoken of, (go and) see it with their own eyes, after which they give thanks with one accord to God"; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 3018 this maistow understand and see *at ye*.

1792 mailez] Lat. malleus, It. maglio, Wallach. maiu, our *mall*, (cf. the Mall, as the place where the game was played,) and *maul*; cf. Ger. de V. 1736:

li escuier en sont es murs alé,
fierent de maux et de pix aceré.

1801 virgne] our 'virgin', from the obl. case of Lat. virgo, but the M.F. vierge is from the nom. virgo, with irregular diphthong *ie*, probably as a distinction from verge = Lat. virga; O. F. however has virge.

1809 al apostoille] DC. sub apostolicus: 'verum sicut Papae appellatio, quae episcopis omnibus communis primo fuit, postmodum soli summo Pontifici adscripta legitur, ita et Apostolici, qua quidem scriptores medii aevi saepe Papam indigitant'; cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 3, p. 417:

Renart, aler t'estuet à Rome.
si parleras à l'apostoi*l*e
et li conteras ceste estoi*r*e
et te feras à lui confes.

1820 parchemin] variation from the older parcamin, with an unusual substitution of the tenuis, where Prov. has the correcter media, as per*g*uamena, Ital. pargamèna, Portug. pergaminho, from Lat. pergamenum, charta pergamena, paper from Pergamus; cf. besant, (1149), coin from Byzantium.

1821 uncore vendra] cf. Vie de St. Thom. 165. 29:

vus di pur veir, uncor vendra li jurs.

B. du Guesc. 12467:

mais de telz en y ot qui pas ne vont riant,
en disant tout basset et en murmurant,
qu'encor vendra un jur, ens eu tamps ci avant
que le commun ira ce meffait amendant.

1827 burdun] It. bordone, pilgrim's staff, from Lat. *burdo*, *mule*, [*burdonem* producit equus conjunctus asellae, procreat et mulum junctus asellus equae,] especially used for carrying litters, the staff being regarded as the mule or burden-bearer of the pilgrim; cf. DC. 'a burdonibus, seu semimulis quos inequitabant, et insidebant, qui peregre proficiscebantur, nomen

mansit longiusculis baculis quos gestare solebant peregrini nostri, quibus equitaturae loco quodammodo erant'; similarly, muleta in Span. and Portug. means both *mule* and *crutch*. It is not impossible further that the 'bourdon' trumpet borrowed its name from this burdo, = long staff, to which it bore some resemblance, so we should have the series, 1° mule, 2° staff, 3° organ-pipe, and finally, 4° the *burden* of a song, complaint.

— fresnin] from Lat. fraxinus we have It. frassino, Sp. fresno, M. F. frêne, but O. F. fresne, whence the adj. fresn-in; cf. Alix. 40. 30 anste ot roide de frasne; ibid. 213. 21 li fust fraisnin.

1828 chanceure] cf. the name of our poet Chaucer; deriv. of O. F. chauce, chausse, It. calzo, from Lat. calceus; from chausse, M. F. has chausson, but M. F. caleçon is borrowed from It. calzone.

— cordewon] a kind of tanned goat-skin prepared by the Moors in Spain, and chiefly at Cordova. Scheler in Lemcke's Jahrb. VI. p. 296, no. 25: dicitur cordevan, alio modo cordubanum, a Corduba, civitate Hispaniae, ubi fiebat primo'; cf. Jourdain 1494:

chemise et braies en envoie l'enfant,
chauces de paile, sollers de cordoant,
grans piaus de martre, jusqu'as piés traïnnans.

Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 1:

vois quiex sollers de cordoan
et com bones chauces de Bruges!

We have preserved in cord*w*ainer (Spenser's 'buskins of costly *cordwain*', F. Q. II. 3. 27,) the organic *w*, which M. F. has apparently assimilated in cordonnier, for O.F. cordouanier, It. cordovan-iere; cf. Span. and Portug. cordoban, cordovão, where cordobes, cordovez, are the derivv. denoting the inhabitants, with suff. *-ensis;* the former suffix Diez refers to the Arabic form *kortobani*, perhaps unnecessarily, as the suff. *-anus* is common in gentile names.

1832 Mun Giu] cf. Rom. de Brut. 5703:

por toz les crestiens destruire
qui avoient abitement
oltre mon Giu vers ocident.

Amis et Amiles 2464:

li cuens Amis s'en entra en sa voie:
celle de Rome qu'on tient la plus droite.
haut sont li pui et les montaignes roides . . . .
à Mongieu vinrent tantost com il le voient . . .
or sont en Lombardie.

— roiste] cf. Alix. 196. 9 à l' monter d'un *roste* pui agu; from Lat. rust-icus, from which O. F. and Prov. dropped the suffix in certain popular words, e. gr., Pr. gramazi = grammat-icus, indi = indicus; perhaps the *oi* is owing to the attraction of the vocalized guttural, thus *roi*ste: r*u*stic*u*s = m*o*ine: m*o*nac*h*us. M.F. has added an *r* in rustre, cf. registre = registrum from regestum.

1833 tendrai le chemin] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1508:

and to the grove, of which that I yow tolde
by aventure his wey he gan to holde.

— chemin] It. cammino, Sp. camino, Pg. caminho, from M. L. caminus, = via, which occurs as early as the 7th cy. It is prob. not the same as Lat. caminus, furnace, but is connected with the Kymric root *cam*, to turn; to take a *turn*, is just to take a *walk*. [Our word chimney however, M.F. cheminée, is derived from the classic meaning, only not directly: M. L. caminata, F. cheminée, meant a chamber furnished with a camminus, and so came to represent the stove itself.]

1836 Cornelin] in the Brut, the companion of Brutus is called Corinéus, but M. de Lincy in his 'description des MSS.' p. LXXVIII. quotes the title of a MS., 'la lignée des Bretons', in which the name is given differently: "queus il furent et de queus nons; et coment Brut vint primerement en Engleterre, ... et dont il vint Brut et *Cornelius*, &c."

1839 veeslin] from Lat. vitulus in the dimin. form vitellus, O. F. has its veël, our 'veal', Prov. vedel, M. F. veau, but vêl-er, to calve; with suff. *-inus*, vit'linus becomes M.F. vélin, with interpolated *s*, veslin, cf. pasle for pale, and v. note on 375.

1840 meschin] It. meschino, Sp. mezquino, F. mesquin, from the Arabic maskîn, introduced into M. L. from Spain, (as indeed it first is met in Spanish charters). From the meaning poor, wretched, came that of weak, tender, and hence O. F. meschin, meschine, young person, and Ital. meschina = servant, maid.

1841 puslin] the origin of this term of reproach is obscure: two explanations seem possible; (1°) Kell. Romv. 219. 12 qui fu Henri le cuivert de *put lin*, which I regard as just *pulin* (with interpolated s, as in veeslin;) = *put lin*, as O.F. *lin* [Lat. linum] is common in the sense of lignage, ligne [Lat. *linea*, from linum,] and for *put* cf. putage 289. But (2°) the word is found in B. du Guesc. 16274 li paien pulant; Amis et Amil. 1294 Judas li traitres *puslans*, &c., where it seems to be referred to M. L. *pullani*, cf. DC. VII. 356: 'dicuntur *pullani* qui de patre Syriano et matre Francigena generantur'. So then it would mean 'degeneres filii'. Others say: 'qu'ils furent ainsi nommés parce qu'ils estoient originaires de la Pouille [Apulia]'. Again, M. Gidel, in his Etudes sur la litt. Grecque, p. 47, writes: "déjà il s'était formé à côté de la race franque, une race nouvelle sortie du sang mêlé des Francs et des Grecs. Ces hommes, que l'on a appelés 'les *Poulains*', d'un terme innocent d'abord, devenu plus tard une injure, mettaient toute leur application et toute leur gloire, à imiter les chevaliers qu'ils avaient vus". In a note, M. Gidel adds: "poulains vient probablement de *ποῦλος*, employé per les Grecs modernes dans le sens de *παῖς*, *pullani*, *pullus*, *πῶλος*".

—] in allusion to the custom of appending the name of the author to his work; cf. Mar. de F. II. 410:

au finement de cest escrit,
k'en Romanz ai turné et dit,
me numerai par remembrance,
Marie ai nun, si sui de France.

1844 enterrin] cf. B. du Guesc. 16662 qui cuer ot enterin; Kell. Romv. 220. 2 or ai cuer enterin; deriv. of entier, It. intero, Sp. entero, Wallach. intreg, from Lat. integer.

1845] a common formula at the end of tales, as indeed in the middle ages, and in popular tales still, there is usually some phrase to show that the story is concluded, e. gr. in Icelandic, hér kemr á till sæfar, here comes the river to the sea.

TABLE OF ENDINGS IN THE FORTY-EIGHT RIME-BANDS.

A	E	I	U
a 408	e 339. 737. 935. 1766	i 222. 445. 1052. 1488	u 71. 848. 1384
able 1039	ee 494	ie 716. 1434	un 302. 1697
age 280	ein 713	in 51. 1811	unt 620
al 1. 1600	el 1404	ir 1201	ur 541
ance 1368	ele 1242	is 143	ure 589
ant 786. 1119. 1733	ent 175. 1555	ist 645	
as 921	er 25. 102. 201. 664. 1269. 1624	iz 883	
	eus 1464		
	ez 382		

VARIATIONS.

ant (1119) besantz 1149, sergantz 1154.
é (737) damnez 745, estez 752.
— (935) posez 959, privez 1037.
er (102) quor 104.
ent (1555) turmentz 1576.
eus (1464) cels 1482.
i (445) flecchiz 485.
— (1052) oïz 1071.
is (143) paraletics 148, kaïfs 149, ydropics 151, pleintifs 164, poïstifs 165, cheitifs 166, vifs 170, gentils 171, estrifs 173.
ist (645) respiit 649, cheriit 655, delit 662.
iz (883) gentilz 898, cristz 899, esperitz 900, politz 901, requitz 903, eslitz 909, peritz 911, esjoïtz 912, enobscuritz, 914.
u (71) receüz 72, meüz 73, venuz 74, enbeüz 89, muluz 95, arestuz 98.
(848) escuz 851, muluz 852.
unt (620) rund 623, pund 635, mund 637, blund, 640, parfund 642.

APPENDIX I.

FINAL SIBILANT.

In the nom. sg. and in the obl. plur., a final sibilant is appended to substt. adjj. and ptcpp. The sibilant is either *s* or *z*, and the following analysis is intended to show precisely the use of each.

I.

A, s as final sibilant.

(a) after vowels :—

1° after final *e* (mute), e. gr. aigles.
2° in *eus*, for *el-s*, and *aus* for *al-s*, e. gr. cheveus, chevaus.
3° after other vowels and diphthongs, e. gr. reis, lius.
4° after a mute consonant, e. gr. kaïfs.

(b) after consonants (but only liquids) :—

5° after *n*, e. gr. enclins.
6° after *r*, e. gr. errurs.
7° after *l*, e. gr. fels.
8° after *m*, (only once,) reims.

B, z as final sibilant.

(a) after vowels :—

1° after *é*, e. gr. entrez, blez, crüeutez.
2° after *i*, e. gr. diz, garniz.
3° after *u*, e. gr. enbeüz.
4° after other vowels, e. gr. faiz (= feiz).

(b) after consonants :—

5° after *d*, e. gr. cuardz.
6° after *t*, e. gr. laitz.
7° after *nt*, e. gr. dolentz.
8° after *n*, e. gr. dolenz.
9° after *il*, e. gr. doilz, chevoilz.
10° after *r*, e. gr. morz.

A. 1. aguetes, aigles, ambes, angeres, angles, apostles, Aracles, aspres, autres, aventailles, avogles, bestes, buches, buies, caractes, cercusmes, Cesaires, centeines, chaesnes, chambres, charmes, cofres, coiltes, cutes, debonnaires, deciples, delicïuses, delitables, delivres, diables, escurgies, esmeraudes, esmirables, espées, espines, estages, fevres, fines, freres, gambes, garies, genzives, gisarmes, graces, hautes, heumes, hummes, honurables, hostes, jaspes, jointes, jovres, jurnées, lances, langes, leres, lermes, livres, loënges, maçües, maces, maistres, malades, maladies, manicles, martires, megres, menbres, merveilles, miracles, mües, murnes, musches, nobiles, nosces, nusches, pailles, pales, paroles, paumes, peccheres, prechurs, peines, peres (= stones), persones, plaies, plainnes, plantes, pointes, poples, precïuses, princes, quites, relevées, riches, richesces, robes, sages, secches, sepulcres, sires, sueires, tanailles, temples, terres, testes, traitres, trespassables, tureles, tutes, urties, verges, viandes, Wales.

2, aigneus, Amphibeus, beus, chapeus, chev*aus*, cheveus, corporeus, crüeus, cuteus, desleus, desnatureus, drapeus, dreitureus, enfern*aus*, especïeus, espiriteus, igneus, jüeus, juvenceus, kerneus, keus, le*aus*, leus, lïunceus, m*aus*, morteus, mureus, oiseus, orienteus, osteus, pastureus, peus, queus, roisseus, teus.

3, amis, buus, clous, deus, (dis), dras, enemis, fous, giüeus, Jesus, lius, lus, luus, mercis, [pensis], reis, (mes, ses, tes, sis, tis,) verais, [volentris, ydropis].

4, bucs, paraletics, ydropics, saufs, cheitifs, estrifs, kaïfs, [pensis], pleintifs, poëstifs, vifs, volentrifs, [volentris]; francs, blancs, sancs, clercs, haubercs; nerfs, serfs; champs.

5, anciens, bastuns, bons, charduns, chascuns, chemins, chens, citoiens, crestiens, cumpainnuns, darreins, enclins, feluns, focuns, gardeins, genoilluns, guereduns, laçuns, legiuns, lïuns, maëns, maissuns, meins, nigromanciens, nuns, oraisuns, paëns, primereins, prisuns, quens, raisuns, Romeins, Sarrazins, seins, suens, suvereins, tendruns, uns, veins, veisins, vins.

6, airs, ancesurs, auters, buclers, chers, chevalers, clers, creaturs, destrers, dolurs, dublers, durs, enginnurs, enters, errurs, eschars, flurs, jurs, legers, losengers, martirs, osturs, pasturs, pauteners, plusurs, premers, purs, quers, safirs, seignurs, solers, suspirs, voirs, volenters, vulturs.

7, Amphibals, cels, cristals, desleals, fels, gentils, nuls, suls.

8, reims.

B. 1, costez; antiquitez, citez, crüeutez, fertez, veritez, voluntez; alez, alosez, amenez, anoitez, arivez, armez, avoglez, blasmez, binnez, bonurez, celez, chastiëz, chucez, cloufichez, crevez, curucez, damnez, debrisez, decolez, defulez, depanez, deproiez, descunfortez, desheritez, desturnez, desvez, detrenchez, devisez, enchacez, enchaesnez, encupez, encusez, endoctrinez, enflambez, enganez, enprisunez, entrejurez, entrez, esbuëlez, escriëz, esgarez, esloinnez, esmerez,

esnez, ferrez, furmez, guetez, herbergez, irez, jugez, lettrez, levez, lez, (liez,) livrez, mandez, maufez, menez, muntez, nez, noiez, nupez, ostez, pecchez, penez, perillez, pez, (piez), portez, posez, privez, purgez, recunfortez, redutez, restorez, resuscitez, sauvez, severez, truvez, vaivez, voiez.

2, crespiz, criz, diz, despiz, enviz, esbaïz, esbaudiz, escharniz, eschoisiz, escriz, establiz, failliz, finiz, fiz, flaschiz, flecchiz, fluriz, meriz, midiz, oïz, partiz, petiz, sailliz, saisiz, trahiz.

3, arestuz, batuz, cuneüz, enbeüz, entenduz, escuz, esluz, esmeüz, estenduz, irascuz, luz, meüz, muluz, nuz, paluz, parcruz, penduz, receüz, rumpuz, saluz, sarcuz, trestuz, tuz, venduz, venuz, vertuz, vestuz.

4, cailloz, droiz, faiz, fiez, fiuz, (liez, piez,) preuz.

5, cuardz, mundz, veillardz.

6, baratz, certz, chautz, Cristz, cuntraitz, laitz, droitz, enobscuritz, esjoïtz, eslitz, esperitz, estroitz, faitz, flotz, fortz, mortz, nuitz, peritz, politz, pretz, requitz, sortz, trestuz, tutz, vertz.

7, argentz, arpentz, besantz, brantz, centz, chantz, desjointz, dolentz, grantz, guarantz, jugementz, parentz, poisantz, portantz, pountz, presentz, repentantz, sacramentz, seintz, senglantz, sergantz, tirantz, truantz, turmentz, vivantz.

8, anz, cumanz, cunpainz, Danz, denz, dolenz, granz, poinz, repentanz, seinz, serganz, tiranz.

9, chevoilz, cunseilz, doilz, genoilz, gentilz, gupilz, mailz, solailz, veilz.

10, descuverz, morz, terz.

[The above are all the instances of the added final sibilant; here may be added those of substt. and adjj. with fixed sibilant.

A, with fixed sibilant, s.

bois, cors, Damas, dolerus, dos, engres, envius, feverus, franceis, frois, gros, jïeus, languerus, leprus, lis, Lungis, mais, mauvois, Messias, mois, Moyseus, nes (nies), païs, pais, paleis, paraïs, piteus, puis, repos, Sarrazinois, Sathanas, tens, treis, uis, uoes, urs, vis.

B, with fixed sibilant, z.

brebiz, braz, croiz, curuz, duz, fiz, laz, piz, solaz, voiz.]

II.

a. It will be seen that *s*, not permanent, only occurs in dras (= draps); after *e*, we find *s* after *e* mute (so also in mes, ses, tes), *z*, when the *e* (= Lat. *-at*,) would be accented; after *i*,—according to the rule that *z* added is used only when the word originally ended in *t*, e. gr. in the past ptcpp. (= Lat. *-it-*), in criz, (*quirit-are*), diz, (*dict-*,) enviz, (*invit-*), escriz, (*script-*), petiz, (cf. petit); [there remain only *fiz*, with *z* permanent all through the inflection, which is for filz, or fiuz, and *midiz*, which is simply owing to the rime;] *s* is found with the rest, amis, dis, enemis, mercis, sis, tis, (pensis, volentris, ydropis); after *o*,—there is only one example, and in it the sibilant is *z*, cailloz, probably for caill-oilz, (cf. genoilz); after *u*,—the rule is fixed, viz., *s* is used after the *u* which forms the last vowel of a diphthong, *au*, maus; *eu*, deus, beus; *iu*, lius; *ou*, clous, fous; *uu*, buus, luus; but *z* always after *u* = Lat. *-ut-*, e. gr. in the substt. escuz, (*scut-*), paluz, (*palud-*), saluz, (*salut-*), vertuz, (*vertut-*), and the ptcpp. (Lat. *-utus*,) arestuz, batuz, &c. [In the case of the three exceptions—*luz*, *fiuz*, and *preuz*—luz is simply wrong, it only occurs once, and is elsewhere lus, or luus; fiuz only occurs once (against 22 *fiz*), and preuz (cf. *prud-e*) is evidently formed on the analogy of the *-d* bases.] The remainder, viz. *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *ie*, follow the rule of final *i*; thus droiz, (*direct-*), liez, (*laet-*), piez, (*ped-*) have *z*, as ending in dentals, compared with reis, rois, and verais, which end in vocalised gutturals.* [There are also two anomalies, *faiz*, *feiz*, from *vic-*, and *fiez* for fiefs, where faiz has perhaps followed the analogy of faitz (= *fact-*), and fiez is probably the plur. of a word known as *fié* = *fied*, (not fief, which would certainly have made fiefs;) the mere accented *e* would not necessitate *z*; we have *nies*, (= nas-us)].

b. After the *n*, *s* is invariably found, except when a dental has been omitted, thus denz (*dent-*), granz, (*grand-*), poinz (*punct-*), seinz (*sanct-*), but anciens, bons, lïuns, &c. [To this there are three exceptions, viz, anz, cunpainz, Danz; now if we compare Lat. a*nn*-us, dom'n-us = do*nn*-us, and the common form in Aub. cumpai*nn*-un, it seems not improbable that the double *nn* may follow the analogy of *nt*; but perhaps it is better to regard it as a mechanical rule that *-an* prefers *z*, but *-en*, *-in*, *-on*, *-un*, prefer *s*].

c. In the same manner, *r* final takes *s*, unless a dental has been omitted, thus chers, plusurs, but descuverz, (*dis-co-opert-*), morz, (*mort-*), terz, (*tert-*).

d. In the case of words ending in *l*, *z* is always and only used where the *l* is preceded by *i*, thus chevoilz, cunseilz, mailz, &c., but celst†, cristals, nuls, suls. The one exception to this rule is gentils, only *once*, 171, against ten instances of gentilz, but here 171, the rime is to blame, and the *l* was silent, gentis.

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* Contrast with these the substt. having a *permanent* sibilant, all of which have guttural stems, brebiz-, (vervec-), braz, (brach-), croiz, (cruc-), curuz (?), duz, (duc-), laz, (laqu-), voiz, (voc-), except the two dentals piz, (pect-) solaz, (solat-); and fiz = filz.

† It is quite certain that the *l* was not pronounced here, as the word occurs (1482) in rime *-eus*; further the spelling *nus* or *nuls* makes it probable that the *l* here also was silent.

e. Where the stem ends in mute consonants other than *dentals*, as *c*, *f*, *p*, *nc*, *rc*, *rf*, *mp*, the sibilant is always *s*, e. gr. bucs, saufs, dras (= draps), flancs, clercs, serfs, champs.

III.

It will be thus seen that the use of the *s* or *z* is determined by the following principle: where the stem does or did end with a dental, (*t* or *d*), it takes *z*, which is also used after *-il*; in every other case the sibilant is *s*.

In the case of the *nom. sg. mas.* the use of the final sibilant with the defin. article is pretty regular, and in conformity with the rule just given. The examples are as follows:

DEF. ART.

A. 1, aigles, Cesaires, deciples, freres, martires, maistres, poples, princes, riches, sepulcres, temples.
2, crüeus, lïunccus, maus, orienteus, pastureus, roisseus.
3, deus, reis.
4, cheitifs; francs, sancs; clercs.
5, chemins, feluns, guerduns, paëns, suens, uns.
6, airs, chevalers, clers, creaturs, jurs, martirs, ors, quors.
7, fels (496), cels [224, pronounced ceus, cf. 1482].
B. 1, ferrez.
5, mundz.
6, esperitz, peritz; chautz, flotz.
7, chantz, tirantz; dolentz; pountz.
8, tiranz; seinz;—cunpainz.
9, doilz, solailz.

Against these 95 cases of the use of the final sibilant, are 18 cases in which no sibilant is used, though with the nomin. form of the article *li*. Of these, eight are owing to the rime, viz. 51 li pelerin; 356 li reduté; 807, 1123 li tut-poissant; 1338 li darrener; 1398 li lu; 1430 li cervel, (if sg.); 1563 li suen prechement. The remainder are as follows:—

122 li *haut pere* du ciel.
897 li *tertre* est fluriz.
1305 li *un* des crestiens respunt.
1343 li *pere* va bender.
1344 li *frere* li curt sure.
1361 li plus *haut** k'est sanz per.
1391 li *lu* du bois.
1408 cum li *lu* fait.
1591 blasmez fu li *darrener*.
1746 lores cumence li *bruit*.

i.e.

A, 1, frere, pere, tertre.
5, un.
6, darrener.
B, 3, lu.
6, bruit, haut.

Of these tertre, un, and darrener are altogether against the usage; frere, and pere, (as also lere,) seem to prefer the absence of the sibil., though we have also *leres*, *peccheres*, (and luz); haut, bruit, never have a sibilant.

Besides these, there are twenty other cases in which the normal form of the nom. *li* is not used, but *le* or *l'*, as in the following list:—

270 benoit *seit le pere*.
304 (celui) *le fiz* Deu *fu*.
306 *le pueple* ke veistes . . . . Giüeu *sunt*.
764 bis. estroit lur *fu le champ* e *le chemin* ferré.
816 tesmoine *le element*.
840 *tut le cors* [est] doillant.
841 tut *le* vis [est] senglant.
915 le *jur* Auban cumence.
992 *le los* Jesu est (clers).
1014 *le cors* à terre est trebuché.
1112 *ù fu le crucifi*.
1454 *le* cors m'est feble.
1529 *le pere* (feri) le fiz.
1787 ne puet *le poër* Jesu estre celé.
1819 *le honur* Jesu crest.
1821 uncore vendra *le jur*.
482 *l'un* d'autre parti.
1246 *l'onur* des deus besille.
1389 *l'egle* oiseus enchace.
1609 tut est esculé *l'entrail* corporal.

In 306, 1529, there is perhaps an attraction, le pueple ke veistes = populum quem vidistis; veisez ke le pere = vidissetis patrem, quomodo, &c.; in others, the abnormal form seems dependent on a connexion with *estre*, but in others, such as le honur crest, uncore vendra le jur, l'onur des deus besille, &c., the forms do not seem capable of any explanation: they are so in the MS., and they are wrong.

INDEF. ARTICLE.

With the indefin. article, the usage seems arbitrary, as seen in this table:—

With sibil.	Without sibil.
A, 1, aigles, poples.	autre, estrange, miracle.
2, roisseus.	
3, rais.	
4,	estrif.
5, crestiens, paëns, Sarrazins.	crestien, pelerin, Sarrazin.
6, chevalers, osturs.	chevaler, estur, tafur.
8,	hom.
B, 3,	lu.
6, cuntraitz.	haut.
7, grantz.	grant, pesant, trespassant.
9, veilz.	mareschal.

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* I translate as if it were ki est li plus haut, sanz per, as *li* cannot be the accus. in opposition with deu.

APPENDIX II.

VOWEL COMBINATION.

1. THE following are the vowel-combinations that occur in the poem:

A, Two vowels.

aa, ae, ai, ao, au; ea, ee, ei, eo, eu; ia, ie, ii, io, iu; oa, oe, oi, ou; ua, ue, ui, uo, uu. It will be seen that only oo is wanting to complete the entire series of possible combinations. But, of course, the proportion in which they are found is very different; thus ao, eo, io, and uo appear once, (aorer,* leonesse, riote, ofuokes); aa, twice, (raa, raant;) ii, oa, only thrice each, (cheriit, despiist, respiit; encroa, loant, roal;) uu, only four times, buus, luus, ebruusdée; puür. Of the rest, these are comparatively rare: ae, oe, ea, ia, ua, ou; the remainder occur pretty frequently, viz., ai, ei, oi, ui, au, eu, iu, ee, ie, ue.

2. But these vowel-combinations do not all represent each a single sound, and for distinction, it is convenient to use diacritic points: the rules which I have adopted in the Vie, are as follows:

(a) Where the last vowel is o or a (as in *ao, eo, io, uo; oa, ea, ia, ua;*)† neither vowel has any accent or points.

(b) The diacritic points, where used, simply mean that in my opinion, the particular combination is *diphthong*, as contrasted with the other instances of the occurrence of the same combination, where it is merely a digraph, but monophthong; the points themselves are always placed over the second vowel, except in the following cases;—1°, in any combination with final nasal *u*‡, I have placed the diacritic marks over the preceding vowel, (employing also the acute accent when this is *e*,) and 2°, in the case of the pres. (3 sg. and 2.3 pl.) of verbs, and in nouns and ptcpp. in *ée, üe*, (using also the acute accent in the case of a preceding *e*); thus *äum, ïum, öum*, but *éum, ée;* e. gr. Pharäun, (also lïun, lïunceus,) dïum, pöum; véum, agrée, soudée, héent, effréez, véez, espée, &c.; nüe, vüe, süe.

(c) I have besides judged it best to give the acute over single final *é*, not mute, e. gr., in sbstt. plenté, maufé; in verbs, pruvé, né; in adj. lé; as also the grave accent over the local advv. *ù* and *là*.

3. The following table will exhibit the system of diacritic points and accents I have adopted§:—

au,	chevaus,	*aü*,	maür,	*äun*,	Pharäun.
eu,	cheveus,	*eü*,	seür,	*éum*,	véum.
iu,	giu,			*ïum*,	dïum.
ou,	vout,	*oü*,	poür,	*öum*,	pöum.
uu,	buus,	*uü*,	puür.		
ae,	saele,	*aë*,	aërs.		
ee,	peel,	*eë*,	soudeër.	*ée*,	espée.
ie,	vie,	*ië*,	viële.		
oe,	voer,	*oë*,	poër.		
ue,	puet,	*uë*,	cruël,	*üe*,	vüe.
ai,	delai,	*aï*,	paraïs.		
ei,	leit,	*eï*,	obeïr.		
oi,	trois,	*oï*,	esjoïr.		
ui,	bruit,	*uï*,	ruïne.		

B, Three vowels.

4. In combinations of three vowels, these occur, viz. oia, oua; aio; eau; oui, uei; uoe; eiu; oiu; ieu; ueu; eue; iue, oue; aie, eie, oie, uie, ex. gr.: *oia*, (des)loial, joiant; *oua*, louant, nouant; *aio*, praiol; *eau*, leaus, veaus; *oui*, oui; *uei*, (quei,) sueires; *uoe*, uoes; *eiu*, seium; *oiu*, estoium, soium; *ieu*, especïeus, jïeus; *ueu*, jüeus, crüeus; *eue*, veüe; *iue*, giüe; *oue*, ouent; *aie*, aient, traient, plaie, veraie, aiere; *eie*, eient, eiez, seiez; *oie*, estoie, soie, voudroie, croient, soient, voient, deproiez, noiez, guerroier, joie, soie; *uie*, fuie, pluie, guie.

5. Of these the only cases in which I use diacritic marks are 1°, in the fem. of past ptcpp., as esbaïe, veüe, esjoïe; 2°, the vowel preceding the monophthong ending *-eu* [= ellus] of adjj., as jüeus, crüeus, especïeus, jïeus.‖

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* *Gaholer* also might be counted here.

† To this series might have been added *ie*, which has points only in viële, Diëne, and in the termination of the inf. in *ïër*, as liër, nunciër, and further, in the past ptcp. *ié*, or when followed by sibilant *z*, *iëz;* so also *iu*, as it has diacritic points only in the adj. term. *ïus*, as delicïuses, envïus, glorïuse, precïuse, and in the word giu, (Jew), when followed by other vowels, viz. giüe, giüeu; also when *i* is followed by nasal *u*, dïum.

‡ Except in the termination of femin. nouns in *-iun* = Lat. *-ion*, which follow the general principle of §2 (a), and take no diacritic mark.

§ The only case where I have used two accents is in néé; 773; elsewhere only one mark is employed, thus in *ié*, *ué*, of past ptcpp., the accented *é* serves also the purpose of the *ë* of the infinitives of some verbs.

‖ The following have, however, been marked on special grounds, viz., *aïe*, from the rime (1438); *aiere*, [as given in gloss.] as being wrongly trigraph, and *guiër*, which is of course only a diphthong.

In the following analysis, which is intended to exhibit the origin of every one of the instances of vowel-combination occurring in the poem, I have not thought it necessary to subdivide further than merely to show the Latin vowels from which these French combinations have proceeded. But, inasmuch as the following consonant has frequently played an active part in the transformation of the mother-vowel, the Latin originals are given accompanied by the next following consonant.

aa.

Lat. ad: *radi-are*, raa, raant.

ae.

The following are mere cases of digraph, representing Lat. e*: *sangui[no]lentus*, ensanglaentée; *serpent-*, saerpent; *aeger*, (= eger,) aegre; *sera*, saerrée†;—or Lat. i, as *rigidus* (= rigidus,) raed; *sigillum*, (= siglum,) saele. But generally the *a* represents a Lat. a; thus a—a, *bad-are*, baër; *pacare*, paër; *radiare*, raër; *paganus*, paën;—a—e, *a(d-h)aer-ere*, aërs; *catellus*, chaël; *catena*, chaësnes‡;—a—i: *cad[itus]*, chaetz; *rapida*, raedde; *sap-it*, saet (1568, usually *set*, but also *seet*, 690). In one instance, it seems to stand for Lat. e, viz. e—a, *medianus*, maëns (1379).

ai.

It will be seen that in almost every case *ai* is simply a Lat. *a* to which has been attached *i*, by attraction from the following letter or syllable; this *i* may be either the natural vowel, or a vocalized guttural, *c* or *g*. It is only before *m* or *n* that we find *ai* = Lat. *a*, without any *i*; thus *aime*, *claime*, for amo, clamo, and *main* for manus.

1, from Lat. a.

Lat. ab: *hab(-eo)*, ai, &c. (and the futt. averai, deverai, dirai, dormirai, ferai, flechirai, guerpirai, musterai, passerai, prendrai, respunderai, tendrai);—ac: *fac-*, faire, fai, cuntre-, re-fait, faiture; *lact-*, laitz; *verac-us*, verai; *lax-are* (= lacs-), laist; *pac-*, pais; *plac-*, plaist;—ac'l: *ventacul-*, aventailles; *com-initi-acul-*, cumençail; *intracul-*, entrail; *ten-acul-*, tenaille; *trab-acul-*, travail; *calculus* [= calcl-us = cacl(-ucul-)] caill-oz; *aquila*, (= ac'la), aigle;—adi (1): *gládius*, glaive; *tráditor*, traitre; *rádius*, rai;—adi (2): *cadiv-us*, kaïfs; *paradísus*, paraïs; *tradition-*, traïsun;—aga: *plag-a*, plai-e; *pag-an-us*, pai-en;—age: *pagensis*, païs;—agi: *magis*, mais; *magister*, maistre;—agn: *agnellus*, aignel;—ah: *trah-ere*, re-traire, cun-traitz;—aju: *a(d)jut-are*, aid-er; *bajul-us*, bailli(e), bailler;—a(l)le, a(l)li§: *batualia*, bataille; *coralia*, curaille; *fall-ere*, faille, faillance, failli(r); *malle-us*, mailz; *palli-um*, paille; *salire*, sailli; *tale-a*, en-taille; *vale-o*, vaillant;—am: *(ad)-amant-*, aimant; *am-o*, aime, aim-ent; *clam-o*, (re-)claime;—an: *man-us*, main; *font-an-a*, funtainne; *man-eo*, remain, remaint; *plan-a*, plainne;—ani: *cum-pani-*, cunpainz, cumpain-nun, cumpainnie; *mont-ane-a*, muntainne;—ans: *mansion-*, maissuns, maisnée;—ant: *ante*, ainz;—ap: *sap-io*, sai;—ar: [(*aer*, *aeria*), air, v. note on 1477];—asc: *pasc-ent-*, païssant; *nas-c-(ere)*, nais-t-re; *vasc-ellum*, vaiss-ele;—at: *(dilat-are)*, delai; *prat-*, prai-ol;—ati: *(o)ration-*, oraisun, raisun; *sation-*, saisun;—atri: *patri-are*, re-paira;—avi: in the perff., recunt-ai, sung-ai.

2, from Lat. e.

ed: *cred-ere*, craire.

3, from Lat. i.

ic: *vic-em*, faiz;—icul: *sol-icul-us*, solail;—id: *fid-el-is*, fai-ele;—in: *minus*, mais-fait;—iss: *miss-us*, mais;—it: *iter*, aiere.

4. From Germ. diphthong ai, (ei), *hait*, re-ahaite (1724); *leit*, laider (157), laidanger; or by transvection of *i*, *vafi-an*, vaivez (553); *saz-j-an*, sais-ir (231).

5. *aïdunc* seems simply a comp. of *à* and a form (not in Aub.) *idunc*; it occurs only twice, and is certainly aïdunc in 438, but not, I think, in 1631; the interj. aï, hay, is prob. diphthongal.

6. In proper names, as Adonaï, Caim, (Pallaide, ?) *-ami*: Verolaime; *-annia*: Brettainne; *-ari*: Cesaires.

ao.

Lat. a-o: *ad-orare*, aorer; in ga-h-oler, the vowel are separated by an inorganic *h*, (v. note on 671).

au.

I. *au*.

The monophthong *au* is almost invariably the result of *al*, with a conjunct following consonant; even in esmeraude, there must have been a form smaraldus, as in saume, from *sagma*, an intermediate salma, (cf. sumer 1288).

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* In the following analysis, the Latin combinations *ae*, and *oe*, are included under the *e*.

† So in aesmal, (whatever be the origin, v. note on 20), which can hardly be other than a digraph, whether *e* be from the *ex* of ex-maltha, or a prefix to *s* impure, *e*-smalt. The metre, indeed, rather makes for the diphthong, e nús|ches de á|ësmál; still I prefer e núsches dé |aesmál.

‡ I have not given this in text or gloss. as a diphthong, because of enchaesnez of 670, where the scansion is mis í| fu én|chaesnéz; but I am inclined to regard the final *z* as a mistake of the MS. for *s*, which would give instead mis í fu én chaësnes; as the word is elsewhere always scanned, (cf. 666. 710. 749).

§ In *aillent*, 3 pl. pres. subj. of aler, it is formed as from a base *al*: qy., for all = aml = amb'l, from ambulare, but v. note on 32.

1, from Lat. a.

As a digraph, it is very common in Norman documents written in England; hence our spelling and pronunciation of *aunt*, *haunt*, *launch*, &c. It is only found before *n**; M. L. *abandonum*, (a)baundun, abaunduner; *incantamentum*, enchauntement; *ex-cambi-o*, es-chaung; *ex-pand-*, espaunt, espaundi; *flacc-us*, flaunc.

ag: *smaragd-us*, esmeraude;—al: (in art. *a(d) il-*, au); *Albanus*, Auban; *aliq(uis) un-us*, aucun; *al(iud)sic*, aussi; *al(iud) tale*, autel; *altare*, auter; *alter-*, autre-(ment), autrui; *ad vall-em*, aval; [*balth-*, baud-(ur), esbaudiz;] *calce-a*, chauce-üre; *calci-ata*, chauc-ée; *calid-us*, chautz; *caball-us*, chevaus, chevaucher; *coral-is*, curau-ment; *infernal-is*, enfernaus; *gálb'nus*, en-jaun-ir; *ex-alti-are*, es-haucé; *fals-us*, faus, fauser, fauseté; *fall-it*, faut; [*hal(s)berc*, hau-berc;] *alt-us*, haut, hautement, hauste; *legal-is*, leaus, leaument; *mal-us*, maus, mau-bailli, mau-dient, mau-fé, mau-mené, mau-talent, mau-[vois]; *palma*, paume; *palit-(ari)* paut-en-er; *salv-are*, sauv-er, -as, -ez, sauf, saut, sauvaciun; *salt-(illare)*, sautele; *val-*, vaudra, vaut.

2, from Lat. e.

el: *vel*, veaus (386), suvaus (941).

3, from Lat. i.

il: *silvaticus*, sauvage, ensauvagi.

II. *aü*.

The diphthong *aü* is rare, occurring only (a), from Lat. *a—u*, or (β) by syncope of *t* or *d*;—a–u: *ad-un-are*, aüner; *matur-us*, maür; *satullus*, saûl;—a–o: *ad-or-*, aürai, aüre, aü(r)rum, aürrunt, aürent, aürer, aüra, aür.

(b) in proper name: Pharäun.

ea.

1, from Lat. a.

grat-us, agreable; *marcat-ant-*, marche-ant.

2, from Lat. e.

cred-ent-, creance, mescreant; *sed-ent-*, seant; *cre-at-*, creatur, creature; *leg-al-*, des-leals, †lealté, leal; *reg-al-*, real;—as a simple compound of Lat. *re*, in re-ahaite, re-amener, re-apeler.

3, from Lat. i.

vid-ent-, veant; *vi-(are)*, en-vea.

ee.

1. With irrational duplication, from Lat. a: *pal-us*, peel; *sapit*, seet; — Lat. e: *gem-(ere)*, geenst; *æv-um*, ée;—Lat. i: *vitulin-us*, veeslin.

2. With first *e* from Lat. a: *grat-*, agré-e; *brag-(ire)*, bré-ent; *stare*, a-re-sté-ent‡; [*hatj-an*, hé-ent;]—from Lat. e: *nec-are*, né-é;—from Lat. i: *frig'd-us*, ef-fré-ent. effréez; *sold-icare*, soudeer; *vid-ere*, véez.

3. Its usual occurrence is in the final of fem. past ptcpp. or nouns thence formed, i.e. from Lat. ata: 1, *ptcpp.*, adubbée, afublée, arusée, asemblée, atemprée, avilée, aünée. aürée, bersée, blescée, bruidée, cerchée, criée, cumencée, cuntée, cuntruvée, desirée, desmesurée, drescée, dunée, ebruusdée, emflée, ensanglaentée, entuschée, envée, figurée, honurée, levée, (malurée,) menée, pruvée, reclamée, redutée, saerrée, salée, translatée, trespassée, trublée, truvée, ubliée; 2, *sbstt.* celée, chaucée, cuntrée, demurée, destinée, espée, gorgée, jurnée, maisnée, manée, matinée, medlée, mesnée, pavée, relevées, renumée, rusée; 3, *advv.* irée-ment, numée-ment.

4. In proper names, Beethleem, Galilée.

5. With prefix *re*; in re-estorer = *re-ex-staurare*.

ei.

I. *ei*.

1, from Lat. a.

ab: *hab-*, eit, ei-ent, ei-ez;—ac: *fac-ere*, fei-re; *pac-*, peis-ible; *placere*, pleisir;—act: *lact-*, leit;—am: *fam-es*, feim; [(*camis-*,) cheins-il;] *am-o*, eim, eiment; *clam-o*, recleim; *ram-us*, reims;—an: (centeines), certein, darreins, darreinn-er, (endemein,) foreine, (gardein,) humein, lointein, mein, (pleinne,) primereins, procein(ne), (pulein,) Romeins, seins, semeine, suvereins, veins; *man-eo*, remeint;—anct: *sanct-us*, seint, seintifie;—andi: *grandi-or*, greinn-ur;—ang: *plang-ere*, pleinent, pleinte, pleintifs;—ant: *ante*, einz;—apt: *captiv-us*, cheitif;—[ari: *a(e)ria*, debonneire-(ment), eir, puteire;]—asi: *occasion-*, acheisun;—asc: *nasc-i*, neiss-ent;—ati: *palati-um*, paleis; [Germ. *saz-j-an*, seisir;]—atri: *re-patri-are*, repeira.

2, from Lat. e.

e: mei, sei, tei; *vae*, wei-mentent;—eb: *deb-*, dei, deit, deiz; the endings of impft. and condit., cunduseit, feseit, pluveit, portereit, purreit, orrei-ent;—ec: *fec-i*, fei-mes, fei-stes, feist, fei-(s)sent;—ecl: *vecl-us*, (= vetulus,) en-veilli, veil-(lard);—ect: *direct-us*, dreit, -e, -ure, -ureus, -ureument; *pectorina*, peitrine; (*tollectum*,) toleit;—ed: *cred-ere*, crei-re, creit, crei-ent; [Germ. (*ge*)*reit-en*, cun-rei;] *para-verēd-us*, palefrei;—eg: *leg-*, lei; *reg-*, rei;—el: *stella*, esteillé; *vel-um*, veilz;—em: *rem*, rein;—en: *poena*, peine, deinent; (*prend-ere*,) preinne; *seren-us*, serrein; *vena*, veine;—eni: *senior*, seignur(ie); *veni-*, deveingne;—ens: *pens-are*, peise; *-ens-is*, franc-eis;—er: *ser-us*, seir; *ver-us*, veir;—es: *tres*, treis;—et: *secret-um*, segreiz.

3, from Lat. i.

i: *vi-a(re)*, cun-vei-a, cunvei-ant, en-veit; in pres. subj. Lat. *sim*, &c., sei, seit, sei-um, sei-ez;—ib: *bib-ere*, beit, beivent, beivre;—ic: *dic-*, deis, deise; *vic-em*, feit, feiz; *auctor-ic-are*, ottreit; *pell-ici-*, peleiçun; *vicin-us*, veisin; *explic't-us*, espleiter;—id: *fid-*, fei; *occid-*, oceismes; *quid*, quei; *vid-*, vei, veie, vei-

* Except in *saucher* (258), irregularly for sacher, with an irrational *u*, cf. the *s* in hauste.

† As contrasted with lea*u*-ment, leaus; veaus for vels.

‡ I can hardly regard this as a mere mistake for arestent, though it certainly is not very intelligible.

ent, veit, veiz, veimes, veistes, veissez; *frig'd-us*, freit, freide, enfreidissant;—ign: *dign-ari*, deigna, desdeingnant; *insign-*, enseignement, enseinner;—il: *consili-um*, cunseil; *mirabili-a*, es-merveiller, merveilles;—im: *re-d-im-ere*, reinst* ;—in: *domini-um*, de(s)meine; *min-ari*, meine, meinent, demeinent; *rapin-*, raveinner; *vin-c(e)-re*, vein-t-re;—ing: *at-ting're*, a-tein-d-re; *cing-*, es-ceint; *in-fring-ere*, enfrein-d-re, *fingere*, feindra, feintise; *pingere*, enpeinnent, enpeinst; *pi[n]ctura*, peinture; *tingu-*, es-teint, teint, teinst;—ins: *insula*, eille;—ip: *per-cipi-*, a-per-ceivent, deceivre;—iso: *discipul-us*, deisciple; *pisc-*, peis-un; *-ition-*, weiment-eisum.

4, from foreign ai.

leidit, Germ. *leit;* meint, Welsh *maent* (?).

II. *eï.*

Here also the diphthongal *eï* is confined to a few words, viz. ge-ïr, geïsent, Germ. *jeh-;* ha-ïr, Germ. *hat-jan;* obe-ïr, obeïssent, obeï, obeïst, obeïssant, Lat. *obedire;* deïté, Lat. *deitat-*.

eo.

Only occurs in leonesse, Lat. *leon-*.

eu.

This denotes three different sounds, distinguished thus: *eu; eü; éu;* the first is for the most part the result of a vocalisation of *l;* the second, of the contact (by synaeresis of intervening cons.) of Lat. *u* with a preceding vowel.

I. *eu.*

1, al: (*cal-ere*,) cheut; *pal-us*, peus;—alis: corporeus, desleus, desnatureus, especïeus, espiriteus, keus, leus, leu-ment, morteus, orienteus, osteus, queus,† queu-(ke), teus, [and in the n. pr. Amphibeus, (Lat. *-alus*.)]

2, Lat. el:—ellus (-illus,) aigneus, arbruseu, beus, beuté, ceus [= ecc'illos], chapeus, chasteus, cheveus, cuteus, drapeus, eu [= in illo,] eus [= illos,] igneus, jü-eus, juvenceus, kerneus, mureus, nuveus, oiseus, roisseus;—elis, crüeus;—el: *vetulus*, (= *ecl* for *etul*) veuz;—[Germ. *hilm-*, heumes.]

3, Lat. ol: *dol-et*, deut; *sol-et*, seut; (*vol-*,) veut, veuz.

4, It occurs also a few times as an umlaut of o: *fŏc-us*, feu; *cŏr*, qu-eur; *pro-d*, preuz; (*pitosus*,) piteus, [and perhaps jï-eus for gaudi-osus? (v. note 1466.)]

5, In Jüeus, Giü-eus, the *eu* seems based on the vocalisation of *v*, for *ev*, judae-us, ju-d-ev-us = ju-ev, (M. F. *ju-if*,) jü-eu, giu, [whence our jew], v. note on 289.

6, There remain Deus, Lat. *deus*, and deus, Lat. *duo;* and besides, *euue* (69), where the double *uu* is for the common *w* in *ewe*.

II. *eü.*

1, This is found in (a) the pret. and past ptcp. of verbs of 2nd and 3rd Lat. conjug., (b) in the termination of nouns, = Lat. ator, atura, and (c) in one adj. in urus.

(a)—*abu:* eü, eümes, eürent, eüssum, eüssez;—*acu:* geü, geüsent;—*apu:* seü, seüz;—*ascu:* peü;—*ebu:* deüssez, deüst:—*edu*, creümes, recreü; *egu*, leü;—*ibu*, enbeüz, beü;—*idu*, (pur)veü, veü-e;—*ipu*, aperceü, deceü, receü;—u: *itu*, cuneü, mes-coneü, recuneü, rekeneü;—*otu*, peüstes, peüsum;—*ovu*, esmeüz, meüz.

(b) -ator:—boiseür, changeür, cumandeür, empereür, enginneür, fableür, mireür, peccheür, precheür, sauveür;—also from -itor: cunquesteür; -atura: atempreüre, chauceüre, harpeüre.

(c) -urus, *securus*, seür, seüre.

2, Further, in two abstract sbstt. in Lat. or: blancheür, foleür, (where o = ü, and the *e* is inorganic); [probably also *pleürent* (1513) is a similar case, for Lat. plor-ant, rather than a case of umlaut for *o*, as in qu-eur (158);] cf. also feüssez (611), but *fuissez* (465), with fussent (1744) and fust (612).

III. *éu.*

Only when *é* is followed by a nasal *u* of Latin or Romance; *leon-*, léun, léun-cel; *vid-(emus)*, vé-um.

ia.

1, Generally = Lat. ia: amiable, bestial, diable, emperial, espicial, merci-able; with synaeresis of consonant, *li-g-are*, lia, aliance; *mari-t-aticum*, mariage; (*obli-t-are*,) ubbliance; in pret. of verbs, cria, esparnias, espia, humilia, prias; also in pres. ptcp., tesmoniant.

2, = Lat. ie: *morient-*, muriant; (*vi-v-enda*,) viande; *viv-ent-*, viant.

3, Sometimes the *i* is itself a modification; thus prias from *prec-(ari)*; briant, (788, but bruant 1153,) from a Lat. *bru-g-ient-*, (v. note on bruit, 620).

4, nn. pr., Belial, Messias.

ie (= *ie* and *ié* or *ïe*.)

1, With *e* for Lat. *a*, and inorganic *i* prefixed after sibilants or liquids, (v. note 804,) *can-*, chien; *cad-it*, chiet; *cap-ut*, chief; *nav-*, nief; *nas-*, nies.

2, From Lat. ia, in term. -ianus: ancien, celestien, crestien(té), nigromanciens.

3, As umlaut for Lat. e;—eo, *saeclum*, siecle; (*veclus*) viel;—ed: *ped-*, piez;—el: *coelum*, ciel;—en: *bene* bien;—er‡: *ferus*, fier; *heri*, hier; *nervus*, nierf.

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* Probably the *e* of the Lat. prefix must be allowed for here; cf. also *meimes* for a form met-*i*ps-[issi]m-us.

† This seems to have influenced the spelling of the unique *queur*, 158.

‡ *acier* and *entier* only occur once each, instead of the usual ac*er*, and ent*er;* acier, however, is perhaps the better form, as being = Lat. aci-ari-us, and the *i* in entier may have been influenced by the guttural in Lat. integer, [egr = e*i*r, cf. *prim-ari-us*, prem-ier].

et: *laetus*, liez;—ev: *lev-o*, lief; [Germ. *feu* = fev, fef, fiez.]

4, In the infin., and past ptcp. of verbs of the 1st conjug. *iare*, *icare*, (*ec-are*), *igare*, (*egare*), *id-are*, (*it-are*); deviër, (esparniër,) merciër, liër, niër, nunciër, otriër, sacrifiër-unt; alié, chastiëz, crucifié, replié; fiër; criër, criërum, ubliër, escriëz; in the 3 pers. pres. sg. and pl. of the same verbs; enmercie, enhumilie, prophecie, chastie, deslie; prie, renie; crucifie, multiplie, ottrie, plie, seintifie, signifie; lie, (es)crient; defie, fie, escrie(nt), treshublie; and in the 2 pl. imper., otriëz.

5, In fem. of past ptcpp. of verbs in *ir*: enrichie, ensevelie, esclarcie, flestrie, flurie, furbie, garies, partie, perie, replenie; also in the 3 pers. pres. sg. and pl. of *dire* (= Lat. dic're), die, dient, mau-dient.

6, In sbstt. in ia: cumpainnie, cunestablie, escurgie, felunie, folie, losengerie, maistrie, maladie, nigromancie, partie, seignurie;—ica: *mica*, mie; *urtica*, urtie;—id-ia: *invidia*, envie;—ita: *vita*, vie;—itel: *vitella*, viële.

7, In pres. ptcpp. in *-ient-*: escient, orient-(el); and in 2 pl. condit., friez.

8, In pr*i-ë*-re from *prec-ari*, the *i* = *ec* = *ei*, and the *ër* = *air* = *ari*, corresponding to a normal prec-ari-a, It. pregh-iera; cf. also anienti (1454) from *nec-ens*, with anentti (1142), and the simple *nent* (634).

9, mien is an irrational form of Lat. *meum*, which is not easy to explain.

10, In nn. pr. Gabriel; Marie, Messie, Palladie; Sulie; Diëne.

ii.

Only in cheriit, despiist, respiit, v. note on l. 645.

io.

Only in *riote*, (of unknown origin).

iu.

The most common occurrence is in the fem. termination *iun* of sbstt. from Lat. *-ion-*: avisiun, confessiun, confusiun, consolaciun, cuntenciun, dampnaciun, devociun, encarnaciun, entunciun, legiun, mansiun, passiun, perdiciun, processiun, promissiun, redempciun, regiun, remissiun, revelaciun, sauvaciun, subjecciun, tribulaciun; also in masc., champiun;—and further in 1st pl. pres. *dic-*, dïum. In addition, we have from Lat. il: *filius*, fiuz; *vilis*, viu·ment; *-i-os-us*, delicïuses, envïus, glorïuse, precïuses;—Lat. eo: *leon-*, lïun, lïunceus;—o: *loc-us*, liu;—u: *judaeus*, giu, giüe, giüeu.

In estriu, it is perhaps for *ev* = *eb*, of Germ. *streb-an*.

oa.

(*incroc-are*,) encroa; *laud-ant-*, lo-ant; (M. L.) (*rohanl-um*,) roal.

oe.

In the infinn. encroër, loër, noër, (*not-are*), poër*, (*pot-ere*), and 3 pl. poënt, with derivv., poëstè, poëstifs; in imper. 2 pl. from *audire*, oëz; *laudemia*, loënge.

In n. pr. Noë.

oi.

1, From Lat. a: (*ati*), *palati-um*, palois; *ci(vi)tati-*(*nus*), citoien.

2, From Lat. au: (*naus-ea*, noise ?); [Germ. *bi-saul-jan*, soille; *kaus-jan*, choisir, es-choisir;]—audi: *gaud-*, es-joïr, re-joïst, joie, joiant, joius; *aud(-ire)*, oïr, oï, oïsmes, oïstes, oiez.

From Lat. e.

3, e: in the pronn. *me*, *se*, *te*, moi, soi, toi; *mea*, moie;—eb†: *deb-ere*, doi, doit, doitz;—ec: *direct-us*, droit, endroit; *prec-ari*, proier, (de)proiez; *nec-are*, noiez;—ed: *cred-ere*, croi, croire, croitz, croi-ent; *praeda*, proi-e;—eg: *leg-*, loi, loial, loiele, desloial; *reg-*, roi;—el: *stella*, estoillé;—ens: *mens-is*, mois; *-ens-is*, pantois-er, Sarrazin-ois;—er: *habere*, avoir; *sper-o*, espoir; *ser-us*, soir; *ver-us*, voir;—es: *fres-*(*us*,) frois-irent; *tres*, trois;—et: *vet-are*, voi-ez; *set-a*, soi-e.

From Lat. i.

4, i: *via*, voie, [for pur-voier = pro-viare, v. note on 1695,] (and the subj. pres. = *sim*, *sit*, &c., soie, soit, soium, soiez, soient);—ib: *bibere*, boiv-re;—ic: *explicit-*, exploit-er; *strict-us*, estroitz;-*icare*, ploier, desploier, flamboie, guerroier, otroier, [*auctor-icare*], verdoi-ant;—id: *fid-es*, foi; *vid-eo*, vois, voi-ent; *vid-uus*, void-é;—ig: *dig-it-us*, doi; *nig-ra*, noi-re;—ign: *dign-ari*, doinne;—il: *capill-us*, chevoilz; *mirabili-a*, es-mervoiller;—ip: *recip-it*, reçoit;—[Germ. iso: *frisk-*, frois;]—iv (= *ui-*) *rivicell-us*, roisseus.

5, In benoit, benoite, benoie, [oï ?] the diphthong has arisen from *eï* = Lat. e(d)i in *benedict-*.

From Lat. o.

6, oo: *voc-*, voiz; *noct-*, a-noit-ez; *octesim-us*, oitisme; *ocul-us*, oil; *hoc il*(*lud*), oil; [noxia, = nocs-ia, nois-e, but v. 173];—og: *cognit-us*, a-coint-é;—ol: *apostol-*, apostoille; *spoli-are*, despoille; *dol-*(*ere*,) doillant, doilz; *moll-ire*, es-moilli; *foli-um*, foille; *vol-*, voillant, voille, voilz, vcisist;—olg: *collig-ere* (= *colg-ere*,) a-coill-ir, acoilt;—on: *car*(*n*)*onea*, charoinne (v. 846); *sum-mone-*, su-moin; *tes*(*ti*)*moni-um*, tesmoin, tesmoinne; *don-are*, doins, doinst;—ong: *long-us*, es-loinn-ez, esloinnera, loing, loin-tein;—ori: *historia*, estoire; *gloria*, gloire; *ebore-um*, ivoire;—oso: *cognosc-*(*entia*), cunoiss-ance;—oss: *poss-*(*ent*), poiss-ant, pois-ance;—[Germ. osi: *bosi*, bois-eür.]

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* There is further an infin. *voer* (941), which I consider as a mere mistake for *ver*, by a similar change as in *quoer*,—subst. (685), and verb 1st sg. pres. 1761—compared with *quers* (1277).

† Here may be added the endings of the impft. and of the condit. [= Lat. *ebat*, *ebant*,] viz. estoie; estoit, avoit; avoient, disoient, estoient, savoient; seroie, voudroie; purroit, serroit; amerroient, diroient, ociroient.

From Lat. u.

7. uo: *cruc-*, croiz; *gen-ucul-*, genoilz, genoill-uns, agenoilla; (*ae*)*ru*(*gu*)*cul-*, roill-é, (v. 1008); *sucul-*, soille, (but v. 562);—ugn: *pugn-us*, poin, poinn-al;—ulc: *culc*(*i*)*ta*, coiltes;—unc, ung: *pung-*, *punct-*, poinn-ent, point, pointes; *junct-*, des-jointz, jointes;—[Germ. uni: *bi-siunigi*, bu-soinne, (v. 124,) soing;—uol: *urguoli*, orgoil (722);]—usti: *angusti-a*, angoiss-e, *rustic-us*, roiste, (v. 1832);—[Germ. uwisc: *buwisc*, bois].

ou.

1, Is usually the representative of Lat. au: *pauc-*, pou; *aud-*, ou-ant, ouent; *alauda*, alou-e; *laud-*, lou, lou-ant; *pauper*, poure;—elsewhere of *a* (or other vowel), with following *u* by vocalisation or transvection; abu: *habuit*, out;—av: *clav-us*, clou, clou-fichez.

2, ol: *colaphus*, (*colpus*), coup, couper; (*fol-lis*), fou; (*sold-ic-are*) soudeër; *sol*(*ve*)*re*, soudr-unt; (*vol-ere*,) voudr-oie;—olu: *volu-it*, vout;—otu: *potu-it*, pout:—ul: a(d)ulter, a-v-outre.

3, It is a simple modification of o in *pont-*, pountz; *hodie*, ou-i; (*not-are*,) nou, nou-ant.

4, Of the form *oü*, we find poüsse, for M. F. puisse, (v. supra, peüsum]; poür, espoüri, from Lat. *pav-or*, (= pau-or = po-or); also from (*pot-ere*,) 1st pl. pres. pö-um.

ua.

After gutturals from Lat. ua: language, quant, quatre, suage, (*suaviare*); or from Germ. w: guage, Guales, guarantz, guarde, guari, guarni;—with u from Lat. o: *joc-ant*, ju-ant; *cod-a*, cu-ard;—from Lat. u: *brug-*, bru-ant; *mut-*, mu-a; *put-*, pu-ant; *sud-*, tres-sua; for truantz, v. note on 524.

ue.

As in the case of *eu*, so here we have three distinct sounds represented by the combination *ue*, viz, *ue*, *üe*, and *uë*.

I. *ue*.

1, Occurs after gutturals from Lat. *gu*, *qu*: languerus, quei, quere, querum, querant, queur, quers, queus, requers, requerez, requeste, cunquesteür;—for Germ, initial *w*: gué, guerduns, gueres, guerpi, guerroier. guetez, guetes.

2, By umlaut for Lat. o;—oc: *illoc*, iluec;—ol: (*dolium*), duel;—om: *com-es*, quen-s;—op: *pop'lus*, pueple;—or: *mor-*, demuere, (de)muerent; *mori*, muer-ent; *tort-us*, des-tuers;—ot: *pot-*, puet;—ov: *bov-*, buef; *nov-em*, nuef;—for Lat. u, in *suf-fer-*, suefre.

II. *üe*.

3, Where the u is derived from Lat. u, ua: süe, tüe, [but cf. suen, tuen];—ub: *nub-es*, nüe;—uca, maçües;—ud, *sudo*, sü-e and su-eires [*sudarium*];—uga, rüe;—uta: müe, salüe, viie; and the ptcpp. batüe, esmüe, venüe; for the verb ahüent, v. note 1425.

III. *uë*.

4, From Lat. equ;—*equalis*, deshuël;—Lat. o; oo *locare*, luër; *nod-*, nu-é;—otel: (*botella*), buële, esbu-ëlez; [Germ. *stov*, estué-;]—Lat. u: mué, salué, saluër, tuër, suër;—ual: anuël;—ud: *crudel-*, cruël.

5, In *suef*, from Lat. suavis, the initial *u* being prob. the same sound as our *w*.

ui.

In this combination *ui*, the modification of Lat. *o* to *u* only takes place under the influence of a following *i*, by a kind of assimilation; this *i* may either be the natural vowel *i*, or the i = vocalized guttural, and in either case the transvection of the *i* will produce the same effect.

1, Lat. e: es, *fress*(*us*), fruissent;—equ, *sequ-*, sui-t.

2, Lat. icul: *but-icul-arius*, but-uill-er;—il: *ex-ilium*, ex-uill(er);—iv: (where iv = iu = ui,) *rivicellus*, ruissel.

3, Lat. oi: *boia*, buies; *recoctus*, requitz;—oc, og, (= oi): *noct-*, nuit; *noc-ere*, nuire; *cog-itare*, qui-der;—odi: *odi-um*, es-n-ui-ez, v. note on 375; *podi-um*, pui, puier; *hodi-e*, ui;—osti: *osti-um*, uis; *poste-a*, puis, despuis;—oti: *toti* (pl.), tuit, trestuit;—olg (= oli): Lat. *colligere* (= col-gere), a-cuill-ir.

4, Lat. u, when followed by *i*, in the same manner gives *ui*;—ui, fuimes, &c., ruïne;—uc, ug: *destruct-*, destruite, *fruct-*, fruit; *duct-*, sus-duit; *lux-are*, *luc-sare*, esluiss-er; *brug-*, bruit; *fug-*, fuie;—uli: *muli-er*, muill-ere;—usti: *angustia*, anguisse; [Germ. *uzd*,—*bruzd*, bruidée;]—ute (= uti): *pute-us*, pui-s;—uvi: *pluvia*, plui-e.

5, After the gutturals *q* and *g*; Lat. *q*, *qui*, qui; *quaes*(*ivi*), quist, requis, cun-quist, en-quis; *linqu-ere*, lenquir; [*nascu-*], nasqui; *qui*(*e*)*tus*, quites;—*g*: *languere*, languir;—*gu* (= Germ. *w*): *wit-an*, gui-er.

6, Lat. *duo*, an-dui; *sum*, sui; *antiquitat-*, antiquitez.

7, For lui, celui, v. note on 244.

uo.

Only in of-uokes = *ab hoc*, in the abnormal *uoes*, for Lat. *opus*, and in the forms with quor, quoer, requor, requorai, where the *u* belongs to the *q*.

uu.

As in the case of *ii*, a mere duplication, buus, for bou, v. note (680); ebruusdee, (v. 1134); luus, *lupus*; except only puür for Lat. *pu-t-or*.

GLOSSARY.

A.

à I. prep. at, to, towards, for, on, with, &c., used as follows :—

A. 1. 1. *Dative after verbs :—*

abaunduner 813 à vus : 1033 à Deu : 1654 au deu : 1718 al enfernal M. : 1791 à lui : 1844 à Jesu.—*s'alier* 1271 au clerc.—*apendre* 725 à home : 1194 à sauvaciun.—*s'asentir* 720 à li : 726 à lui.—*atacher* 1603 au peel.—*ateindre* 1227 à vostre cumpainnie.—*atencer* 1308 à ki.—*attendre* 816 à toi.—*aturner* 363 as bons : 506 à morteu medlée : 977 au martir : 1399 à chescun.—*clouficher* 88 à un fust.—*creire* 1259 au vent.—*cumander* 377 à Jesu : 488 à lui.—*cunbatre* 1029 à flot.—*cunter* 214 : à lui.—*cunvertir* 1223 à lui.—*cuvenir* 1239 à crestien.—*demander* 1268 à vus.—*descuverir* 458 à un tirant.—*duner* 663 à vus : 817 à ki : 870 à Moyses : 1004 à lus : 1161. 1442. 1496. 1596 à Jesu : 1234 (v. note) au brand ferir : 1416 à Phebun : 1481 à Deu : 1604 à cheval.—*entendre* 567 à eus : 1570 à ces mais.—*encuser* 1131 à un tirant.—*faire* 365 bis. ke hem vus face au cors u (maufé) au quor : 577 à tei n'est fait premur (v. note) : 622 feste funt à Febum.—*se humilier* 422 à un Jesu.—*juger* 741. 1151 à mort.—*lier* 890. 950 à un arbre : 1616 à un piler.—*livrer* 548 bis. 745. 1648. 1785 livré à mort : 847 bis. à luus e as oisseus : 963 à martire : 1218 à torment : *mester* 210 à crestien est mester : 1781 n'a mester à nul.—*mettre* 971. 981 au cors.—(β) 304 à sauvaciun : 308. 315 à mort : 308 à dampnaciun : 338 bis. à grant ruine e à perdiciun : 1717 à confusiun.—*mustrer* 1037 as ses martirs : 1809 al apostoille.—*nuer* 951 as reims.—*nuncier* 1834 as Romeins.—*obeir* 478 à ses diz : 814 à toi : 1091 à ki : 1215 à mes cumanz : 1680 à lur mauvois voler : 1754 à la lei.—*parler* 213 à sun hoste : 1075 as autres.—*peser* 498 à ki : 1528 al darreinner.—*plaire* 118 bis. à ki 'l plut à lui (v. note) : 1229 à keus : 1315 à Jesu.—*presenter* 787. 1351 à Deu.—*rendre* (*graces*) 882 au deu : 1397 à Deu.—*se rendre* 1632. 1790. 1826 à Jesu.—*retter* 1359 retté a lui.—*trainer* 798 à martire.

1. 2. a, *With infinitive following :—*

cumencer 31 à demander : 133 à esmerveiller : 1642 à precher.—*defendre* 106 à manger.—*se mettre* 773 au noer.

1. 2. b, *After aver :—*

28 palefrei n'ai à chevaucher : 678 n'a mais viandes à manger : 682 n'a mais lit au chucher.

1. 2. c, *After aver* = '*to owe to*,' '*to have to*' :—

25. 46 ad tut le mund à guverner : 102. 1315. 1636 tut ad à guier : 1330 venez, li mien ami, ki ai à soudéer.

1. 2. d, *After faire* = '*to be worthy of*,' (*with inf. used passively*) :—

129 tant faitz à amer : 1259 ne fait plus à creire : 1345 tant fist à loer : 1559 ne fait pas à despire.

1. 2. e, *Dative of purpose :—*

124 fist sun messager à fere si grant busoinne : 238 (tendi) fel à boivre : 766 ne nief à passer unt truvé : 834 à ço pruver sui prest ploier le gant : 910. 1021 le regne à recever : 1530 as plaies bender : 1548 as cors garder (v. note).

1. 3. *Dative of aim :—*

97 m'amène à vostre salu : 849 (purvu) à sun martire : 1418 sumuns à cenbel : 1554 (seisi) à sun uoes.

1. 4. *Dative of instrument :—*

affermer 237 à clous.—*decoler* 1443 à la espée furbie.—*defuler* 988. 1341 as chevaus : 1010 à pez : 1730 à chevaus.—*detrencher* 1499. 1641 au brand.—*enbrever* 1546 à arrement nerci.—*esgarder* 1788 al oil.—*recever* 879 as meins.—*tuer* 1280 à glaive.

1. 5. *Dative of price :—*

1162 prisa à valur d'un gant.

I. 6. *In adverbial phrases expressive of state or manner :—*

(a) 6 à loi de desloial : 157. 231 à tort : 327 à lermes : 328 bis. à jointes meins e à weimentisun : 351 à bon ure : 369. 960. 1797 à grant humilité : 505 à hautes manaces : 523 à cruel gorgée : 524 à pute destinée : 526 à parole simple : 558 à baudur : 600 à desmesure : 616 à dreiture : 770 bis. à grant estrif, à volenté : 787 à devociun grant : 817. 1156. 1474 à sun semblant : 821 à piteus semblant : 899 a cclée : 909. 1210. 1521. 1552 à honur : 938 à queuke peine : 1105 à un cri : 1182 à clere voiz : 1195 à quor baud : 1240 à vostre pleisir : 1290 à jurnées : 1336 à sun talent : 1366 à cruele mort : 1409 à crueuté : 1436. 1633 à haute voiz : 1545 à cert cunte : 1594 à sermun : 1603 à grant turment : 1699 à un voler commun : 1732 à grant processiun : 1789 à une voiz.—(b) 762 à cheval : 762. 1422 à pé : 772 à nou : 790 à flote : 792 à secches plantes : 940 bis. à genoilz e à cutes : 1286 à penuncel levé : 239. 325. 514. 775 à genoilluns : 1173 à genoilz.—(c) 73 à mervelles : 313. 1729 à bandun : 619. 843 à peine : 751. 1566 à pou : 810 à tart.

II. 1. *Dative after nouns (subst. and adj.) :—*

54 à lui sui enclin : 309 serfs au tirant : 343 à lui es acointé : 466 à Deu es dru : 560 (sucur) à sun deciple : 618 (enclins) à pecchez : 656 à lui-meimes semblable : 1044 bis. (sucurables) à ceus ki sunt à vus enclins : 1101 (traitres enemi) à humein lignage : 1195 pretz sumes à fere : 1357 à proie est devurer (v. note) : 1490 à lui atrait e asoti.

II. 2. *With following infinitive of nearer definition :—*

699 fu duel à regarder : 1029 fort est à cunbatre.

II. 3. *Dative of determination :—*

17 à solers e estages : 20 à robe d'or batue : 677 à servant butuiller : 681 ter. à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles d'utre mer : 788 à flot briant : 890 à reims bas e petiz : 1167 à grant ruissel : 1617 à curune de espines.—(b) 1258 fable à rote : 1288 cofres à sumer.

II. 4. *Dative of attribution :—*

1091 le sen au maistre : 1334 par sortz au sarmuner : 1343 au fiz la plaie : 1387 les cors as martirs : 1419 ost à rei (v. note) : 1462 li Deus as crestiens : 1749 le cors au martir.

B. I. a, *Local, of place 'whither,'* (β) *in phrase, figuratively :—*

aler 116 à Sathan : 414 à un prince : 507 as maissuns : 626 au temple : 629 à lur temple : 1807 à Rumme : 1645 al haut rei de gloire.—*aprocer* 1432 à Auban. —*ariver* 908 à bon port.—*desendre* 1386 à terre.—*enveier* 1722 à sun champiun.—*mener* 540 à queu chief : 761 au queu chief : 1363. 1414. 1739 à Verolaime.—*reamener* 1275 à maisun.—*reapeler* 1672 à vie.—*trametre* 168 as apostles.—*trebucher* 1014 à terre.—*venir* (α) 10 à Varlam : 75 à une maisun : 266 al encuntre : 455 à sun maistre : 499 bis. à eus, à la curt : 539 à curt : 613 à vus : 765 à une ewe grant : 1221 au grant gueredun : 1242 à Verolame : 1485 bis. à Verolaime, à lur osteus.—(β) 433. 1463 à pleisir : 966 à volenté : 1012 à gré.

Of limit, in phrases with 'de ci ke,' 'geske' :—

de ci k' 69 ci k'à l'euue du Rin : 1264 de ci k'à Burdele.—*gesk'* 1702 du frund gesc' au talun.—(*degree*) 234 gesk' au sanc espandre.—(*time*) 1815 gesk' à tant k'il furent mis en sarcu.

I. b, *Local, of place 'where' :—*

15 entre à un portal : 18 séant al uis : 167 asis à destre sun père : 409 à une fenestre : 412 à la croiz s'agenoilla : 699 as reims : 798 au puier le pendant : 803 au sabelun : 804 chiet as piez A. : 942 (munté) à sun destrer : 1095 à sa tumbe resplendi : 1413 ne mangerunt à table : 1466 à une pleinne se aresteent : 1705 al destre sun pere : 1831 au procein port.—*ferir* 88. 1529 au quor : 158 au queur : 235 à la face.—(*gesir*) 859. 971 à terre : 1164 au pé du munt.—*à = chez* 671 en garde à felun gaholer : 1023 en la prisun est au maufé.

II. *Temporal :—*

(a) *period of day* 212 par tens al enjurner : 494 al endemein par tens : 683 bis. au soir e au disner : 703 bis. au seir n'al enjurner : 902 à midiz : 1830 bis. au vespre, au matin.—(b) *generally* 39 au paraler : 145 au jur oitisme : 166. 263 au terz di : 181 au cumencement : 366 à la fin : 562 au chef du tur : 621 au jur quant feste funt : 858 au jur ki dunc fu lung : 1140 à nul jur : 1185 au muriant : 1811 à ceu tens.—(c) = *for ever* 1796 (damné) à tut dis.—(d) *occasion* 102 al nun le fiz Marie : 895 au coup : 1588 à ceste sumunse : 1606 à chemin jurnal.—(*with inf.*) 258 au saucher de la lance : 913 au coup duner : 973 au seint cors tucher : 1057 au partir de cest secle : 1153 au passer de un pund.

C. *With secondary predicate :—*

557 à fause fust pruvée : 955 à seingnur l'as clamé.

a II. under aver.

abandun, abanduné, abanduner } v. tr. to give up, or over ; to entrust, commend ; to bestow.
ind. près. 1 sg. 488 à lui vus cumant e abandun : 813 à vus m'alme e mun cors abandun e cumant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1844 à Jesu me abaundun.
infin. 1718 par abanduner al enfernal Mahun : 1278 par largement tresor abaunduner.

(abanduner) ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1791 lur temples e auters à lui (unt) abaunduné.
ppp. mas. pl. 1033 se sunt de quoer a Deu abaunduné: 1791 tuit sunt abanduné (au deu crucifié.)
abatre v. tr. to knock down.
infin. 1341 (veissez les uns) abatre e detrencher.
abaundun-é-er under abandun.
Abel n. pr. Abel.
prp. 399 d'Abel, cum l'ocist Caim.
Abram n. pr. Abraham.
prp. 402 d'Abram e Moyses, les veillardz alosez.
abri s. m. shelter.
acc. sg. 1087 qui quist, cum esgarez, ci ostel e abri.
acastonée s. m. agate-onyx (v. note).
nom. sg. 4 n'i out acastonee ne gemme ne cristal.
acer s. m. steel.
nom. sg. 684 roche si dure cum acier.
prp. sg. 1303 decolez du brand d'acer: 1641 les detrenchent au brant d'acer.
aceré adj. of steel.
mas. prp. sg. 1001 coup de mace e de brant aceré.
acerin adj. of steel.
mas. prp. sg. 1838 decolé fu du brant acerin.
acerté v. tr. to assure; (ppp. =) adj. confident; convinced.
mas. sg. 378 de vus croi estre seür e tres bien acerté: 964 bien le croi de fi e bien sui acerté.
,, pl. 1036 par les grantz miracles dunt il sunt acerté.
acheisun } s. f. occasion; cause.
achesun } nom. sg. 538 (partut est renumée) l'achesun purquei: 1652 tu sul es acheisun de cest grant mal plener.
acc. ,, 829 mes jo sai l'achesun.
achevé } v. tr. finish; accomplish; end.
achever } infin. 124 à (fere e achever) si grant busoinne: 209 la vie en la croiz achever (deingna):
,, 1284 (aillent) ceste grant busoinne sanz delai achever.
ppa. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 373 apres ço ke il out trestut cest achevé.
,, (subj. pft. 3 pl.) 1026 bein quident ki tut eient lur voler achevé.
acier under acer.
acoilli, acoilt under acuillir.
acointé v. tr. to make acquainted, to make friends with.
ppp. mas. sg. 343 par sa revelaciun à lui es acointé.
acordant v. intr. to be in harmony, only in phrase en un—, unitedly (v. note on 1138).
grnd. 1187 pur ço nus assemblames en un acordant.
acuillir v. tr. gather; accept (sinners); receive (as guests); take.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 30 acoilt: 74 une part l'acoilt: 909. 1019 à honur l'acoilt Deus of ses desmeine eslitz:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1690 les pecchurs repentanz acoilt sanz reprover.
infin. 1209 ki par lui trespassant me deingnat acuillir.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1111 unt droit vers Wales lur chemin acoilli: 1552 à honur les unt ja en sarcuz acoilli.
ppp. mas. pl. 1521 à honur sunt e gloire eu ciel acoilli.
acumpainné v. ref. to join oneself as a companion.
pp. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1038 à A. e Aracle ki s'est acumpainné.
acumpli } v. tr. fulfil, accomplish, finish, end.
acumplir } (prp.) infin. 1241 lors les ad baptizé pur la loi acumplir.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1012 qant il unt acumpli quanke lur vint à gré.
ppp. mas. sg. 251 de moi est ja tut acumpli: 1052 li martires de A. fait est e acumpli.
,, ,, pl. 1536 pur turmentz corporeus ki ja sunt acumpli.
acurent v. intr. to run up towards.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 650 ceus i acurent: 1699 lors tuit i acurent à un voler commun.
acurer v. tr. to cut out the heart.
infin. 1263 acurer frai (ki prechera de cele lei).
ad under aver.
Adam n. pr. Adam.
acc. 105 Deus out fait Adam: 655 Deu k'Adam furma.
prp. 398 d'Adam.
adanture s. f. breaking-in.
prp. sg. 619 (pulein) à peine ublie ço k'aprent en sa adanture.
Adonai n. pr. Almighty.
voc. 250 en tes meins mun esperit, pere Adonai, cumant.
adrescement s. m. short cut, cross road.
prp. sg. 1592 li uns de eus s'en vunt par un adrescement.

adubbée v. tr. to adorn.
ppp. fem. sg. 2 mes ne ert adubbée d'or.
adunc adv. temp. thereupon.
183 adunc respundi : 438 aidunc orra : 1483 adunc se sunt muntez : 1631 aidunc (plusurs se rendirent).
adverser s. m. adversary ; devil.
gen. sg. 113 en les laz le adverser.
voc. ,, 1669 entenc vers moi, paen adverser !
nom. pl. 154 envie en urent adverser enemis : 1332 ço ouent sarrazins, li glut adverser.
adversité s. f. adversity.
prp. sg. 364 ne soiez esmeüz pur nule adversité.
aegre adj. fiercely eager.
mas. nom. pl. 1624 il en sunt plus aegre de li turmenter.
aërs (aerdre) v. intr. to be attached, adhere.
pp. mas. sg. 1113 li sancs A. i pert, aërs e endurci.
aesmal s. m. enamel (It. smalto).
prp. sg. 20 nusches d'aesmal.
afferma v. tr. to fasten (with nails).
ind. pret. 3 sg. 237 à clous le afferma.
afichent v. tr. to fix, set up (a stake).
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1600 un peel en terre afichent.
afublée v. tr. to put on (as a garment).
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 519 l'esclavine k'il voient k' A. ad afublée.
age s. m. age.
prp. sg. 152 puis ke il fu d'age e de anz treis feiz dis : 288 tant estoit dunc d'age :
,, ,, 550 ki sages es de aprise e d'age estes maur.
agenoilla v. ref. to kneel down.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 412 vit cum à la croiz A. s'agenoilla.
agraventent v. tr. to overwhelm.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1700 de peres l'agraventent, de zuche e de perrun.
agreable adj. acceptable.
mas. sg. 1417 sacrifice agreable plus ke buef u torel.
agrée v. intr. to be agreeable to (used impers.)
subj. pres. 3 sg. 498 à ki peise u agrée (= no matter whom it may vex or please).
agu adj. sharp, pointed.
mas. nom. pl. 855 urties e charduns k'aspres sunt e agu.
aguetes s. m. watcher.
acc. pl. 1065 aguetes e pasturs paens en unt garni.
aheünt v. tr. to chase with cries.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1425 escrient e l'ahüent plus viument k'un chael.
ai I. interj. of calling, oh !
921. 1043. 1219. 1503. 1619. 1708 bis. (ai). 240. 354. 572. 811. 1646. 1795 (hai). 946 (hay).
ai II. under aver.
aidé v. tr. to aid.
subj. pres. 3 sg. 609 Jesus me haid e sucure !
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 980 le gentil chevaler Aracle unt aidé.
aidunc under adunc.
aïe s. f. assistance.
nom. sg. 672 k'aie ne rescusse n'i pust aver mester.
prp. ,, 1220 par ta aie (venir au gueredun) : 1438 pité te preinne de moi ki peris sanz aïe.
aient under aver.
aiere s. m. journey, wandering.
acc. sg. 56 il devise e dresce mun aiere e mun chemin.
aigles s. m. eagle.
nom. sg. 1386 un aigles of lui (est venu) : 1389 l'egle oiseus enchace :
,, ,, 1392 li aigles raveinner : 1550 (vunt un grant lu) e uns aigles (ki. . .).
prp. pl. 957 (ke ne soit) de egles u wltures ne de lus devoré.
aignel } s. m. lamb.
aigneus } acc. sg. 281 Deus l'at fait aignel d'un leun sauvage : 1408 pris l'unt e seisi cum li lu fait aignel.
,, pl. 1478 il vus apele cum pastur ses aigneus.
aillent under aler.
aimant s. m. diamond.
nom. sg. 1147 raed fu e estable cum fer u aimant.
aiment under amer.

ainz (a.) adv. 1, beforehand; 2, sooner, rather; (b.) conj. 1, nay rather; 2, with ke, (and subj.), before that. . .
(a, 1). 376 ù or einz purposé : 752 ù urent ainz estez.
(a, 2). 636 ainz purra mer secchir ke jo treshublie Jesus.
(b, 1). 1369 einz les honure.
(b, 2). 1363 (ne se desjunerunt) einz ke a V. aient fait mener.

air } s. m. air, atmosphere.
airs } nom. sg. 1055 li airs enobscuri : 1059 purs estoit li airs : 1092 li airs obéi.
acc. ,, 85 ki fist les elementz, terre, unde, air, e fu : 1336 l'eir fait à sun talent rebundir e suner.
prp. ,, 1259 (vent) k'en l'air ventele.

ajurné v. intr. to dawn (used impers.)
pp. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 967 plus a fait ui vertu puis k'il fut ajurné.

ajurnée s. f. dawn.
prp. sg. 527 il s'en ala ben devant l'ajurnée.

ajusté v. tr. (to place near), to fit on, to adjust to.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 971 au cors l'ad mis e ajusté (le chef A.)

al under li.

alames, alas under aler.

alasse } v. tr. to fatigue.
alassé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1428 li chemins ferrez l'alasse.
ppp. mas. pl. 1003 de ki battre tuit fuimes alassé.

alé } v. intr. to go; often with foll. gerund, (and shading off into a mere auxil. 818); s'en aler, to go away.
aler } ind. pres. 1 sg. 376. 380 e (= en) mun pais m'en vois.
,, ,, 2 ,, 1190 (Jesu) de ki vas sermunant.
,, ,, 3 ,, 198 dormir s'en va : 213 hastivement s'en va à sun hoste parler :
,, ,, ,, ,, 426 par ci sermunant va : 525 va par ci prechant : 552. 806. 1251 va prechant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 553 s'en va vaivez : 763 enviz va bon gré :
,, ,, ,, ,, 789 (l'eue ?) va si apetizant : 811 va prisant : 854 entre espines ki va :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1343 li pere au fiz la plaie va bender : 1433 il ne va querant el.
,, ,, 1 pl. 831 k'alum vengant.
ind. pres. 2 pl. 818. 887 k'alez-vus demurant ? 1295 k'alez-vus simple gent enganer ?
,, ,, 3 ,, 503 s'en vunt curant : 507 as maissuns A. vunt : 508 chambres vunt cherchant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 510 A. vunt querant : 824 k'avant urent ire, ore la vunt-il dublant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1025 vunt s'en en lur cité : 1080 tuit vunt une part : 1158 vunt Deu loant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1285 s'en vunt : 1352 s'en vunt (demurer eu ciel) : 1548 as cors garder vunt :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1592 s'en vunt par un adrescement : 1819 vunt en declin.
,, pret. 2 sg. 828 mar l'alas cuntruvant.
,, ,, 3 ,, 414 à un prince hastivement ala : 527 il s'en ala : 797 ala trainant A. à martire :
,, ,, ,, ,, 803 ù nuls unc hom ala : 1174 ne s'en ala vantant.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1170 (nus) ki l'alames vengant.
,, fut. 1 pl. 1276 nus i irrum.
,, ,, 3 ,, 626 au temple santz demure irrunt.
subj. pres. 3 pl. 1283 cumande k'en Wales tuit aillent.
imper. 2 sg. 754 va t'en ! his ! 949 va quere tun seinnur !
,, 2 pl. 468 alez vus ent ! 1644 bis. alez, martirs ! alez, leus chevaler !
infin. 32 ù penses tu aler ? 112. 115 (lur cuvint) aler : 1426 aler le sumunent :
,, 1587 ù il aler tent : 1684 là te cuvendra aler.
,, 1590 se penent d'aler : 1591 lent d'aler.
pp. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 201 s'en est alez chucher.
,, (,, ,, 3 pl.) 984 d'iluec sunt alé : 1807 e sunt a Rumme alé.

Alexandres n. pr. Alexander (the Great).
nom. 355 ù est Alexandres, li princes alosé ?

alez under aler.

aliance s. f. alliance.
nom. sg. (pred.) 298 aliance seit batesme.

alié v. ref. to ally one's self to.
pp. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1272 au clerc d'utre mer se sunt alié.

alme s. f. soul.
nom. sg. 360 l'alme tuz jurs viit : 1014 l'alme s'en part : 1731 l'alme s'en ist.
acc. ,, 660 eu cors m'alme mist : 813 a vus m'alme e mun cors abandun e cumant.
prp. ,, 846 charoinne sanz alme : 1445 pur l'alme esclarcie.

almosne s. f. almsgiving.
prp. sg. 100 en franchise e almosne as tun tens despendu.

alosé } (pp. =) adj. renowned.
alosez } mas. nom. sg. 355 ù est Alexandres, li princes alosé? 1775 ki avant fu chevaler preuz e alosé.
,, prp. ,, 1770 merveilles fist Deus pur Apl. sun martir alosé.
,, voc. ,, 946 hay! Aracle, chevaler alosé!
,, prp. pl. 402 d'Abram e Moyses, les veillardz alosez.

aloue s. f. lark.
nom. sg. 50 Jesu héent cum aloue esperver.

alpin adj. Alpine.
mas. acc. sg. 1831 passerai Mun Giu, le roiste munt alpin.

alum under aler.

amant s. m. lover.
nom. sg. 1200 ki resortist pur mort n'est pas verai amant.

ambesdeus under andui.

Ambibal under Amphibal.

amé under amer.

amen interj. Amen.
933 si en dient 'amen' e haut e bas: 1765 si en dient 'amen' veil e enfant.

amene } v. tr. to bring, to lead.
amenez } ind. pres. 3 sg. 97 par Deu ki m'amene à vostre salu.
condit. 3 pl. 1738 (juré eürent) k'il tuit amerroient le clerc à V.
ppp. mas. sg. 1151 à mort estoit jugez e amenez avant.

amer v. tr. to love.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 477 (jo ta esclavine ke . . . .) plus l'eim ke peleiçun.
,, ,, 3 pl. 1370 ki lui eiment e en lui unt amur.
subj. ,, 3 pl. 1586 (ke tuz le sivent) cum il aiment lur vie e tenement (v. note).
infin. 129 ki tant faitz à amer: 1211 (me deingnat) tant deboneirement e amer e cherir:
,, 1231 plest vus dunc Deu amer: 1681 desdeingnant Deu amer.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1793 repentant k'il les unt tant amé.

amerroient under amene.

amesurer v. intr. to grow moderate; ref. to restrain oneself.
(prp.) infin. 700 dure li chautz de nuit sanz rein amesurer: 1358 Apl. unt seisi sanz sei amesurer.

ami s. m. friend.
nom. sg. 9 ki ert amis Jesu: 101 cum sis amis e dru.
,, ,, 345 soiez amis verais e hem de lealté: 1309 k'ami est le Deu verai.
acc. ,, 1489 unt perdu A. lur bon ami.
voc. ,, 277 beus ostes e ami! 339. 375. 456. 592. 1123 amis! (alone, always with *dist*).
,, ,, 1437 ami Jesu! 1519 beus duz amis cheri! 1636 ami Deu!
nom. pl. 146 Jesu l'apelerent si parent e amis: 640 veisin u parent, ami:
,, ,, 978 li parent A. e si ami privé: 1015 si parent e ami l'unt muscé:
,, ,, 1273 noz veisins e amis e parentz (v. note): 1382 si ami ne sunt pas en balance:
,, ,, 1763 (vus sunt honurant,) servant e ami.
acc. ,, 1244 ki ses hummes e amis e ses privez apele.
voc. ,, 171 venez, mes leaus amis gentils! 1076 vesin, parent, ami! 1330 venez, li mien ami!

amiable adj. lovingly disposed.
mas. nom. pl. 1044 ceus ki sunt à vus enclins e amiable.

amis under ami.

amisté s. f. friendship.
prp. sg. 604 de lui retenc par amisté ceste moie vesture.

Amphibal } n. pr. Amphibalus, name of the itinerant cleric who converted Alban (v. note on 96).
Amphibals } nom. 103 Amphibals: 1422 Amphibel: 1469 suls Amphibeus:
Amphibel } ,, 96. 199. 280. 339. 389. 478. 1118. 1203. 1236. 1348. 1456, 1619. 1668. Amphibal.
Amphibeus } gen. 1601 du ventre Amphibal.
acc. 1120. 1358. 1407. 1436. 1515. 1594. 1814. Amphibal.
prp. 1306 pur Amphibal: 1488 d'Amphibal: 1770 pur Ambibal.
voc. 1437. 1636 Amphibal!
abs. 1642 veant Amphibal (= vidente Amphibalo).

amur s. m. love.
acc. sg. 662 en vus met ma esperance e m'amur: 1370 en lui unt amur e esperance.
prp. ,, 371 en l'amur Deu l'a confermé: 542 ad retenu par amur:
,, ,, 1108 ke soium de s'amur desturnez: 1190 pur l'amur Jesu.

an under anz.

ancesur } s. m. ancestor.
ancesurs } nom. pl. 23 si ancesur estoient Romein original: 546 qui guerpi as ke tindrent ti gentil ancesur.
acc. ,, 1794 pleinent lur ancesurs ki sunt ja devié.

ancele — s. f. maiden.
prp. sg. 1251 de Marie va prechant, une simple ancele.

anciens — (adj. =) s. m. men-of-old.
prp. pl. 1257 la prophecie d'anciens ço conferme e saele.

andui — pron. both.
nom. pl. 403 cum furent andui de Damne Deu privez: 461 si pris sumes andui:
,, ,, 479 atant se sunt andui d'iluec meüz: 1131 encusez fustes andui:
,, ,, 1175 li oil li sunt chaet andui du chief: 1260 cum autres morteus furent andui cist e cele.
acc. ,, 109 de parais les ruva ambesdeus exuiller.

angere, angeres, angle, angles — s. m. angel.
prp. sg. 125 del angle Gabriel en fist sun messager.
nom. pl. 1064 li beus angeres du cel (muntent): 1097 du cel li angere joius e esbaudi (l'unt servi):
,, ,, 1182 angeres i aparurent: 1353 li angere les cunveient:
,, ,, 1480 unt grant joie li angre espiriteus: 1732 angeres eu ciel la portent:
,, ,, 1719 atant es-vus deus angeres.
acc. ,, 1069 ben unt paëns les angles veü e eschoisi.
prp. ,, 267. 905 legiuns des angles: 1706 (une grant legiun) des angles.
,, ,, 900 des angles est portez eu ciel li esperitz: 1714 m'enveit de angeres consolaciun.

anglin — adj. angelic.
fem. prp. sg. 303 servi e honuré de anglin legiun.

angoisse — s. f. anguish, torture.
nom. sg. 669 (plus seut demurance pener) ke ne fait anguisse: 1458 s'angoisse tute s'en est partie.

angre — under angere.

anguisse — under angoisse.

anentti, anienti — v. intr. to perish, to be shrivelled.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1142 flestri e anentti quancke estoit verdoiant.
pp. (= adj.) mas. sg. 1454 le cors m'est feble e anienti.

anoitez — v. intr. to become evening (used impers.).
pp. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 396 des relevées e quant fu anoitez.

antiquitez — s. f. antiquity.
prp. sg. 397 escriz d'antiquitez.

anuel — adj. annual.
mas. acc. sg. 625 servise e wu anuel custumel soudrunt.
fem. ,, ,, 1416 si en frunt feste anuel.

anz — s. m. year.
nom. sg. 712 passé en fu ja dimi an plener.
(temp.) acc. sg. 1093 demi an (ne rendi fruit): 1139 dimi an (ne pluveit).
acc. pl. 288 parcruz ert e trente anz out.
prp. ,, 152 puis ke il fu d'age e d'anz treiz feiz dis.

aorer — v. tr. to blow on (and cool, as the wind).
ind. pret. 3 sg. 694 ne venta vent si ki les peüst aorer.

aparer, aparu, aparurent — v. intr. to appear.
ind. pret. 3 pl. 1182 angeres i aparurent.
infin. 1286 à penuncel levé, ù unt fait aparer le soleil e la lune.
pp. mas. sg. 1398 teu miracle k'en lur terre est aparu.

apele, apeler, apelerent — v. tr. to call, to summon; to appeal to; to name.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 31 une part l'apele: 818 e tei tuz jurs apele 'k'alez-vus demurant?'
,, ,, ,, ,, 1244 ses hummes e amis e ses privez apele: 1478 il vus apele cum pastur ses aigneus.
,, pret. 3 pl. 146 Jesu l'apelerent si parent e ami.
infin. 1351 à Deu les presente ki les deigne apeler.

apendant, apendra, apent — v. intr. to be fitting, proper (impers.).
ind. pres. 3 sg. 139 par droit apent naistre: 182 ke fere i apent? 725 cele mort apent à home.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1583 vengement cum de itel traitre prendre apent: 1683 of lur deu lur apent sujurner.
,, fut. ,, ,, 441 s'en pernez teu vengeance cum il i apendra.
periph. pres. ptc. 1194 à sauvaciun de nus k'est apendant.

aperceivent, aperceu, apercevant — v. tr. to perceive, observe: ref. id.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 985 paën s'aperceivent.
ppp. mas. pl. 76 (ke ne soient) oï ne aperceü (de veisins u serganz).
periph. pres. ptc. 1750 Sarrazin ne erent apercevant.

apertement — adv. openly before all, plainly, (visibly or audibly;) certainly.
214 sa avisiun à lui apertement cunter: 257 du cors — sanc e ewe hissi:
333 — reni l'enchantement M.: 439 orra la curt —: 827 tu mentz —:
1067 voient li jovre —: 1102 Jovin — reni: 1562 poüm bien saver —.

apetizant v. to grow small.
grnd. 789 (l'ewe) va si apetizant.

Apolin } n. pr. Apollo.
Apollin } gen. sg. 65.1816 la loi Apolin.
acc. ,, 334 Apollin ne prise mes vallant un butun.
prp. ,, 14 k'en Apolin creient, Sathan, e Belial.

apostles s. m. apostle.
prp. pl. 168 d'iluec fu as apostles li seinz esperitz tramis.

apostoille s. m. the Pope.
prp. sg. 1809 mustrer al apostoille tute la verité.

aprent v. tr. to teach; to learn.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 178 ke Jesus en ses establiz aprent: 619 ço k'aprent pulein en sa adanture:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1599 cum diable les aprent.
,, pret. ,, ,, 606 ço ke m'aprist ne guerpirai: 1335 tant aprist nigromant kant il ert escoler.
ppa. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 83 jo ne l'ai apris, ne pruvé, ne leü.
,, ,, ,, 2 ,, 1193 clers es e apris l'as en tes livres lisant.
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, 372 de la fei Deu la summe (a) apris e demustré.
,, ,, ,, ,, pl. 1781 apris unt [v. note] n'a mester à nul (guerroier le rei).
ppp. mas. sg. 407 A. est ja apris e bien endoctrinez.
,, ,, pl. 341 par humme sunt li autre apris e endoctriné: 998 li crestien en sunt apris e entuscé.

apres (a) prep. temp. after; (b) adv. afterwards.
(a) 147 apres pou de tens: 190 apres la mort: 373 apres ço ke il out achevé.
209.1165 apres ço: 1253 apres l'enfantement: 1445 apres la mort du cors.
(b) 1180 la nuit proceinne apres.

apresté v. tr. to prepare.
ppp. mas. sg. 755 ke tu as deservi, luër tei est apresté.

apris under aprent.

aprise s. f. learning.
prp. sg. 550 ki sages es de aprise e d'age estes maür.

aprist under aprent.

aproce v. intr. to approach.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1432 despuis ke à A. aproce.

Aracle } n. pr. Araclius.
Aracles } nom. 935 Li chevalers Aracle: 969 li francs chevaler Aracle: 974 Aracles: 1039. 1159 Aracle.
acc. 799 ki Aracle avoit nun: 944. 986 (veit) Aracle: 980 le gentil chevaler Aracle unt aidé.
prp. 1038 mustrer as sez martirs privez, A. e Aracle.
voc. 946 Aracle, chevaler alosé!

aragé v. ref. to become enraged.
pp. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1780 li princes tost s'en est aragé.

arbre s. m. tree.
prp. sg. 890 (les cheveus A. lie) à un arbre ki là fu: 950 sun chief purras truver à un arbre lié.
,, ,, 106 d'un arbre lur defendi le fruit à manger: 970 le chef A. del arbre ad osté.

arbruseu s. m. small tree.
prp. sg. 1172 suz un arbruseu ki eu munt fu cresant.

Architriclin n. pr. Architriclinus (but v. note).
nom. 62 quant manga as nosces lu ber Architriclin.

ardent I. (arder), v. intr. to burn, to be hot; to be inflamed, enraged.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 174 eu feu ki art tut dis: 644 fust art: 1243 li princes, espris de ire, art e restencele.
,, ,, 3 pl. 1779 les langes lur ardent.

ardent II. adj. eager.
mas. nom. sg. 1742 tant par fu ardent.

aresteent } v. intr. to stop; ref. id.
arestut } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1466 à une pleinne se aresteent.
arestuz } ,, pret. 3 sg. 1062 sur la tumbe A. arestut fichi.
pp. mas. sg. 98 sui en cest pais entrez e arestuz.

argent } s. m. silver.
argentz } nom. sg. 877 plus clers ke n'est argentz esmerez e fundu.
acc. ,, 1288 or portent e argent: 1149 asez li ofrimes, jüeus, argent, besantz.
prp. ,, 292 ne mist d'or ne d'argent pur nus rançun ne guage: 1664 tresor de argent e de or cler.

argument s. m. argument.
prp. sg. 193 ne purroit estre pruvé par argument.

arivez v. tr. to conduct.
ppp. mas. sg. 908 (A. est) à bon port arivez.

armez — v. tr. to arm.
ppp. mas. pl. 1587 ben armez le sivent.
arpentz — s. m. a measure of length, arpent, O. E.
(acc.) pl. 481 le cunduseit treis arpentz e demi.
arrement — s. m. ink.
prp. sg. 1546 feimes enbrever à arrement nerci.
art I. — under ardent I.
art II. — s. m. art, deceit.
prp. sg. 1249 mes plus set d'enchantement, d'art e de favele.
arusée — v. tr. to bedew.
ppp. fem. sg. 515 des lermes arusée est sa face.
as I. — under aver.
as II. — under li.
asemblée — under assemblames.
asent, asentent — v. intr. to assent to; ref. id.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 196 droitz ne raisuns n'i assent: 726 le plus à lui s'asent: 1574 ki les ot e i assent.
,, ,, 3 pl. 720 des sarrazins s'asentent bien à li grant partie.
asez — adv. enough (of quantity): long enough (of time).
380 asez ai sujurné: 1149 asez li ofrimes.
asis — v. intr. to be seated.
pp. mas. sg. 167 à destre sun pere est asis.
asne — s. m. ass.
nom. sg. 615 nel eüssez plus entendu ke asne harpeüre.
asoti — v. intr. to be infatuated.
pp. mas. (acc.) sg. 1490 (unt perdu A.) e lur parent (i. e. Aracle) à lui atrait e asoti.
aspre, aspres — adj. rough, rugged.
mas. nom. sg. 1427 li chemins ferrez, aspre e deshuël (l'alasse).
,, ,, pl. 855 charduns k'aspres sunt e agu.
assemblame, assemblames, assemblé, assemblerunt — v. intr. to assemble; ref. id.
ind. pret. 1 pl. 1187 pur ço nus assemblames tuit en un acordant:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1446 assemblame pur ço gent en une cumpainnie.
,, fut. 3 ,, 624 ù tuit se assemblerunt.
pp. mas. pl. 713 sunt assemblé trestuit li citoien: 738 iluec sunt assemblé.
,, fem. sg. 499 venir à la curt assemblée.
assent — under asent.
at — under aver.
ataché — v. tr. to tie, fasten.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1603 au peel l'unt ataché à grant turment cural.
atant — adv. thereupon, just then; always at the beginning of the line (and clause), save in 201. 368. 984. 1731. (1748).
142. 197. 201, 368. 479. 493. 713. 821. 835. 875. 884. 888. 968. 984. 1025. 1111. 1458. 1481. 1532. 1719, 1731. 1733. 1748.
ateindre — v. intr. to attain to.
infin. 1228 à vostre cumpainnie ateindre (me doinst Deus).
atemprée, atemprer — v. tr. to temper, restrain.
infin. 690 une chalur ki pas ne se seet atemprer.
ppp. fem. sg. 526 (A. dist) à parole simple e atemprée.
atempreüre — s. f. tempering, restraint.
prp. sg. 590 (justise sun curage) par sage atempreüre.
atencer — v. tr. to attack with insult.
infin. 1308 à ki tu cumences tant viument atencer.
atendant, atendi, atendre, atendu, atent — v. intr. to wait; await; stay behind; listen (vers); obey (à).
ind. pres. 3 sg. 190 turment (atent ki ço ne croit): 199 Apl. sul i demuere e atent:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1588 nuls ne remaint ne atent.
,, pret. ,, ,, 1117 en sujur atendi.
infin. 1742 ne vout tant atendre.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 857 (pueple) ki les ad atendu.
grnd. 540 atendant la parole à queu chief fust menée.
periph. pres. ptc. 816 le element ke à toi est attendant; 1124 soiez ore vers nus atendant.
atitlé — v. tr. to enrol.
ppp. mas. sg. 1020 en la mesnée A. est atitlé.
atrait — v. tr. to attract.
ppp. mas. (acc.) sg. 1490 (unt perdu) lur parent à lui atrait e asoti.

attendant under atendre.
atur s. m. dress.
prp. sg. 19 en atur festival : 541 en cel estrange atur.
aturne } v. tr. to prepare.
aturné } ind. pres. 3 sg. 506 cum gent ki s'aturne à morteu medlée.
aturnent } ,, ,, 3 pl. 1399 sepulture aturnent e à chescun sarcu.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 977 lors ad la sepulture au martir aturné.
ppp. (ntr.) sg. 781 ki ver desirent ço ke m'est aturné.
,, mas. (appos. nom.) sg. 363 li guereduns est grantz, as bons aturné.
au under li.
Auban n. pr. Alban, name of Britain's protomartyr (929).
nom. 41. 104. 175. 191. 201. 322. 382. 407. 412. 439. 444. 452. 480. 483. 493. 519. 526. 535. 589. 633. 646. 654. 673. 685. 717. 722. 730. 740. 745. 774. 787. 806. 811. 838. 866. 897. 906. 963. 1072. 1090. 1132. 1136. 1155. 1173. 1179. 1183. 1443. 1449. 1813. [1160. 1489. 1707.
acc. 21. 369. 418. 510. 513. 627. 630. 710. 719. 798. 800. 821. 848. 864. 889. 948. 1057. 1086, 1129. [1185. 1201. 1451.
gen. 437. 497. 507. 738. 785. 804. 891. 915. 920. 940. 970. 978. 1020. 1062. 1068. 1113. 1166. 1181.
prp. 416 d'—: 885. 1052 de—: 1208 d'Auban le gentil: 1844 de—:
,, 432 à: 448 d': 1126 ches—: 1726 of—: 1143—: par—: 1837 pur—.
voc. 51. 285.
aucun } adj. pr. some, somebody.
aucune } mas. acc. sg. 1311 (garir e restorer) aucun langurus.
,, prp. ,, 453 guarni par aucun de la curt.
fem. (acc.) sg. 574 ki n' est aucune feit susduit par foleür.
aüné } v. tr. to assemble.
aünée } ppp. mas. sg. 760 pueple ki là fu aüné.
,, fem. ,, 539 ù fu gent aünée.
aür } v. tr. to adore.
aüra } ind pres. 1 sg. 58 lui pri e aür lu soir e lu matin.
aürai } ,, ,, 3 ,, 8 ceste croiz aüre serrein e matinal.
aüre } ,, ,, 1 pl. 830 (li solailz) ke aürum.
aürée } ,, ,, 3 ,, 1797 la croiz aürent à grant humilité: 1798 e lui tuit aürent.
aürent } ,, pret. 3 sg. 422 à Jesu, fiz Deu ke il aüra.
aürer } ,, fut. 1 ,, 1267 Jesu ne aürai.
,, ,, 1 pl. 246 e toi tuit aürrum e criërum merci.
,, ,, 3 ,, 622 à Phebum, deu du solail ke il aürrunt.
subj. pres. 1 sg. 642 (chose faire) par unt diables mais aüre.
imper. 2 ,, 584 noz deus poëstifs aür!
infin. 1287 li solail e la lune ki lur plut aürer: 1674 diable ki servez e vus plaist aürer.
ppa. (ind. perf. 3 sg.) 514 suvent l'ad aürée (= la croiz).
aürnas v. tr. to honour.
ind. pret. 2 sg. 929 ki primers Engletere par martire aürnas.
aürrum,-runt,-um under aürer.
ausi adv. also.
1082 serum nus ausi.
autel adj. pr. the same (thing).
ntr. acc. sg. 1106 nus dïum autel.
auter } s. m. altar.
auters } prp. sg. 1365 eu temple par devant lur auter.
acc. pl. 1791 lurs temples e auters à lui (unt) abaunduné.
autre adj. pr. other.
mas. nom. sg. 444 nus autres (cumencera): 733 ja nul ne voie, mes autres lui.
,, ,, ,, 807 n'est autre se il nun: 1447 n'est autre Deu fors cist.
,, acc. ,, 1384 un autre ad Deus fait miracle: 1822 ne sai autre language fors le mien.
,, prp. sg. 2 ne d'autre metal: 482 l'un d'autre parti: 123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz:
,, ,, ,, 64 pur meint autre sarrazin: 295 par autre sermun.
fem. ,, ,, 1340 d'autre (scil. part).
mas. nom. pl. 341. 533. 918. 1337 li autre: 357 li autre prince: 773. 862 autres:
,, ,, ,, 1192 cum funt cist autre tuit: 1260 cum autres morteus furent andui cist e cele.
,, acc. pl. 242 autres de toi: 748 autres jugementz: 763. 1293 les autres: 1367 autres.
,, prp. ,, 236 en un fust drescé, autre entravers parmi (v. note): 431 d'autres l'esloinnera:
,, ,, ,, 432 par les autres li maus s'espandera: 551 as autres essample: 734 par autres garniz:
,, ,, ,, 1074 (plus sages) des autres: 1075 parole as autres.
fem. ,, ,, 1549 (blesmi) d'autres bestes.

autrement adv. otherwise.
718 autrement ke li maistres sis hom ne murra mie: 833 ki autrement le dit.

autres under autre.

autri adj. belonging to others.
(mas. acc. sg.) 244 sauf tun cors demeine cum sauver seüz autri.

aval adv. downwards, below.
17 celers grantz aval: 914 (li oil) aval sunt chaetz: 1610 li sancs raa aval.

avaler v. intr. to come down.
infin. 207 Deus deingna du ciel desendre e avaler.

avance v. tr. to exalt.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1369 tuz jurs cherist e avance.

avant (a) adv. temp. and loc. 1, forward; 2, before, beforehand, heretofore; 3, in front, before others.
(b) conj. with ke (and α subj. pres., β ind. fut.), before that.
(a, 1), 888 avant est sailliz: 1151 estoit amenez avant.
(a, 2), 260 ki avant [l'urent haï]: 823 k'avant urent ire, ore la vunt il dublant:
791 ù avant passer ne pout hom: 803 ù nuls unc hom ala avant:
1009 l'und mut plus k'avant pené: 1374. 1544 sancs k'avant les (cors out) teint.
1396. 1551 avant (les urent en despit): 1736 juré eürent avant.
(a, 3) 1122 (cist) l'ad salué avant: 1527 (chescun) avant se purofri.
(b, α) 429 avant ke plus avenge.
(b, β) 434 avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura.

avau (i. e. aval) prep. down along by.
7 avau l'un des costez raa li sancs cural: 878 avau le pendant s'espant.

avenant adj. suitable.
mas. prp. sg. 1752 en sarcu avenant.

avendra } v. intr. to happen.
avenge } ind. fut. 3 sg. 418 dunt grant mal avendra.
subj. pres. 3 sg. 429 avant ke plus avenge.
pp. (ntr.) sg. 1128 ço ke est puis avenu.

aventailles s. f. upper front of the coat of mail, for the protection of the chin.
acc. pl. 1468 deslacent aventailles, heumes e chapeus.

aventure s. f. incident, chance; par —, by chance.
acc. sg. 1493 l'un de eus l'aventure cunta.
prp. „ 179 si par aventure curage me prent: 621 fu par aventure au jur: 1115 ki par aventure enpali.

avenu under avendra.

aver, **averai**, **averez**, **averunt**, **avez** } v. tr. 1, to have, possess; — 2, periphrastically with follg. substantive to express a verbal idea, ex. gr. aver cure, garde, soing, to care for; aver desir, envie, ire, merci, piété, poür, volunté, to desire, &c.; aver nun, to be called; aver en despit, to have in despite, hate; aver feim, freit, sei, chaut, to be hungry, thirsty, hot, cold; aver mester, to be useful, profit:—3, to have, to owe (to do anything):— 4, with or without i, to express M. F. y avoir.
[In two divisions:—A, independent verb; B, auxiliary.]

ind. pres. 1 sg. *ai* A 28 palefrei n'ai: 961 n'ai soing ne volunté: 1330 ai à soudeër.
„ „ B 83. 215. 380. 387. 440. 808. 809. 1110. 1227. 1820. 1835 ai.
2 sg. *as* A 570 as tu hisdur. [1648. 1659. 1662 as.
„ „ B 52. 100. 131. 418. 545. 546. 600. 755. 777. 921. 922. 955. 1193. 1298. 1647.
3 „ *a* A 591 n'a cure: 678 n'a mais viandes: 682 n'a mais lit:
1612 teinte en a la peitrine: 1727 garde n'a de fu: 1781 n'a mester à nul.
(= il y a) 381 tant i a plenté:
650. 1303. 1420 n'a cist ki (ne obeïst) (ne seit deçolez) (n'est muntez):
703 n'a pluie ne rosée: 1461 n'a nul ki ne die: 1589 tant i a gent. [1803. 1810 a.
„ „ B 176. 296. 328. 346. 371. 408. 423. 449. 472. 967. 995. 1022. 1057. 1155. 1567.
„ „ *ad* A 21 A. ad nun: 25. 46 ad le mund à guverner: 102. 1315. 1636 tut ad à guër:
138 du mund ad poër: 679 prisun ad obscure: 683 feim ad e sei e freit:
684 pur lit ad roche bise: 1375 de leit ad ja semblance: 1456 piété en ad:
(= il y a) 580 en noz deus ad grant franchise: 1031 des citoiens ad bien mil u plus.
„ „ B 71. 191. 211. 270. 284. 323. 327. 340. 362. 368. 374. 379. 397. 419. 511. 513. 514. 516. 519. 520. 535. 541. 542. 544. 561. 758. 776. 783. 785. 832. 856. 866. 868. 894. 910. 938. 939. 940. 941. 960. 970. 971. 972. 977. 1013. 1017. 1028. 1122. 1155. 1237. 1241. 1282. 1294. 1384. 1403. 1487. 1554. 1577 bis. 1668. 1691. 1755. 1837 ad.
„ „ *at* B 281. 945 at.
1 pl. *avum* B 457. 1078. 1191. 1511. 1653 avum.
2 „ *avez* B 463. 618. 1534 avez.

ind. pres. 3 pl. *und* B 629. 1009. 1500 und.
„ *unt* A 49 unt lur lei: 359 n'unt plus de tere: 395 iluec unt lur segreiz: 581. 630 piété unt (de): 1370 en lui unt amur: 1381 en unt envie: 1480 en unt grant joie: 1633 en unt cure.
B 44. 353. 393. 512. 518. 531. 533. 620 bis. 737. 746. 748. 749. 750. 753. 757. 766. 767. 857. 859. 879. 882. 980. 981. 982. 983. 986. 989. 1012. 1014. 1034. 1065. 1069. 1096. 1109. 1111. 1120. 1202. 1286. 1291. 1355. 1358. 1359. 1360. 1382. 1387. 1388. 1394. 1395. 1397. 1400. 1401. 1408. 1409. 1410. 1488. 1514. 1552. 1594. 1598. 1599. 1603. 1604. 1610. 1768. 1781. 1785. 1788. 1789. 1792. 1793. 1795. 1800 unt.
impft. 3 sg. *avoit* A 799 Aracle avoit nun: 1135 avoit le grant: 1469 n'avoit repos.
B 391. 448. 1539 avoit.
„ pl. *avoient* A 1406 unc n'avoient tel (travail): 1484 destrers avoient plus fortz.
B 1735 avoient.
pret. 1 sg. *oi* B 376 oi einz purposé.
3 „ *out* A 288 trente anz out: 557 il out poür.
(= il y eut) 4 n'i out acastonée: 22 n'i out plus cuneüz: 1325. 1639 n'i out ke curucer: 1771 n'i out ki l'ust . . . ke il ne fust . . . 769 de pueple i out plenté: 1766 meint en i out blescé.
B 105. 147. 319. 373. 710. 799. 936. 943. 986. 991. 1375 out.
1 pl. *eümes* A 1273 parentz k'eümes cher.
B 1522 eümes.
3 „ *eürent* B 1736 eürent.
urent A 154 envie en urent: 358 tant urent tresor: 824 urent ire.
B 162. 752. 858. 987. 1396. 1551 urent.
fut. 1 sg. *averai* A 1840 tesmoin averai of moi.
2 pl. *averez* A 367. 1537 le regne averez du ciel: 473 vus ma robe averez.
3 „ *averunt* A 582 n'averunt vers toi ne ire ne rancur.
B 1414 s'averunt mené.
subj. pres. 3 sg. *eit* A 731 eit la vüe perie: 733 poür eit: 928 n'eit part de ceus.
B 874 n'eit tei Deu rekeneü.
2 pl. *eiez* A 463 trop seroie mari si mal eiez.
3 „ *aient* A 643 mal aient deu.
B 1363 einz ke à V. aient fait mener.
„ „ *eient* A 1716 ne eient (part de moi).
B 1026 quident ki tut eient lur voler achevé.
„ impft. 3 sg. *eüst* A 1346 ne failli ke n'i eüst mil enter.
B 1783. 1784 ne se pout nul vanter ki iluec eüst esté, ke . . . le eüst deshonuré.
ust A 1621 se rejoïst cum se il n'ust unc mal.
„ „ B 1771 n'i out ki l'ust mesdit.
1 pl. *eüssum* B 1525 n'eüssum un de eus flecchi.
2 „ *eüssez* B 615 ne l'eüssez plus entendu.
3 „ *ussent* B 795 cum geü ussent dormant.
imper. 2 pl. *eiez* A 299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligger.
infin. *aver* A 114. 672. 702. 1279 aver mester: 706 par beivre e chaut aver: 1300 sanz
„ plus aver par vus travail: 1327 sanz merci aver: 1342 piété aver: 1452
„ pur aver de vus batesme: 1665 pardun purrez aver: 1676 tuz jurs santz
„ fin aver.
ppa. (ind. pft.) *eü* A 44 unt eü damage: 857 grant sei i unt eü: 867 pité en ad eü.
1227 tant ai eü desir: 1396 ke il urent eü (en despit).

avilée v. tr. to defame.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 511 le crestien demandent k'ad lur lei avilée.

avis s. m. appearance; used with estre, to appear.
nom. sg. 206 avis lui est (cum Deus deingna): 224 avis m'ert ke li cels se desclot.

avisa } v. tr. to behold, perceive.
avisé } ind. pret. 3 sg. 411 lur faitz e lur cunseilz oï e avisa.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 408 es-vus un sarrazin ki avisé les a.

avisiun s. f. vision.
nom. sg. 277 ceste avisiun (k'est ke signifie)?
acc. „ 214 sa avisiun à lui cunter.
prp. „ 316 veistes en vostre avisiun: 778 ki en avisiun vi: 205 par avisiun lui esmoillir le quoer:
„ „ 296 par avisiun vus a Deu mué le curage: 1223 par avisiun à lui cunvertir.

avoglé v. tr. to blind.
ppp. mas. sg. 732 orb est de quor e avoglez: 1774 (ke il ne fust) desvé u avoglé.

avogles adj. blind.
mas. acc. pl. 149 (sana) feverus, avogles.
avoglez under avoglé.
avoient under aver.
avoir s. m. wealth.
prp. (partit. gen.) sg. 1301 del avoir vus en ferum mut largement duner.
avoit under aver.
avolez (pp. =) adj. runaway.
mas. prp. sg. 1247 par un clergastre avolez ki sautele.
avoué s. m. advocate.
nom. sg. 559 (venuz dust estre) cum maistre e avoué.
acc. ,, 949 va quere tun seinnur, tun maistre e avoué.
avoutre s. m. adulterer.
nom. pl. 1682 avoutre e homicide.
avra,-rai-um under aver.

B.

baër v. intr. to open the mouth, (gasping for breath).
infin. 697 (veisez) oises e bestes mües bäer e pantoiser.
bailli s. m. ruler, chief.
nom. sg. 459 de cest païs ki est tut sires ke bailli (v. note).
,, pl. 714 li prince de la terre, li bailli e gardein.
baillie s. f. power, dominion.
prp. sg. 1448 pur delivrer nus d'enfernal baillie.
bailler v. tr. to command, manage.
infin. 1266 tant cum vif e estriu puis bailler pur munter sele.
balance s. f. hesitation.
prp. sg. 1382 (si ami) ne sunt pas en balance.
bandun s. m. (adv.), à —, at discretion, at will, without reserve.
prp. sg. 313 sun fiz lur livra à bandun : 1729 le delapident trestuit à baundun.
bani v. tr. to summon together (the army).
ppp. mas. sg. 1285 cist s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener (v. note).
,, ,, pl. 1494 furent tuit sumuns e bani.
baptizant, baptizas, baptize, baptizé, baptizer, baptizez v. tr. to baptize.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 369 baptize (A.) à grant humilité.
,, pret. 2 ,, 1130 le baptizas.
(ref.) infin. 1804 baptizer se funt tuit.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1241 lors les ad baptizé pur la loi acumplir.
ppp. mas. sg. 419 noz deus ki ad guerpi e baptizez est ja.
grnd. 1121 grantz vertuz fesant e paëns baptizant : 1292 (unt le clerc truvé) prechant et baptizant.
barat, baratz s. m. deceit, fraud.
nom. sg. 1576 trop dure cist baratz, trop dure cist turmentz.
acc. ,, 995 trop i a sun barat par cest païs semmé.
prp. ,, 1295 simple gent par barat enganer.
barbarin adj. foreign, barbarian.
mas. acc. sg. 1823 ne sai autre language fors le mien barbarin.
,, prp. ,, 63 en cest païs estrange e barbarin.
barnage s. m. assemblage of the nobility.
prp. sg. 301 of lui regneras eu celestien barnage.
barun s. m. barun ; man, husband.
voc. sg. 1708 ai, gentil barun !
prp. sg. 134 (kar ne vout espruver cumpainnie) de barun.
bas adj. low, physically or socially.
mas. nom. pl. 933 si en dient 'amen' e haut e bas !
,, prp. ,, 890 à reims bas e petiz.
basti v. tr. to build, to cause.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1510 par ses enchauntements* ces grantz maus nus basti.
bastun, bastuns s. m. stick, cudgel.
prp. sg. 835 le fert du poin e du bastun pesant :
,, ,, 1607 (ferent) de lances e cuteus e gros bastun poinnal : 1701 batent de mace e de bastun.
acc. pl. 504 portantz bastuns, maçües, u hache u espée.
prp. ,, 651 (batist) de peus e de bastuns.

bataille s. f. battle.
nom. sg. 1766 grant fu la bataille.
batant under batre.
batel s. m. boat.
nom. sg. 790 ke n'i fust nus à flote, ne batel ne chalant.
acc. ,, 766 ne batel ne nief unt truvé.
batent under batre.
batesme s. m. baptism.
nom. sg. 298 aliance seit batesme.
acc. ,, 1192 batesme demant: 1324 recever batesme: 1452 aver batesme: 1843 batesme requorai.
prp. ,, 1692 par batesme tes pecchez espurger.
bati, batist, batre, batu, batüe, batuz — v. tr. to strike; intr. to beat (of the heart);—grnd. batant = hastily (with s'en venir, v. note on 424).
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1701 batent de mace: 1608 ferent, batent, e poinnent.
,, pret. 3 sg. 234 gesk'au sanc espandre de escurgies bati.
subj. impft. 3 ,, 651 (n'a cist ke ne) de peus e de bastuns u enpeinst u batist.
infin. 711 (fait) batre: 1003 (alassé) de batre: 1616 lessa batre: 1625 (aegre) de batre.
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 757 (l'unt) batu e laidangé: 1010 (l'und) batu de maçües:
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1610 des verges l'unt batu.
ppp. mas. sg. 649 cumande ke batu seit: 1163 batuz e debrisez.
,, fem. ,, 20 à robe d'or batüe.
grnd. 424 ki s'en vent batant des terres de delà.
pres. ptc. 843 à peine chaut remeint li quors eu piz batant.
baud adj. bold, courageous.
mas. prp. sg. 1195 à quor baud e joiant.
baudur s. f. boldness, courage.
prp. sg. 558 (venuz dust estre) à baudur.
baundun under bandun.
Beethleem n. pr. Bethlehem.
61. 484 k'en Beethleem (naski).
beit, beivent, beivre — v. tr. to drink.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 676 ne beit des bons vins.
,, ,, ,, pl. 879 li mescreant en beivent.
infin. 238 à boivre fel tendi: 706 emflent ydropis par beivre e chaut aver.
ppa. (ind. ant. 3 pl.) 858 au jur ki dunc fu lung ki ne urent beü.
bel, bele — adj. beautiful, fair; (ethically, in voc.), fair, kind.
mas. nom. sg. 222 li tens (estoit) beus e seri: 225 (li cels se desclot) beus e delitables.
,, obl. ,, 1420 n'a cist ki n'est muntez palefrei bon e bel.
,, voc. ,, 51 bel hoste! 388. 468. 484 beu maistre! 777 beu sire Deus!
,, ,, ,, 215 beus hostes! 277 beus hostes e ami! 329 beus sire Deus! 377 beus ostes!
,, ,, ,, 868 beus duz sire Jesu! 1519 beus duz amis cheri!
,, nom. pl. 1064 li beus angeres du cel (desendent): 1070 plus furent beus que rose:
,, ,, ,, 1373 (les cors) beus devenent: 1380 unc plus beus ne estoient.
fem. obl. sg. 1261 (fei ke dei) Diëne la bele.
,, prp. ,, 876 d'une bele funtainne est li roisseus hissu.
Belial n. pr. Belial.
gen. 1622 paien se curucent, li fil Belial.
prp. 14 k'en Apolin creient, Sathan e Belial.
ben I. adv. very, indeed, truly; (b) in phrase, bien dire, to speak well of; bien fere, to act aright.
(*ben*) 262 ben clos e garni: 1089 ben certz: 1146 ben repentant: 1587 ben armez:—
527 ben devant l'ajurnée: 1133 ben devant l'enjurnant:—
162 ben savoient: 324. 421. 1069 ben (veit, vi, veü): 557, 1088 ben pert: 561 ben ad pruvé:
957 ben gar: 1097 ben unt servi: 1137 ben recunust: 1533 ben entendi:—
571 ben s'en puet gabber: 966 si lui ben vent à volenté: 1822 ben le di e divin.
(*bien*) 276. 1542 bien certz: 378. 964 bien acerté: 407 bien endoctrinez: 740 bien enparenté:
743 bien né: 747 bien paé:—
421 bien oï: 964. 1455 bien croi: 1026 bien quident: 1034 bien unt dit e juré: 1202 bien set:
1208 bien deit: 1562 bien pöum saver:
1534 bien m'avez servi: 1550 bien defendi: 1800 bien unt recunu: 1803 bien geisent.
1031 des citoiens en ad bien mil e plus numbré.
(b) 3612 bien fere e dreiture: 1570 ki bien de lui dira.

ben II. s. m. goods; kindness; welfare.
acc. sg. 1132 (voillant) sun bien: 1763 (voillant) vostre bien.
,, pl. 1663 tu en purras granz bens* e honur cunsirer (v. note).
prp. ,, 314 mes ne li firent pur ses bens si mal nun.

bender v. tr. to bind up (wounds).
infin. 1343 tant cum li pere au fiz la plaie va bender:
,, 1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi.

benoie, benoit, benoite } v. tr. to bless.
subj. (opt.) pres. 3 sg. 26 (Deus) vus benoie e guard!
ppp. mas. sg. 270 benoit seit le pere!
,, fem. ,, 128 Marie, Deu te saut, la benoite mulier!

bens under ben II.

ber s. m. nobleman, gentleman (ethically).
nom. sg. 26 ki tant pers prude ber.
gen. sg. 62 quant manga as nosces lu ber Architriclin.
acc. ,, 1307 mut cunussez petit cest prude ber: 1648 tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber.

berbiz s. f. sheep.
acc. sg. 431 despuis ke il verra une brebiz malade: 889 (saisist A.) cum fait lu la berbiz.

bersée v. tr. to wound (with arrows).
ppp. fem. sg. 521 plus est esmeüz ke n'est (leonesse) quant est bersée.

besantz s. m. a coin, O. E. besant, (Byzantine coin).
acc. pl. 1149 asez li ofrimes jüeus, argent, besantz.

besille v. intr. to totter, be insecure.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1246 l'onur des deus suvereins ja besille e chancele.

beste, bestes } s. f. beast.
nom. sg. 1574 ki les ot e i assent plus est fous ke beste.
,, pl. 1756 ke ne les devurassent bestes, n'oisel volant.
acc. ,, 697 (veisez) oises e bestes mües baër: 1389 l'egle oiseus enchace e les bestes li lu.
prp. ,, 1549 de chens ne d'autres bestes ke nul ne fust blesmi.

bestial adj. of animals.
mas. prp. sg. 1602 ki desire char de cors bestial.

beü under beit.

beu I. adv. well.
734 beu se chastie: 910 il ad beu meriz: 1099 il beu meri.

beu II., beus under bel.

beuté s. f. beauty.
nom. sg. 348 trespassable est li mundz e tute sa beuté.

bien I., II. under ben I., II.

binnez v. ref. to go away (v. note).
pp. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 554 s'en est binnez en tenegre devant jur.

bis, bise } adj. of a dark grey colour.
mas. nom. sg. (pred.) 160 mua lune culur, devint li solailz bis.
fem. acc. sg. 684 pur lit ad roche bise, si dure cum acier.

blancheür s. f. whiteness.
nom. sg. 267 les legiuns des angles ke blancheür vesti.

blanchir v. intr. to grow white, blanched (of leaves from want of moisture).
infin. 695 foille veisez blanchir.

blancs adj. white.
mas. nom. pl. 1376 (sunt) plus blancs ke de chemise n'est girun:
,, ,, ,, 1720 erent plus blancs ke cheinsil ne cotun.

blandi, blandir } v. tr. to blandish, to entreat caressingly.
infin. 591 ki de blandir n'a cure: 1235 (ne larrum) pur losengerie, pur duns, ne pur blandir.
ppp. mas. pl. 1524 furent manacez, deproiez e blandi.

blasmez v. tr. to blame.
ppp. mas. sg. 1591 blasmez fu li darreiner e ki d'aler fu lent.

blescé, blescée } v. tr. to wound.
ppp. mas. sg. 1766 grant fu la bataille, meint en i out blescé.
,, fem. ,, 522 saerpent quant ele se sent blescée.

blesmi v. tr. to hurt.
ppp. mas. sg. 1549 ke nul ne fust blesmi.

bleste s. f. turf, sod.
prp. sg. 1755 les cors ad enterré suz bleste verdoiant.

blez s. m. corn, wheat.
nom. pl. 692 flestrisent blez en terre, perisent li verger.
acc. ,, 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paisant.

*blund adj. blond.
mas. nom. pl. 640 ami ne brun ne blund.
bois s. m. wood, forest.
prp. sg. 1391 li lu du bois.
nom. pl. 693 (perisent) li bois e li gardin, li praiol e herber.
boiseür s. m. deceiver.
nom. sg. 561 ben l'ad ore pruvé ke il est boiseür: 1560 si il fust boiseür.
boivre under beit.
bon adj. good, righteous; bon gré, willingly; de bon quoer, heartily.
mas. nom. sg. 1470 sis bons quors tut frois est e nuveus.
,, acc. ,, 1489 unt perdu A. lur bon ami.
,, obl. ,, 1420 est muntez palefrei bon e bel.
,, prp. ,, 346 (eschoisi) de bon gré: 763 enviz va bon gré: 908 à bon port arivez:
,, ,, ,, 471 de bon quor esjoï: 685 de verai e bon quoer: 1632 de bon e verai quoer.
,, ,, pl. 363 li guereduns est grantz as bons aturné: 676 ne beit mais des bons vins.
bonaventure s. f. good luck.
acc. sg. 592 si te doinst Deus bonaventure.
bonement adv. kindly.
30 cist bonement li grante ostel.
bons under bon.
bonure s. m. happiness, good luck.
prp. sg. 351 à bonure fu né.
bonurez adv. happy.
mas. voc. sg. 1043 ai, martir bonurez!
brand } s. m. sword.
brant } acc. sg. 804 engette sun brant: 1160 loing engetta sun brant.
brantz } prp. ,, 1001 (coup) de brant aceré: 1107 pour poür de brant furbi:
,, ,, 1747 un estur de lance e de brant:
,, ,, 450 le chief li fra voler de brant furbi: 894 l'ad feru du brant ki ert furbiz:
,, ,, 1013 li ad du brant le chief (sevré): 1234 pur les testes duner au brand ferir:
,, ,, 1303 decolez ne seit du brand d'acer: 1499 les detrenchames tuz au brand furbi:
,, ,, 1641 (les detrenchent) au brant d'acer: 1838 decolé fu du brand acerin.
,, pl. 95 detrenchez ja de brantz muluz.
braz s. m. arm.
prp. sg. 1773 (defiguré) de visage u de braz u de main u de pé.
nom. pl. 1374 les membres lur sunt restorez pez e braz sanz faillance.
acc. ,, 839 brisent braz e gambes: 1360 les braz li unt lié:
,, ,, 1691 les braz ad estenduz pur embracer.
brebiz under berbiz.
bréent v. intr. to lament loudly.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 859 crient e bréent e à terre unt geü.
Brettainne n. pr. Britain.
prp. 1127 passastes par Brettainne d'Orient venant.
briant under bruant.
brisent v. tr. to break.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 509 uis brisent e porte: 839 brisent braz e gambes: 1701 le cors brisent e batent.
bruant adj. noisily-rushing (of water).
mas. nom. sg. 1153 ù li flotz fu bruant.
,, prp. ,, 788 l'ewe ki est parfunde e raedde à flot briant.
bruidée v. tr. to embroider.
ppp. fem. sg. 1134 sa robe vus duna, bruidée d'or lusant.
bruit s. m. noise, hubbub.
nom. sg. 883 est ja levez noise e bruit e criz: 1746 lors cumence li bruit.
acc. ,, 620 grant cri e bruit fait unt.
prp. ,, 505 à hautes manaces e grant bruit e criée.
brun adj. brown, dark.
mas. nom. pl. 640 ami ne brun ne blund.
bruni v. tr. to polish, burnish.
ppp. mas. sg. 473 robe ù lut li ors burni.
,, prp. ,, 624 un' image d'or bruni.
Brutus n. pr. id.
nom. 1836 en l'eille ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelin.
bu s. m. trunk (of the human body).
prp. sg. 450 du bu le chief li fra voler: 948 ki chief est ja du bu coupé:
,, ,, 1013 ad le chief du bu sevré.

buche } s. f. mouth.
buches } prp. sg. 837 du nies e de la buche li sancs ist e espant.
nom. pl. 1778 les buches traversent.
buclers adj. furnished with a boss (or umbo).
mas. prp. pl. 851 (garni) de hauberes dublers e de buclers escuz.
bucs s. m. goat.
nom. sg. 66 en enfer gist puant cum bucs u mastiin.
buef s. m. ox.
nom. sg. 1417 sacrifice agreable plus ke buef u torel.
buële s. f. bowel.
acc. sg. 1265 fors sacher du ventre la buële : 1601 la buële en sachent du ventre.
buies s. f. gyves.
acc. pl. 680 ad manicles e buies en liu de buus d'or cler.
bunté s. f. goodness.
acc. sg. 1089 sa bunté tesmoinne A . . . ki saufs est e gari.
Burdele n. pr. Bordeaux.
prp. 1264 si quis deust estre de ci k'à Burdele.
burdun s. m. pilgrim's staff.
acc. sg. 1827 penant deveng e preng burdun fresnin.
burni under bruni.
busoingne } s. f. business, work.
busoinne } acc. sg. 124 à si grant busoinne fere e achever : 1284 ceste grant busoinne achever :
,, ,, 1471 la busoingne Jesu faire.
bute } v. tr. to thrust, push.
buté } ind. pres. 3 sg. 631 li uns trait, li uns bute, li uns ses draz desrunt.
buter } infin. 534 du sacher e buter li est ensanglaentée (la robe).
ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 753 l'unt trait e buté.
butuiller s. m. butler.
prp. sg. 677 (ne beit vins) de riche vaissele à servant butuiller.
butun s. m. a bud (only used contemptuously, as a measure of value ; v. note on 334).
acc. sg. 334 Apollin ne prise mes vallant un butun :
,, ,, 1671 kar ne vaut lur poisance un butun d'eglenter.
buus s. m. armlet, bracelet.
prp. pl. 680 (ad) manicles e buies en liu de buus d'or cler.

C.

ça adv. here, hither (in 417, used for obl. case of dem. adj. pron. ; cf. M.F. *y*).
48 passer geske ça : 227 en terre ça jus desendi : 417 enten ça : 438 ça venir les face :
476 (esclavine) ke ça porter vus vi : 613 à vus ça fust li clers venuz.
Caim n. pr. Cain.
nom. 399 d'Abel,—cum l'ocist Caim si frere esnez.
cailloz s. m. pebble.
prp. pl. 854 entre espines ki va e les cailloz menu.
capital adj. of the head.
mas. prp. sg. 1617 à curune de espines pur chapel capital.
caprin adj. of goat-skin.
mas. prp. sg. 1828 sanz chauceüre de cordewon caprin.
caractes s. m. magic rite.
prp. pl. 1006 tant se est par caractes e par sortz enchanté.
casal s. m. house (of a commoner kind).
nom. sg. (pred.) 16 un palois perrin trove ki ne pert pas casal.
cel I. (541. 1157) under cil.
cel II. under ciel.
celant, celé under celer.
cele under cil.
celée (à —,) adv. secretly.
899 à celée crut eu seint nun Jesu.
celer I. v. tr. to conceal.
infin. 211 sans ren celer : 1269 ne vus devum celer : 1306 sanz vérité celer: 1633 n'unt cure de celer.
ppp. (ntr.) sg. 339 ne vus serra celé.

(celer I.) ppp. mas. sg. 1030 herberge en muntainne ne puet estre celé:
,, ,, ,, 1787 ne puet mais le poër Jesu estre celé.
,, ,, nom. pl. 979 crestiens plusurs cuvert e celé.
,, ,, acc. ,, 395 iluec unt lur segreiz e cunseilz celez.
periph. pres. ptc. 1137 ne ren ne fu celant.

celer II. } s. m. cellar.
celers } prp. sg. 676 (vins) gisantz en sun celer.
,, pl. 17 à solers e estages e celers grantz aval.

celestien } adj. celestial.
celestiens } mas. acc. sg. 275 me descuvri segrei celestien.
,, prp. ,, 301 of lui regneras en celestien barnage.
,, acc. pl. 723 ki noz deus celestiens despersone e defie.
,, voc. ,, 1511 chers deus celestiens!

celez under celer I.
cels (224. 1482) under ciel.
celui under cil.
cenbel s. m. tournament.
prp. sg. 1418 li paën sunt grant pueple cum sumuns à cenbel.
cenele s. f. haw, berry.
acc. sg. 1267 pur ki ne doins une cenele.
cent num. hundred.
prp. sg. 1595 crestiens nuveus plus de cent.
acc. pl. 1403 nuef centz e nonante nuef la summe ad cuntenu.
centeines s. f. hundred; used absol., by hundreds.
acc. pl. 1282 lors ad mandé sa gent centeines e miller.
centz under cent.

cerchée } v. tr. to seek, search.
cerchera } ind. fut. 3 sg. 436 chambres A trestutes cerchera.
ppp. fem. sg. 497 ke la maisun A. seit tute cerchée.
grnd. 508 chambres vunt cherchant.

cert adj. certain (trustworthy; assured).
mas. prp. sg. 1545 (establi) à cert cunte.
,, nom. pl. 1337 (li autre) muerent certz de luër.
,, ,, ,, 276 bien seiez certz e fi: 1089 ben sumes certz de fi: 1542 bien soiez certz de fi.
certein adj. sure, convinced.
mas. nom. sg. 559 (venuz a baudur) cum certein prechur.
certz under cert.

cervel } s. m. brain.
cervele } nom. sg. 1430 doillant li sunt li nerf e tut veins li cervel.
prp. ,, 1263 enfrundrer de teste u de cervele.

ces under cist.
Cesaires n. pr. Cesar.
nom. 356 ù est Cesaires li riches e li reduté?
cesarin adj. subject to Cesar.
dat. sg. mas. (appos.) 1834 as Romeins nuncier, le pueple cesarin.
cest, ceste under cist.
ceu, ceus under cil.
chaçur s. m. hunter (horse).
obl. sg. 1421 est muntez (palefrei) chaçur u fort runcin u grant destrer ignel.
chaël s. m. little dog, whelp.
acc. sg. 1425 l'ahüent plus viument k'un chaël.
chaesnes s. f. chain.
prp. pl. 666 de chaesnes lié: 710 lier de chaesnes de fer: 749 l'unt de chaesnes lié.
chaet, chaeth, chaetz, under chiet.
chalant s. m. kind of boat.
nom. sg. 790 n'i fust nus à flote ne batel ne chalant.
chalur s. f. heat.
nom. sg. 690 une chalur ki pas ne se seet atemprer (v. note).
acc. ,, 857 grant chalur e grant sei i unt eü.

chambre } s. f. room, chamber.
chambres } acc. sg. 512 une chambre sutife i unt truvée.
,, pl. 436 chambres A. trestutes cerchera: 508 chambres vunt cherchant.

champ s. m. field, open field.

(champ) nom. sg. 764 estroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré.
prp. ,, 349 (trespassable) cum est la flur du champ.
,, pl. 1540 gurent par ces champs.

champiun s. m. champion.
prp. sg. 1722 (angeres) enveit Deus à sun loial champiun.

champs under champ.

chancele v. intr. to totter, reel.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1246 l'onur des deus suvereins ja besille e chanc ele.

chançun s. f. chanson, song, ballad.
nom. sg. 1042 (de lui) n'est chançun ne fable.

chanel s. m. channel (of a river).
prp. sg. 789 (l'ewe), retraite e (= en) sun chanel, va si apetizant (v. note).

changer v. tr. to change, alter.
infin. 667 ke sun voler poüsse e flecchir e changer.

changeür s. m. exchanger, barterer.
voc. sg. 572 hai! queu changeür!

chant s. m. song, chant, hymn.
nom. sg. 905 (des angles) en est li chantz oïz: 1071 teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oïz.
acc. ,, 269 lur chant rentinc e entendi.

chantant, chantent, chanterent v. intr. to sing.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1353 haut chantent e cler.
,, pret. ,, ,, 269 chanterent, e lur chant rentinc.
grnd. 1063 chantant e esjoï: 1182 à clere voiz chantant.

chantz under chant.

chapel, chapeus s. m. chaplet; cap, head-piece.
prep. sg. 1617 à curune de espines pur chapel capital.
acc. pl. 1468 deslacent aventailles, heumes e chapeus.

char s. f. flesh, body; char prendre, to become incarnate.
nom. sg. 652char emfle: 841 la char (li est) noire e emflée: 1454 la char (m'est) pal e flestrie.
acc. ,, 659 k'en terre char prist: 922 ta char ne esparni as: 1602 desire char de cors bestial.
prp. ,, 293 mes de sa char demeine, sacrifice e ostage (mist).

charduns s. m. thistle.
prp. pl. 855 (va entre) urties e charduns, k'aspres sunt e agu.

charmes s. m. charm, magic.
prp. pl. 885 par enchantement d'A. e les charmes e diz.

charnel adj. of the body, corporeal.
fem. prp. sg. 1731 (l'alme) s'en ist de sa charnel maisun.

charoinne s. f. carrion.
nom. sg. 1505 eu desert gisez cum charoinne guerpi.
factit. acc. 846 charoinne le tenent sanz alme enfreidissant:
,, ,, 1004 charoinne le tenimes à lus e chens duné.

chartre s. f. prison.
prp. sg. 673 A. en la chartre ne fina Deu urer: 711 en chartre estuër: 1144 de chartre fu menez.

chascuns under chescun.

chastel, chasteus nom. sg. 57 escu m'est e guarant plus ke chastel perin.
acc. ,, 1419 d'envaïr ost à rei, u cité u chastel (v. note).
,, pl. 586 (cunsirer) fiez, chasteus e tur.

chastie, chastier, chastiez v. tr. to chastise, check; ref. reform one's self.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 734 ki par autres est garniz, cist beu se chastie: 1439 la rute des S. de crier le chastie.
infin. 1367 ocire le ferum pur autres chastier.
ppp. mas. sg. 442 ki en seit chastiez chascuns ki la saverra.

chaucée s. f. causeway, street.
prp. sg. 531 lors l'unt cist pris e trahit par la rue e chaucée.

chauceüre s. f. shoe.
prp. sg. 1423 sanz chauceüre e nuz: 1828 sanz chauceüre de cordewon caprin.

chaut I. s. m. heat; chaut faire, to be heating; chaut aver, to be heated.
nom. sg. 700 dure li chautz de nuit sanz rein amesurer.
acc. ,, 695 (veisez) le chaut tendruns usler.
(acc.) ,, 691 (solail) ki tant fist chaut e cler; 706 (emflent) par beivre e chaut aver.

chaut II., chautz I. adj. hot.
mas. nom. sg. 830 (li solailz) ki chautz est e raant: 860 ki plus ert chautz ke feu.
,, (pred.) ,, 843 à peine chaut remeint li quors.

chautz II. under chaut I.

chef — under chief.

cheinsil — s. m. sort of linen cloth.
nom. sg. 1720 (angeres) plus blancs ke cheinsil ne cotun.

cheitif, cheitifs — adj. wretched.
mas. nom. sg. 911 mes ki le decola, li las cheitifs peritz.
,, ,, pl. 353 mes li felun cheitif ki Deu unt ublié.
,, acc. ,, 166 d'enfer rescut ses prisuns cheitifs.

chemin, chemins — s. m. road, way.
nom. sg. 764 estroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré.
,, ,, 1427 li chemins ferrez (l'alasse): 1589 (tant i a gent) li chemins nes (= ne les) cumprent.
acc. ,, 56 il devise e dresce mun aiere e mun chemin.
prp. ,, 1111 unt droit vers W. lur chemin acoilli: 1833 (vers R.) tendrai droit le chemin:
,, ,, 1117 eu chemin demura: 1434 par chemin remist: 1606 cum à chemin jurnal.

chemise — s. f. shirt.
prp. sg. 1376 les cors plus blancs ke de chemise n'est girun ne mance.

chens — s. m. dog.
prp. pl. 847 à luus u chiens livrez*: 1004 à lus e chens duné:
,, ,, 1549 de chens ne d'autres bestes ke nul ne fust blesmi.

cher — adj. dear, beloved; in phr. aver cher, to hold dear.
mas. prep. sg. 123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz ne se vout fiër.
,, voc. pl. 1511 chers deus celestiens!
(phr.) 1273 (noz veisins) k'eümes cher.

cherchant — under cerchée.

cherement — adv. dearly, at great cost.
1581 ke il ne cunpere cest ovre cherement.

cheri, cheriit, cherir, cherist — v. tr. to cherish, hold dear.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1369 einz les honure tuz jurs, cherist e avance.
,, pret. ,, ,, 655 Deu k'Adam furma, e ki tant le cheriit.
infin. 1211 tant deboneirement e amer e cherir.
ppp. mas. sg. 453 (par aucun) dunt il estoit cheri.
,, voc. pl. 1519 beus duz amis cheri!

chers — under cher.

ches — prep. at the house of.
1126 ù herbergez ches A. fustes.

chescun — pron. each one, every one.
mas. nom. sg. 442 seit chastiez chascuns: 521 plus est chascuns esmeüz: 768 s'est chescun eforcé:
,, ,, ,, 1084 (penance demenum) chescun endroit de soi: 1502 dist chescun:
,, ,, ,, 1527 chescun de eus (se purofri): 1533 une voiz oïsmes, chescun l'entendi.
,, prp. ,, 1399 à chescun (aturnent) sarcu.

cheut — v. intr. to care for.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 464 de moi ki cheut?

cheval — s. m. horse; à cheval, on horseback.
prp. sg. 762 à cheval e à pé.
,, ,, 1411 de cheval n'osterunt ne sele ne panel: 1604 (unt) duné resne à cheval:
,, pl. 988. 1341 as chevaus defuler: 1730 navrent e defulent à chevaus de randun.

chevaler, chevalers — s. m. knight.
nom. sg. 576 (perist meint) chevaler en estur: 686 deit sufrir leal chevaler:
,, ,, 797 uns chevalers gentilz chiet as piez A.: 935 li chevalers Aracle (le vis ad drescé):
,, ,, 969 li francs chevaler est demuré: 1159 un chevaler hardi e empernant:
,, ,, 1331 cum loial chevaler: 1775 ki avant fu chevaler preuz e alosé.
acc. ,, 980 le gentil chevaler unt aidé.
prp. ,, 158 au queur feru du chevaler Lungis.
voc. ,, 946 chevaler alosé! 1644 leus chevaler!
nom. pl. 844 des pez le defulent chevaler e sergant: 1154 sunt chaeth e peritz chevalers e sergantz.
voc. ,, 1472 gentilz chevalers! 1534 mi chevaler.

chevaucher — v. intr. to ride.
infin. 28 palefrei n'ai à chevaucher: 1290 ne finent à jurnées tut serré chevaucher.

chevaus — under cheval.

cheveus, cheveuz, chevoilz — s. m. hair (of the head).
acc. pl. 891 les cheveus A. lie: 1514 lur cheveus decirent.
prp. ,, 1388 il n'unt nis un des cheveuz entamé.
,, ,, 532 par les chevoilz (l'unt pris): 951 par les cheveus i pent.

chief — s. m. head; end; in phr. chef de tur, finally, in the end.

(chief) nom. sg. 948 A. ki (= cujus) chief est ja du bu coupé.
acc. ,, 450 le chief li fra voler : 895 fait voler le chef senglant : 950 sun chief (truver) :
,, ,, 970 le chef (unt osté) : 981 le chief unt au cors mis : 1573 il en perdera le cief.
prp. ,, 540 à queu chief fust menée (la parole) : 761 au queu chief fust mené (le gugement) :
,, ,, 562 au chef de tur (fauseté se soille) :
,, ,, 913 li sunt li oil du chief sailliz : 1175 (li oil li sunt chaet) du chef.

chiens under chen.

chiet v. intr. to fall.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 804 chiet as piez A.
pp. mas. pl. 914 (li oil) aval sunt chaetz : 1175 li oil li sunt chaet andui du chef :
,, ,, ,, 1154 sunt chaeth e peritz chevalers.

choisi v. tr. to choose.
ppp. mas. sg. 466 à Deu es dru choisi.

chose s. f. thing.
acc. sg. 444 (mar cumencera) teu chose : 641 chose ne purrunt faire :
,, ,, 1002 e veirs funt tut parer chose k'est fauseté.

chucez } v. intr. to go to bed.
chucher } infin. 201 A. s'en est alez chucher : 682 n'a mais lit au chucher.
chuchez } pp. mas. sg. 223 en mun lit fu chuchez.
,, ,, pl. 1056 paëns se reposent cuchez e endormi :
,, ,, ,, 1412 ne dormirunt chucez en lit suz lincel.

ci adv. here, hither ; de ci k'à —, from here to —.
286 véez ci : 634 ci vei : 1657 ci ester : 1667 ci sunt morz : 1844 ci finis :
457 nus avum fait ci : 558 venuz dust estre ci : 1087 (quist) ci ostel :
245 devant le pople ci : 1085 en cest mund vivantz sumes ci.
69 [de] ci k'al euue du rin (v. note) : 1264 de ci k'à Burdele :
426. 525 par ci va : 996. 1509 par ci passa.

cief under chief.

ciel s. m. heaven.
nom. sg. 224 avis m'ert ke li cels se desclot e uvri.
acc. ,, 1178 cel e terre guvernant : 1437 ciel e terre guie.
,, pl. 1482 ki ore regnent es cels.
prp. sg. 122 pere du ciel : 367. 965. 1537 regne du ciel : 1323 joie du ciel : 1097 du cel li angere :
,, ,, 1226 gloire du cel : 1410 Deus de cel : 1802 sires de terre e du cel estoillé :—
,, ,, 207 du ciel desendre : 487 du ciel desendi : 658 du ciel tramist : 1061 du cel descendi :
,, ,, 1064 li beus angeres (desendent) du cel : 1180 (un rais) (descendant) du cel lusant :—
,, ,, 38. 167. 264. 318. eu ciel (munter) : 331 eu ciel vi : 352. 822. 924. 1183 (eu ciel) (regner) :
,, ,, 900. 1732 eu ciel (porter) : 1016 regne en cel esteillé :
,, ,, 1352 s'en vunt eu ciel : 1521 sunt eu ciel acoilli : 1693 en cel entrer :—
,, ,, 776. 938 vers le ciel drescé : 1704 vers lu ciel regarde.

cil pron. dem. that ; he, she ; A, absolutely,—B, qualifying subst. following.
(A) mas. nom. sg. 118 cil,—à ki'l plut à lui (v. note).
,, ,, ,, 302. 528. 591 celui ki.
,, acc. ,, 43. 130. 500. 736. 930 celui ki.
,, nom. pl. 650 ceus i acurent : 1762 ceus, k'en cest mund (v. note).
,, acc. ,, 1557 ceus ki : 1640 trestuz ceus : 1643 ceus : 1667 ceus ki.
,, obl. ,, 1679 là cuvendra il trestuz ceus demurer (v. note).
,, prp. ,, 928 n'eit ja part de ceus ki : 1044 sucurable à ceus ki.
fem. nom. sg. 133 cele ert esbaïe : 142 l'ottreit cele : 1260 furent andui cist e cele.
(B) mas. acc. ,, 50 ceu Jesu héent : 809 ceu Deu n'ai servi : 857 ceu jur : 1086 querum ceu crestien ki :
,, ,, ,, 1157 cel mal restorez : 1264 ceu tafur (v. note).
,, prp. ,, 541 en cel estrange atur : 1512 de ceu tafur : 1811 à ceu tens :
fem. nom. sg. 536 se curuce cele gent malurée : 725 cele mort apent.
,, acc. ,, 115 cele part aler : 570 (engettez) cele croiz : 746 cele sentence unt confermé.
,, prp. ,, 1262 de cele lei nuvele : 1712 en cele regiun.

circumcis v. tr. to circumcise.
ppp. mas. sg. 145 fu au jur oitisme eu temple circumcis.

cist pron. dem. this ; he, she, it ; A, absol.,—B, qualifying subst. follg. ; n'a cist ki, there is no one who . . . [1703. 1802 cist.
(A) mas. nom. sg. 30. 33. 135. 247. 352. 486. 492. 758. 807. 892. 944. 955. 960. 1260. 1440. 1459. 1629.
,, ,, ,, 9. 263. 660. 734. 799. 806 (dunt). 1003 (de). 1049. 1122. 1174. 1293. 1314. cist ki.
,, ,, ,, 1447 n'est autre deu for cist ki . . . (v. note).

(cist) mas. nom. sg. 650. 1303. 1420. n'a cist ki ne . . . (obeïst), (seit), (est). [1819 cist.
,, ,, pl. 503. 518. 531. 1105. 1158. 1192. 1233. 1240. 1285. 1350 bis. 1352. 1488. 1500. 1597.
,, ,, ,, 739. 1790. cist de la cité : 1394 cist de la terre.
,, ,, ,, 629. 634. 781. 848. 1494 (pur). 1551. 1735. 1788 cist ki.
,, acc. ,, 1722 ces i enveit Deus.
(ntr.) ,, sg. 373 il out trestut cest achevé.
(B) mas. nom. ,, 524 cist faus truantz ki : 571 cist enchantur ki : 708 cist grantz maus :
,, ,, ,, 996 cist pelerin lettré ki : 1143. 1245 cist maus : 1255 cist deus k' : 1281 cist voler :
,, ,, ,, 1509 cist nigromanciens ki : 1556 cist Jesus ki : 1568 cist faus enginneür :
,, ,, ,, 1576 bis. cist baratz, cist turmentz : 1579 cist clers : 1619 cist turment.
,, acc. ,, 1307 cest prude ber à ki : 1359. 1647 cest mortel encumbrer : 1581 cest ovre.
,, prp. ,, 63. 98 (en). 459 (de). 995 (par) cest païs : 1051 de cest secle ke :
,, ,, ,, 1085. 1199. 1319. 1475. 1623. 1680. 1762 en cest mund :
,, ,, ,, 1406 de cest travail : 1652 de cest grant mal.
,, nom. pl. 1608 cist pautener vassal : 1715 cist mescreant felun : 1745 cist pautener tirant.
,, acc. ,, 569 engettez ces drapeus : 1510 ces grantz maus basti.
,, prp. ,, 469 de ces paëns : 1540 par ces champs : 1570 à ces mais.
fem. nom. sg. 277 ceste avisiun (k'est ke signifie) (v. note).
,, acc. ,, 8. 605 ceste croiz : 604 ceste moie vesture : 1224 ceste vie : 1284 ceste grant busoinne.
,, prp. ,, 291 en ceste croiz : 500 en ceste cuntrée : 579 de cest grant foleür :
,, ,, ,, 745 à ceste mort : 1345 de cest (v. note) cumpainnie : 1444 en ceste vie :
,, ,, ,, 1453 en ceste voie : 1588 à ceste sumunse : 1812 de ceste estoire.

cité, citez } s. f. city.
nom. sg. 537 la cité en est tute (esmüe) : 752 à pou n'est voidé li temples e citez.
acc. ,, 415 la cité V. guverna : 1419 (envaïr) u cité u chastel.
prp. ,, 21 de la cité un haut mareschal : 588 de la cité la flur : 739. 1790 cist de la cité :
,, ,, 754 deus de la cité : 1780 li princes de la cité :
,, ,, 11 il vent à V. une cité nobile : 480 de la cité issi : 750 hors de la cité :
,, ,, 1025 vunt s'en en lur cité : 1152 dehors la cité : 1414 à V. lur cité natural :
,, ,, 1441 (de V. sui), la cité enrichie : 1585 en la cité : 1739 à V. lur cité : 1832 vers R. la cité.
acc. pl. 586 (consirer) terres e citez grant, fiez, chasteus, e tur.

toiein, citoien, citoiens } s. m. citizen.
nom. sg. 547 ne fuissez citoien de parenté majur.
acc. ,, 19 (trove le seingnur), nobile citoien en atur festival.
voc. ,, 285 A. citoien nobiles de parage !
nom. pl. 713 sunt assemblé trestuit li citoiein : 1119 wnt li citoien : 1271 mil citoien nus faillent.
(pred.) ,, 1125 tuit fuimes citoiens e riches e menant (de V.).
prp. ,, 93 fuissez des citoiens ja recuneü : 1031 des citoiens en ad bien mil u plus numbré.
voc. ,, 1076 citoiens, vesin, parent, ami ! 1229, e vus, citoiens gentilz !

claime, claimes, clamé } v. tr. to name ; claim.
ind. pres. 2 sg. 583 reni Jesu ke claimes fiz Deu.
,, ,, 3 ,, 79 fiz d' une pucele, k'em claime Jesu.
app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 955 cist ne vus deit faillir, à seingnur l'as clamé.

clarté s. f. brightness, splendour.
nom. sg. 265 gloire e clarté les esceint e fluri : 495 du solail parut la clarté k'est levée.

cler adj. clear, bright (of colour, or sound) ; faire cler (by zeugma), to be shining.
mas. nom. sg. 877 (li roisseus) plus clers ke n'est argentz : 992 par unt le los Jesu clers est e eshaucé :
,, ,, ,, 1060 un feu ki plus ert clers ke solailz de midi.
,, prp. ,, 680 buus d'or cler : 1664 tresor de argent e de or cler.
fem. nom. sg. 1167 funtainne freide e clere est surse.
,, prp. ,, 1182 (angeres i aparurent) à clere voiz chantant.
adv. 691 (solail) ki tant fist chaut e cler : 1353 (li angere) haut chantent e cler.

clerc, clercs } s. m. a clerk, clergyman.
nom. sg. 15 vent s'en li clers : 24 li clers le salue : 183 adunc respundi li clers :
,, ,, 322 (A.) l'entent cum clerc fait sa lescun : 493 s'en part li clers :
,, ,, 600 li clercs n'est pas desleals : 613 ça fust li clers venuz : 1193 clers es :
,, ,, 1558 li clercs ne fait pas à despire : 1579 cist clers de puteire damage est k'il ne pent :
,, ,, 1754 li clers fu prechant la lei crestiene.
acc. ,, 1291 unt le clerc truvé : 1364 aient fait mener le clerc :
,, ,, 1407 rettent Apl. le clerc orientel : 1738 amerroient le clerc, mort u vivant.
prp. ,, 1271 au clerc d'utre mer se sunt alié.

clere under cler.

clergastre s. m. cleric-aster, wretched cleric.
prp. sg. 1247 (cist maus surt) par un clergastre avolez ki par terres sautele.
clers I. (877. 992. 1060) under cler.
clers II. under clerc.
clos v. tr. to close.
ppp. mas. sg. 262 li sepulchres estoit ben clos e ben garni.
cloufichez v. tr. to fix by nails.
ppp. mas. sg. 6 (uns cors) penduz e cloufichez: 88 (estre) à un fust cloufichez.
clous s. m. nail.
prp. pl. 237 à clous le afferma, encroa, e pendi.
ço dem. pron. ntr. sg. that, that (thing, word, matter, circumstance, &c.); only used absol. in nom. (or pred., where it often means 'to this effect,')—in obl. cases either absol., or followed by rel. clause.
nom. 192 ço ne reçoit sen: 674. 1292 ço fu sun mester: 732 ço mustre:
,, 1169 ço fu la vertu: 1254 ço est la lei faiele: 1279 trestut ço puet aver mester:
,, 1320 ço est nostre sentence: 1334 ço est: 1693 ço est la porte: 1694 ço fait renaistre.
,, 1302 si ço nun (= si ço ne puet aver mester, as in 1279).
acc. 68. 189. 279. 429. 468. 606. 619. 645. 685. 721. 774. 781. 815. 834. 1084. 1155.
,, 1184. 1236. 1254. 1257. 1272. 1310. 1325. 1332. 1348. 1382.. 1441. 1492. 1564. 1639. 1697 ço.
prp. 209. 373. 1165 apres ço: 42. 77. 457. 1128 de ço: 452 de trestut ço:
,, 589. 616 de tut ço: 747. 916 de ço: 1187. 1446 pur ço: 1268 sur ço.
cofres s. m. coffer.
prp. sg. 1288 or portent e argent en cofres à sumer.
coiltes s. f. quilt, [Lat. culcita puncta].
(prp.) pl. 682 de soie (à?) coiltes pointes n'a mais lit au chucher (v. note).
commun adj. common.
mas. nom. sg. 742 (hom) ki est commun enemi.
,, prp. ,, 1699 tuit i acurent à un voler commun.
communal adj. public, known to all.
mas. nom. sg. 22 n'i out plus cuneüz ne nus plus communal.
commune s. f. community (assembly?).
nom. sg. 737 li prince e la commune ne l'unt pas otrié.
communement adv. in common, all together.
1105 e cist communement respunent à un cri.
conferme } v. tr. to confirm (decree, sacrament); to establish (in the faith).
confermé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1257 la prophecie d'anciens ço conferme e saele.
infin. 1643 (cumence à precher) e ceus en la creance J. cunfermer.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 371 en l'amur Deu l'a par sermun confermé.
,, ,, ,, 3 pl.) 746 cele sentence unt joure e viel confermé.
ppp. mas. pl. 404 des sacrementz d'iglise,—cum il sunt cunfermez.
confessiun s. f. confession.
acc. sc. 326 de ses errurs fait veraie cunfessiun: 1806 pernent confessiun de folie e pecché.
confusiun s. f. confusion.
prp. sg. 1717 de mettre mei à confusiun.
conquesteür s. m. conqueror.
nom. pl. 563 (tun lingnage) ki grant conquesteür de R. (furent?) nez.
consirer v. tr. to acquire, win.
infin. 585 tu en purras consirer gueredun e honur: 1663 granz bens* e honur cunsirer.
consolaciun s. f. consolation.
acc. sg. 1714 m'enveit de angeres consolaciun.
contruvure s. f. fiction, deceit, mere invention.
nom. sg. 598 semblance est e fausseté purpens e cuntrevure: 1258 mes trufle est e contruvure.
converti v. tr. to convert (to the faith); to change (joy into tears).
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1086 crestien ki A. converti: 1501 en lermes e grant duel lur joie converti.
infin. 381 (m'en vois) sarracins cunvertir: 1223 par avisiun tei à lui cunvertir (vout).
cordewon s. m. cordwain, leather.
prp. sg. 1828 sanz chauceüre de cordewon caprin.
Cornelin n. pr. Cornelius, Corineus (in Wace's Brut, v. note).
nom. 1836 en l'eille ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelin.
corporal } adj. bodily, possessed of a body; belonging to, inflicted on, the body.
corporeus } mas. nom. sg. 1475 (tant mar fustes nez) corporeus: 1609 tut est esculé l'entrail corporal.
,, prp. pl. 1536 pur turmentz corporeus.
cors s. m. body.

(cors) nom. sg. 5 uns cors d'um mortal (fu furmez) : 959 li cors soit posez en sarcu marbrin :
,, ,, 840 tut le cors (m'est feble) : 1014 le cors est trebuché : 1454 le cors m'est feble :
,, ,, 975 sis cors est restoré : 1470 si cors est las, mais sis bons quors (frois est).
acc. ,, 244 sauf tun cors demeine : 668 le cors pener : 670 sun cors grever :
,, ,, 813 à vus m'alme e mun cors abandun : 853 mes sul A. i est, le cors e les pez nu :
,, ,, 923 tun cors livras : 941 suvans le cors A : 952 le cors (truver) : 953 k'il garisse tun cors :
,, ,, 956 sun cors gar ben : 973 au seint cors tucher le martir (v. note) :
,, ,, 991 despuis k'il out le cors lu martir tuché : 1218 sun cors livrer* :
,, ,, 1616 batre sun seint cors real : 1673 mun cors garir :
,, ,, 1701 le cors brisent : 1749 le cors (sustrait) : 1752 mist le cors en terre.
prp. ,, 365 (hem) au cors u au quor maufé :
,, ,, 971 au cors l'ad mis : 981 le chief unt au cors mis :—
,, ,, 362 les faitz du cors : 838 du cors le remenant : 1445 apres la mort du cors :
,, ,, 1602 char de cors bestial :—
,, ,, 257 du cors sanc e ewe hissi : 653 li sancs ki s'espand, ist (du cors en plusurs lius) :
,, ,, 896 (sanc) ki du cors est flaschiz : 1186 (sanc) de sun cors esculant :—
,, ,, 661 eu cors m'alme mist : 842 ne remeint sein ne entier eu cors.
nom. pl. 1371 les cors (beus devenent) : 1376 les cors plus blancs devenent (ke de chemise n'est girun).
acc. ,, 1375 k'avant les cors out teint : 1387 les cors unt gardé : 1395 les cors unt honuré :
,, ,, 1548 as (= à les) cors garder : 1550 les cors defendi : 1755 les cors ad enterré :
,, ,, 1547 mil cors i truvas[mes] :
prp. ,, 1561 (ne feist teu mescinement) des cors detrenchez.

costal adj. of the side (ribs).
mas. acc. sg. 1612 teinte en a la peitrine, le dos e flaunc costal.

Costentin n. pr. Constantine (the Great).
gen. 1825 pur tut l'or Costentin.

costez s. m. side (of the body.
prp. pl. 7 avau l'un des costez raa li sancs.

cotun s. m. cotton.
nom. sg. 1720 (angeres) plus blancs ke cheinsil ne cotun.
prp. ,, 681 lit à cotun (v. note).

coup s. m. blow, stroke.
acc. sg. 913 au = (à le) coup duner (v. note) : 1001 coup desturnent de mace.
prp. ,, 895 au coup li fait voler le chef.

coupé v. tr. to cut off.
ppp. mas. sg. 948 chief est ja du bu coupé.

craire under creire.

creance s. f. faith, creed.
nom. sg. 886 est la nostre creance (maubailliz) : 1383 ci'st la dreite creance (v. note).
acc. ,, 646 A. lur creance e lur loi si despiist.
prp. ,, 1643 ceus en la creance Jesu cunfermer.

creature s. f. creature.
nom. sg. 593 est li creaturs plus haut, u süe creature ?
(pred.) ,, 874 ta creature est tut n'eit tei Deu rekeneu.

creaturs s. m. creator.
nom. sg. 593 queus est li creaturs plus haut, u süe creature ?

creient, creire, creit } v. tr. to believe ; believe in ; trust ; think.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 378 de vus croi estre seur : 609 en Jesu croi : 964 bien le croi de fi :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1455 bien croi ta prière ert oïe : 1569 nel croi plus ke vent.
,, ,, 2 ,, 552 ore croiz ke va prechant un estrange tafur.
,, ,, 3 ,, 189 ki ço ne croit : 429 me croit : 717 en li creit et se fie : 1383 en Jesu creit.
,, ,, ,, pl. 14 en Apolin creient : 1557 en lui croient.
,, prt. ,, sg. 899 à celée crut eu seint nun.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1146 creümes ke de sa enprise fust (repentant).
,, ,, 3 ,, 566 en noz deus crurent.
infin. 185 tu la trinité voz craire : 210 quancke à crestien croire est mester :
,, 1238 la trinité ke crere (cuvent à crestien) : 1259 ne fait plus à creire k'au vent.

cremu v. tr. to fear.
pp. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1395 les cors unt honuré reduté e cremu.

crere under creire.

cresance s. f. growth.
prp. sg. 1379 grantz de cresance.

cresant under crest.
crespiz adj. curled (v. note in loc.)
mas. prp. pl. 891 les cheveus A. lie par les focuns crespiz.
crest v. intr. to grow.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1819 le honur Jesu crest.
periph. pres. ptc. 1172 un arbruseu qui eu munt fu cresant.
crestien under crestiens.
crestiene adj. christian.
fem. prp. sg. 1754 (obeïsant) à la lei crestiene : 1808 de la lei crestiene estre endoctriné.
crestiens s. m. a christian.
nom. sg. 898 (la croiz prist) uns crestiens gentilz : 1749 un crestien le cors (sustrait).
(pred.) ,, 180 ke crestiens deveingne : 420 crestiens est.
acc. ,, 510 le crestien demandent : 1086 querum ceu crestien.
prp. ,, 210 à crestien est mester (croire) : 1239 cuvent à crestien.
nom. pl. 979 crestiens plusurs cuvert e celé (unt aidé) : 998 li crestien en sunt apris.
acc. ,, 1595 à sermun entent crestiens nuveus (v. note).
prp. ,, 1305 li un des crestiens (respunt).
,, ,, 1462 mut est li Deus as crestiens de grant seignurie.
crestienté s. f. christianity.
nom. sg. 1027 quident ke destruit i seit crestienté.
creümes under creire.
crevé } v. tr. to thrust out (eyes) ; intr. to be split (of the earth).
crever } infin. 696 (veisez) les grantz paluz secchir e la terre crever.
crevez } ppp. mas. sg. 875 du munt k'est crevez e fendu.
,, ,, pl. 731 li oil crevé li soient, eit la vüe perie.
cri s. m. cry, shout.
nom. sg. 883 est ja levez noise e bruit e criz.
acc. ,, 249 haut getta un cri : 620 grant cri e bruit fait unt : 1500 funt grant noise e cri.
prp. ,, 1105 communement respunent à un cri.
acc. pl. 1440 ne laist cist ke ses cris ne eshauce e multiplie.
cria, crié under criër I.
criée s. f. shouting.
prp. sg. 505 à hautes manaces e grant bruit e criée.
crïent under criër II.
criër I. v. tr. to create.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 528 ki cria la terre e mer salée : 637 cria tut le mund ;
,, ,, ,, ,, 661 moi cria e en mun cors m'alme mist.
infin. 29. 118 ki nus dein(g)na criër : 1309 ki nus plut tuz criër.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 783 quancke il ad crié.
criër II. } v. intr. to shout ; to ask (pardon) ; faire criër, to announce publicly.
criërum } ind. pres. 3 pl. 859 crïent e bréent : 863 fremissent e crïent.
,, fut. 1 ,, 246 toi tuz aürrum e criërum merci.
infin. 1439 la rute des S. de criër le chastie : 1584 lores fait criër real cumandement.
criminal adj. pagan ; savage.
mas. nom. pl. 1600 un peel en terre afichent li paiën criminal.
fem. prp. sg. 12 (cité) entuschée de la lei criminal.
Crist, Cristz under Jesu.
cristal } s. m. crystal, precious stone.
cristals } nom. sg. 4 n'i out acastonée ne gemme ne cristal.
,, ,, 901 (esperitz) purs e esmirables cum cristals politz.
criz under cri.
croi, croient, croire, croit I. croiz I. (525), under creire.
croit II. (1185. 1618) under croiz.
croiz II. s. f. a cross.
nom. sg. 897 la croiz e li tertre est fluriz.
acc. ,, 8 ceste croiz aüre : 284 sa croiz li ad mustré : 286 véez ci la croiz :
,, ,, 323 ad la croiz veüe : 491 ma croiz vus doins : 513 ad sa croiz levée :
,, ,, 535 A. sa croiz retent : 570 (engettez) cele croiz : 605 ceste croiz jo retenc :
,, ,, 898 la croiz prist e musca : 1112 la croiz of eus portent : 1122 la croiz porte :
,, ,, 1135 vostre croiz retenir : 1176 seisi sa croiz : 1185 véez ci la croit :
,, ,, 1201 la croiz les veit tenir : 1797 la croiz Jesu aürent.
prp. ,, 412 à la croiz A. s'agenoilla :—
,, ,, 200 davant sa croiz la nuit en uraisuns despent :—

(croiz II.) prp. sg. 90 de croiz ostez : 245 de la croiz desent : 261 de la croiz fu ostez :—
,, ,, 209 la vie en la croiz achever : 291 cum veiz en ceste croiz figurée la image :—
,, ,, 37 en croiz murir : 502 murut en haute croiz drescée : 1448 en croiz murut :—
,, ,, 87 estre en croiz pendu : 1508 pendi : 1618 en croit le pendirent li Giü desloial :—
,, ,, 157 (fu) en croiz mis : 289 en croiz lui mistrent li Giüe de putage :—
,, ,, 344 pur Deu en croiz pené : 427 ki Giüeu en croiz penerent :
,, ,, 759 en croiz fu pené : 1798 en croiz murut pené :—
,, ,, 719 k'em A. en croiz crucifie : 778 vi estre en croiz posé :—
,, ,, 931. 1496 en croiz mort sufri : 1256 mort sufri en croiz dure e cruële :—
,, ,, 1451 d'iluec esmeüz of la croiz.
voc. ,, 1205 (bis) croiz glorïuse ! croiz ki tant desir !
,, ,, 1206 croiz plus desirable k'esmeraude ! 1207 croiz tant glorïuse !

crucifi s. m. figure of Christ crucified.
nom. sg. 1112 (la croiz) ù fu le crucifi.
acc. ,, 323 quant ad la croiz veüe e le crucifi en sun.

crucifie } v. tr. to crucify.
crucifié } subj. pres. 3 sg. 719 si en droitz k'em A. en croiz crucifie.
ppp. mas. sg. 716 ki crucifié fu eu païs de Sulie.
,, sg. (obl.) 947 mar reclamas le deu crucifié : 1654 au deu crucifié (se sunt abaundunè).

cruël } adj. cruel.
cruële } mas. nom. sg. 229 (un poples) e cruël e hardi (vint) : 445 li tirantz crüeus (entendi).
,, ,, ,, 708 dura cist grantz maus tant cruël e tant fer.
,, acc. ,, 306 le pueple ke veistes tant cruël e felun.
,, prp. ,, 1131 (encusez) à un cruël tirant.
,, voc. ,, 1646 tres cruël pautener !
,, nom. pl. 1356 (paëns) plus crüeus e irez ke n'est urs u sengler.
,, ,, ,, 1404 sunt curucez li sarrazin cruël : 1467 se reposent les sarrazins crüeus :
,, (pred.) ,, 1333 tant sunt il plus crüeus e plus fier : 1476 estes crüeus, durs e desnatureus.
,, prp. pl. 469 (huni) de ces paëns crüeus.
fem. acc. sg. 1256 mort sufri dure e cruële.
,, prp. ,, 523 dïent en hauste voiz e à cruël gorgée : 1366 (ocire) à la plus cruële mort :
,, ,, ,, 607 pur nule mort tant cruële e dure.

crüeument adv. cruelly.
235 des paumes à la face crüeument feri.

crüeus under cruel.

crüeuté } s. f. cruelty.
crüeutez } acc. sg. 385 trop friez crüeutez.
prp. ,, 1409 les meins li unt lié à crüeuté e duel.
acc. pl. 614 jo cunus voz crüeutez, custusmes e porture.

crurent, crut I. (899) under creire.

crut II. (153) under crest.

cuard } adj. cowardly.
cuardz } mas. nom. sg. 474 ne te osera nuire ne cuard ne hardi.
,, voc. pl. 887 fous, cuardz, failliz !

cuchez under chucher.

culur s. f. colour.
acc. sg. 160 mua lune culur, devint li solailz bis : 543 de ire e mautalent tut müe la culur.

cum conj. as, like ; as if ; how ; while, so long as.

A, *introducing case sentences of subj. or pred.—with verbs of seeing, showing, telling, seeming, etc. :—* 207 avis lui est cum D. deingna : 398. 399. 400. 401. 403. 404 cum fu, &c. : 412 vit cum A. s'agenoilla : 413 cum il guerpi M. : 421 vi cum il se humilia : 556 entenc cum sa doctrine folage est : 1028 ne sevent cum Deus l'ad devisé : 1810 mustrer cum Deus les a revisité.

B, *in adverbial sentences,—modal,* I. *of qualitative likeness or similarity, with following* (α) *substantive,* (βγδε) *clause* :—

I. (*a*, 1) 66 en enfer gist cum bucs : 91 posez en sarcu cum un de nus morteus : 506 vunt curant cum gent ki s'aturne : 510 vunt querant cum gent desmesurée : 554 bis. binnez cum luz u cum gupilz : 825 fremissent cum lïuns : 864 escrïent cum lu : 1260 cum autres morteus furent cist e cele : 1285 s'en vunt cum ost bani : 1418 sunt grand pueple cum sumuns à cenbel : 1429 li sancs curt cum ewe de ruissel : 1531 li sancs cum un roiseus se espaundi : 1602 la buële sachent cum lïuns : 1698 flamboient cum saerpent : 1826 à Jesu me sui rendu cum mi veisin.

(*a*, 2) *as appositive concept,* (*in the shape, quality, nature, capacity of, etc.*) :—
101 tu regneras cum sis amis : 137 ki toi cumme mere vudra enumbrer : 165 J. releva cume sires poëstifs : 282 Deu primes enmercie cum lettrez : 559 bis. (venuz) cum maistre e cum certein pre-

(cum) cheür: 987 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi: 1087 (quist ostel) cum esgarez: 1164 cum mort le lessames: 1179 (A. est) of lui cum si leal servant: 1331 (saisiz) cum loial chevaler: 1365 (mener le clerc) cum sacrifice: 1471 (faire la busoingne J.) cum sis hem leus: 1505 gisez cum charoinne guerpi: 1567 a dit cum losengers ki sun errur defent: 1615 liër se lessa cum larrun desloial.

(α, 3) *as secondary predicate after 'recognize':—*
1232 cum Deu recunustre.

(β) *with clause following, verb being—*1, *expressed;* 2, *accompanied by correlative;* 3, *omitted;* 4, *supplied by the neutral 'faire':—*

(1) 391 dumurez est cum A. li avoit proiez: 1820 la geste ai, cum la vi, escrit.

(2) 143 tut issi cum vus recunt: 441 teu vengance cum il apendra: 689 en teu manere cum m'orrez recunter: 1519 n'est pas si cum vus le quidez: 1583 si haut vengement cum prendre apent: 1620 n'est pas cist turment tal cum Deus pur moi sufri.

(3) 50 ceu J. héent cum aloue esperver: 1478 il vus apele cum pastur ses aigneus: 1606 l'enchacent cum à chemin jurnal (v. note).

(4) 317 relever cum fait li lïunceus: 322 l'entent cum clerc fait sa lesçun: 889 A. prent cum fait lu la berbiz: 1192 cum funt cist autre, batesme demant: 1408 pris l'unt cum li lu fait aignel: 1611 li sancs raa cum fait li roisseus.

(γ) *with parenthetic clause:—*
297 fai lui—cum fere deiz—lingance: 958 fai—cum faire doitz—ke il seit enterré: 1559 ne fait pas à despire,—cum meint quide.

(δ) *with demonstrative pronoun introducing a relative clause:—*
9 ceste croiz aüre cum cist ki ert amis J: 591 respund cum celui ki n'a cure: 660 force me doinst il cum cist ki poisantz est.

(ε) *with hypothetic clause assumed (with or without si):—*
795 enters e seins, cum geü ussent dormant: 1543 (les restora seins) cum si il geüsent vifs: 1621 se rejoïst cum se il n'ust mal.

II. *of quantity with tant:—*
291 tant sufri cum veiz: 638 pur tant cum portereit de fin or: 1569 (tant saet) cum nuls dire purra.

III. *of degree, usually without correlative:—*
349 bis. trespassable est li mundz, cum est la flur u cum l'erbe: 684 roche si dure cum acier: 901 purs cum cristals politz: 902 raant cum solailz: 990 legger cum oisel enpenné: 1005 ligger cum uns osturs mué: 1145 megres e pales cum penant: 1147 raed e estable cum fer u aimant: 1357 senglantz cum lïun.

IV: *= in proportion as:—*
1586 cum il aiment lur vie.

C, *in adverbial sentences,—temporal (α, point of time, β, duration, γ, interval):—*

(α) 1703 cum il estoit en mortel passiun.

(β) 606 tant cum vie me dure: 1085 tant cum vivantz sumes ci.

(γ) 1343 tant cum li pere va: 1687 tant cum il lui plest espace otroier.

cumande, cumandé under cumander.

cumandement s. m. commandment, proclamation.
acc. sg. 1584 lores fait criër real cumandement.

cumandent } v. tr. to command; to commend, recommend.
cumander } ind. pres. 1 sg. 251 en tes meins mun esperit cumant: 488 à lui vus cumant, e abandun, e li:
„ „ „ „ 813 à vus m'alme e mun cors abandun e cumant.
„ „ 3 „ 30 cumande entrer: 496 cumande (sa mesnée ke la maisun A. seit cerchée):
„ „ „ „ 649 cumande ke batu seit: 688 les elementz cumande (venger le tort):
„ „ „ „ 728 entendez ke raisuns cumande e veut e prie: 1283, cumande k'en W. (aillent):
„ „ „ „ 1640 cumande decoler.
„ „ 3 pl. 665 (en prisun) le cumandent getter.
infin. 1276 s'il vus plaist cumander.

cumandeür s. m. commander.
nom. pl. 564 ki furent du mund cumandeür.

cumant I. under cumander.

cumant II. } s. m. command (assigned task), order.
cumanz } acc. sg. 799 cist out (receü) le cumant de decoler A.: 1196 fere le tuen cumant.
prp. „ 1385 par sun cumant est un grant lu venu.
dat. pl. 1215 à mes cumanz tant leument obeïr.

cume (165) under cum.

cumençail s. m. beginning.
acc. sg. 1812 de ceste estoire vi le cumençail e fin.
prp. „ 55 regnera sanz cumençail e fin.

cumence, cumencée under cumencer.

cumencement s. m. commencement.
prp. sg. 181 di moi ke ferai tut au cumencement ?
cumencer } v. tr. to begin, commence.
cumencera } ind. pres. 2 sg. 1308 à ki tu cumences tant viument à tencer.
cumences } „ „ 3 „ 31 cumence à demander : 133 cumence à esmerveiller : 1642 cumence à precher :—
„ „ „ „ 42 cumence esmervoiller : 103 cumence (desploier sun sermunn) :—
„ „ „ „ 915 le jur A. cumence : 1746 lores cumence li bruit.
„ fut. „ „ 443 mar ja cumencera nus autres teu chose.
infin. 1688 retraire te cuvent e par tens cumencer.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 518 unt grant noise cumencée.
cument adv. interrog. how.
43 cument, dist il, oses tu celui numer ?
cumme (137) under cum.
cumpainnie s. f. company, society.
prp. sg. 134 (kar ne vout espruver) cumpainnie (de barun) : 1227 (ateindre) à vostre cumpainnie :
„ „ 1345 de cest cumpainnie (ne failli ke un sul) : 1446 (assemblame) gent en une cumpainnie.
cumpainnun } s. m. companion, associate.
cumpainnuns } nom. sg. 67 Apolin gist en enfer (cunpainz e vesin) lez Sathan.
cumpainun } acc. „ 1707 veit A. sun cumpainnun.
nom. pl. 318 of lui si cumpainun (munterent).
acc. „ 1435 ses cumpainnuns sivre : 1753 ses cumpainnuns martirs (mist en terre).
cumprent v. tr. to contain.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1589 tant i a gent li chemins nes cumprent.
cunbatre v. tr. to fight.
infin. 1029 fort est à cunbatre à flot k'est surundé.
conduseit v. tr. to conduct, accompany.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 481 ki bien le conduseit treis arpentz e demi.
cunestable s. m. constable, ruler.
acc. sg. 1040 ne dute mais tirantz, prince ne cunestable.
cunestablie s. f. troop, company.
prp. sg. 1450 mil fumes d'iluec esmeüz en une cunestablie.
cuneüz under cunustre.
cunfermer, cunfermez under confermer.
cunfessiun under confessiun.
cunforte v. tr. to comfort.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 59 ki guarde e cunforte le poure e le frarin : 284 ki le cunforte e suage.
cunfundu v. tr. to confound.
ppp. mas. sg. 871 quant eu desert tis poples de sei fu cunfundu.
cungé s. m. permission to depart.
acc. sg. 374 le cungé li ad requis e demandé.
cunoissance s. f. (carnal) acquaintance ; consciousness (life).
prp. sg. 141 sanz cunoissance d'umme u repruver : 1371 les cors ki ne estoient de nule cunussance.
cunpainz under cumpainnun.
cunpere v. tr. to buy, pay for.
subj. pres. 3 sg. 1581 (plus ne mangera) ke il ne cunpere cest ovre cherement.
cunquist v. tr. to conquer.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1836 en l'eille ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelin.
cunrei s. m. arrangement (of precaution).
nom. sg. 428 si cunrei n'en est pris, grant duel ensurdera.
cunseil } s. m. advice ; deliberation.
cunseilz } acc. sg. 116 Sathan ki (i. e. cujus) cunseil lur plust escuter : 1268 à vus cunsel sur co demant.
cunsel } „ pl. 395 iluec unt lur segreiz e cunseilz celez : 411 lur faitz e lur cunseilz oï e avisa.
cunsirer under consirer.
cunta, cuntasmes under cunter.
cunte s. m. enumeration.
prp. sg. 1545 (cuntasmes) à cert cunte establi.
cunté, cuntée under cunter.
cuntenciun s. f. contention.
prp. sg. 1713 ù est vie sanz mort, pais sanz cuntenciun.
cuntenement s. m. manner of life.
acc. sg. 177 ne sai vostre lei ne cuntenement.
cuntenu v. tr. to contain, amount to.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1403 nuef centz e nunante nuef la summe ad cuntenu.

cunter v. tr. to enumerate; to narrate.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 416 la nuvele descuvri e cunta: 1493 l'aventure cunta e descuvri.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1545 nuz les cuntasmes tuz à cert cunte.
infin. 214 sa avisiun à lui apertement cunter (va).
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 70 la [estoire n'ert (v. note)] cuntée en frances e latin.

cuntrait } v. tr. to twist out of shape; (ppp. =) adj. deformed, awry.
cuntraitz } mas. nom. sg. 1772 ke il ne fust du cors cuntrait, defiguré: 1776 ore est un cuntraitz.

cuntre prp. against.
229 un poples cuntre lui e cruël e hardi (vint): 1764 soiez cuntre diable lur escu e guarant:

cuntrée s. f. country.
pp. sg. 500 en ceste cuntrée d'un deu nuvel preche.

cuntredisant v. intr. to contradict (dat.)
prs. ptcp. 1171 l'alames vengant de ses enemis lui cuntredisant (v. note).

cuntrefait v. tr. to imitate, represent.
ppp. mas. sg. 597 (un deu) ki par engin est cuntrefait en entaille u peinture.

cuntrevure under contruvure.

cuntruvant } v. tr. to pretend, invent.
cuntruvée } infin. 1298 desdi ke tu dit as par tes gas cuntruver.
cuntruver } grnd. 828 mar l'alas cuntruvant: 1168 li uns le disoient (mes faus cuntruvant).

cunus under cunustre.

cunussance under cunoissance.

cunussez } v. tr. to know; recognize.
cunustre } ind. pres. 1 sg. 614 jo cunus vos crüeutez.
,, ,, 2 pl. 1307 mut cunussez petit cest prude ber.
infin. 1377 cunustre les pout hom: 1541 n'i peüst hem cunustre privé ne estrangi.
(ppp. = adj.) mas. sg. 22 n'i out plus cuneüz ne nus (i. e. nuls) plus communal.

cunveia } v. tr. to escort (cf. convey, convoy).
cunveient } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1353 li angere les cunveient.
,, pret. 3 sg. 1133 d'iluec vus cunveia.

cunverser v. intr. to sojourn.
infin. 208 eu mund entre morteus e vivre e cunverser.

cunvertir under convertir.

cupa v. tr. to blame.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 231 sa doctrine despit e eschivi e à tort la cupa.

cupable adj. culpable.
mas. acc. sg. 1842 (jo ne me os numer) mes pecchur cupable.

curage s. m. will, determination.
nom. sg. 179 si par aventure curage me prent.
acc. ,, 280 entent sun quor e sun curage: 590 sun curage e quor (A.) justise.
,, ,, 296 par avisiun vus a Deu mué le curage.

curaille s. f. side, vital parts of the side near the heart.
acc. sg. 256 un de eus la curaille d'un glaive li ovri.

cural adj. belonging to the heart (physically).
mas. nom. sg. 7 avau l'un des costez raa li sancs cural.
,, prp. ,, 1603 au peel l'unt ataché à grant turment cural.

curant under cure II.

curaument adv. from the heart, sincerely.
925 pur tes enemis curaument Deu prias.

cure I. s. f. care; aver cure de, to care to (do anything).
acc. sg. 783 de tut prent cure quancke il ad crié.
,, ,, 591 cum celui ki de blandir n'a cure: 1633 n'unt cure de celer.

cure II. } v. intr. to run.
curent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1344 li frere li curt sure: 1429 li sancs en curt raant.
,, ,, ,, pl. 762 curent e poinnent à cheval e a pé.
infin. 636 (ainz purra) ruisseu cure vers munt: 1424 devant eus funt cure le gentil juvencel.
grnd. 503 cist s'en vunt curant: 1167 funtainne (est surse) à grant ruissel curant.
pp. mas. sg. 878 (roisseus) ki avau le pendant s'espant e est curu.

curre s. m. chariot.
prp. sg. 623 (un' image) en un curre estant.

cursal adj. running (of a stream).
mas. nom. sg. 1611 cum fait de la funtainne li roisseus cursal.

curt I. s. f. court (of a prince).
nom. sg. 439 la curt apertement (orra).

(curt I.) nom. sg. 499 facent venir à la curt asemblée: 539 à curt sunt ja venuz.
prp. „ 453 guarni par aucun de la curt: 726 le plus de la curt s'asent: 1144 tuz de la curt veant.
curt II., curu under cure II.
curuce } v. tr. to make angry; ref. to become angry.
curucé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 536 dunt plus se curuce cele gent malurée.
curucent } „ „ „ pl. 1622 dunt paiën se curucent.
curucer } infin. 1325 quant ço ouent S., n'i out ke curucer:
„ 1639 quant ot ço li princes, n'i out ke curucer.
curucez } app. (pft. 2 sg.) 1662 tu les as curucé par tun grant nun saver.
ppp. mas. pl. 1404 mut en sunt curucez li sarrazin cruël.
curuna v. tr. to crown.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 238 un poples vint ki de espines curuna (Jesu).
ppp. mas. sg. 352 regnera eu ciel sanz fin curuné: 903 curuné est de curune d'or.
„ „ „ 965 eu regne du ciel est martir curuné: 1073 martirs est glorïus curunez e fluri.
„ „ pl. 1319 en cest mund princes curunez regner.
„ prp. „ 1018 entre les* seintz martirs fluriz e curuné (v. note).
curune s. f. crown.
prp. sg. 903 curuné est de curune d'or: 1617 à curune de espines pur chapel capital.
curuné, curunez under curuna.
curuz s. m. anger.
prp. sg. 544 puis li ad dit par curuz e irur.
custumme s. f. (established) custom, mode of action.
nom. sg. 744 custumme est e dreiture ke il seit decolé.
acc. pl. 614 jo cunus voz crüeutez custusmes e porture.
custumel adj. customary.
mas. acc. sg. 625 servise e wu anuël custumel soudrunt.
custusmes under custumme.
cutel s. m. knife.
prp. sg. 1426 aler le sumunent de lance e de cutel.
acc. pl. 852 portent gisarmes e grantz cuteus muluz.
prp. pl. 1607 (ferent) de lances e cuteus e gros bastun poinnal: 1625 de cuteus naverer.
„ „ 1747 de maces e cuteus (ferent nafrent e traient).
cutes s. m. elbow.
prp. pl. 940 à genoilz e à cutes ad le tertre munté.
cuteus under cutel.
cuvenant s. m. covenant.
nom. sg. 1740 tel fu lur cuvenant.
cuvendra } v. intr. (impers.) to be incumbent.
cuvent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1239 crere cuvent à crestien: 1302 tuz lur cuvent passer (par la mort).
„ „ „ „ 1323 guerpir M. vus cuvent: 1688 retraire te cuvent:
„ „ „ „ 1693 ço est la porte par unt cuvent eu cel entrer.
„ pret. „ „ 110 lur cuvint lur vie demener en labur:
„ „ „ „ 115 (ne pout estre guarantz) ke tuz ne lur cuvint cele part aler.
„ „ „ „ 117 lur cuvint of lui demurer: 121 ki par humme cuvint descumfire (diable).
„ fut. „ „ 1679 là cuvendra il trestuz ceus demurer: 1684 là te cuvendra aler.
cuvert (ppp. =) adj. concealed, covered.
mas. nom. pl. 979 crestiens plusurs cuvert e celé (l'unt aidé).
cuverture s. f. concealment.
prp. sg. 613 à vus fust li clers venuz sanz fuie e cuverture.
cuvint under cuvent.

D.

damage s. m. harm; damage est, it is a pity.
nom. sg. 1579 cist clers damage est k'il ne pent.
acc. ,, 44 unt eü damage e desturber: 1140 damage encurumes: 1577 trop nus ad fait damage.

damager v. tr. to damage.
infin. 140 sanz pucelage perdre u damager.

Damas n. pr. Damascus.
prp. 1497 pur tut l'or de Damas.

damné v. tr. to condemn, to damn.
ppp. mas. sg. 99 ne vout Deus ke soiez damnez ne perdu:
,, ,, ,, 745 à ceste mort est A. livrez e damnez: 1024 (est au maufé) retenu e damné.
,, ,, pl. 1796 sunt en enfer à tut dis damné: 1818 sunt dampné diable en enfer.
,, prp. ,, 1684 là te cuvendra of les dampnez aler.
,, voc. ,, 174 vus, pecchur dampnez! (venez eu feu).

Damnedeu (Dominus Deus) The Lord God (v. note, 403).
acc. sg. 939 ad umblement Damnedeu mercié.
prp. ,, 403 cum furent andui de Damnedeu privez: 884 un paëns de Damnedeu maudiz.

damnez under damné.

dampnacium s. f. damnation.
prp. sg. 308 mistrent Jesu à mort e à dampnacium.

dampné, dampnez under damné.

danz king, chief, (Don); in this form only before proper names.
acc. sg. 1102 Jovin e Danz Phebun reni.

darreiner adj. hindermost (in place).

darreinner mas. nom. sg. 1338 premers voisist estre ki est li darrener:
,, ,, ,, 1591 blasmez fu li darreinner e ki d'aler fu lent.
,, prp. ,, 1528 pesa al darreinner k'il tant fu esparni.

darreins adj. last (in time).
mas. nom. sg. 577 n'estes pas darreins, à tei n'est fait premur.

darrener under darreiner.

davant (*ἄπ.* 200) under devant.

de prep. of, from, by, with; about, at, &c.
A, in predicate, I. after verbs, II. after adjj., III. adverbially;—B, in attribution;—C, before Infinitives.
(I.) *with verbs*, (1) *intransitive, of motion from*:—
(1) *aler* 984: *chaer* 1175: *decliner* 163: *desendre* 207. 227. 245. 487. 1061. 1180 (v. note). 1719: *esculer* 1186: *esmuvoir* 1450: *flaschir* 896: (*h*)*issir* 257. 480. 837 bis. 876. 1731: *partir* 383. 479. 482. 1053: (*raer*) 1611: *relever* 37: *saillir* 913. 1094: *surdre* 1166: *trebucher* 772: *venir* 27. 32. 33. 170. 424. 1127. 1385. 1558:—(β) *faillir* 1346.
(2) *transitive*, (α) *of severance*, (β) *of defence*, (γ) *of reception*:—
couper 948: *cunveier* 1133: *desheriter* 398: *desturner* 1108: *esloinner* 431. 489: *exuiller* 109: *mener* 1144. 1736: *oster* 90. 261. 970: *sacher* 1265. 1601: *sevrer* 954. 1013. 1316: *trametre* 168. 658: *faire voler* 450. 836. 895.
(β) *defendre* 1550. 1557: *delivrer* 319. 1448: *engetter* 119. 310: *garantir* 1213: *garder* 707. 1048. 1296. 1649: *mesciner* 1666: *reimbre?* 1799: *rescure* 38. 166. 287 bis. *resusciter* 794: *saner* 974: *sumundre* 715.
(γ) *aver* 1452: *bever* 677: *prendre* 659. 1801: *recever* 800: *retenir* 542. 604. 1135.
(3) *of origin*:—
naistre 87. 564. 1781: *estre* 1441 de Verolame sui.
(4) *of qualification after estre*:—
84 bis. tant est de force e de vertu: 152 bis. il fu d'age e de ans treis feiz dis: 288 tant estoit d'age: 566 tant sunt de valur: 786 tant sunt de vertu: 1661 tant sunt de poër: 727 estoit de grande felunie: 1371 de nule cunussance: 1462 de grant seignurie: 1556 de grant enseignement: 1816 estoie de la loi A.:—643 ki de metal sunt.
(*in contracted clause with omitted estre*):—
771* li joure volentrifs [ki sunt] de force e poësté: 1060 un rais (ki fu) de un feu:
(5) *denoting* (α) *the instrument*, (β) *the agent*:—
(α) 88 ferru du glaive: 95 detrenchez de brantz: 234 bati de escurgies: 235 feri des paumes: 238 curuné de espines: 256 ovri d'un glaive: 258 de [mes oilz ço vi]: 450 fra voler de brant: 515 arusée des lermes: 647 laidist de paroles: 651 bis. batist de peus e de bastuns: 666. 710. 749 lié de chaesnes:

835 bis. fert du poin e du bastun : 844 defulent des pez : 894 feru du brant : 880 recunfortez de l'ewe : 981 envolupé de dras : 1010 batu de maçües : 1011 deroché de roche : 1013 sevré du brant : 1252 nurri de sa mamele : 1303 decolez du brand : 1372 bis. esbuëlez de espée u de lance : 1426 bis. sumunent de lance e de cutel : 1580 mangera de la dent : 1607 batent de lances : 1610 batu des verges : 1625 navrer de cuteus : 1700 ter. de peres l'agraventent, de zuche e de perrun : 1701 bis. batent de mace e de bastun : 1747 ter. (ferent) de maces e de lance e de brant : 1792 depecé de mailz : 1838 decolé du brant.

(β) 1 redutée de diable : 76 oï de veisins : 93 recuneü des citoiens : 150 purpris de maufé : 158 feru du chevaler : 303 honoré de anglin legiun : 410 veü de eus : 469 huni de ces paëns : 555 escriëz de pastur : 884 maudiz de Deu : 900 portez des angles : 957 bis. devoré de egles ne de lus : 1549 blesmi de chens ne d'autres bestes : 1776 purpris de maufé :—1714 enveit de angeres (v. note).

(6) *of the cause*, (α) *mental*, (β) *physical* :—

(α) 446 d'ire tressua : 543 de ire tut müe la culur : 871 cunfundu de sei : 993 suspris de rancur : 993 envenimé de ire : 1115 de feblesce enpali : 1165 laburant de sei : 1243 espris de ire : 1434 suspris de maladie : 1453 de laugur : 1491 refait de joie : 1565 enflambez de ire : 1566 fent de ire.

(β) 534 ensanglaentée du sacher : 691 du solail flestrisent.

(7) *of the motive and ground* :—(α) sorrow, fear, emotion,—(β) astonishment, repentance,—(γ) care, heed, pity,—(δ) rejoicing,—(ε) mocking,—(ζ) thanks, accusation, vengeance.

(α) 867 des maus dolenz est : 916 effréez de ço : 1728 de la voix se effréent : 589 de ço n'est esmuz : 73 de ses diz est meüz.

(β) *s'esmervoiller* 42. 77. 549 : *repentir* 568. 579. 1146.

(γ) *aver garde* 1727 ter. : *aver merci* 1327 : *aver pieté* 581. 630 :—(*chaloir*) 464 de moi ki cheut ?—*prendre cure* 783 : *prendre pité* 927. 1438 :—*se suvenir* 1208 :—

(δ) 912 n'est mie esjoïtz de sun fait : 1480 de teus en unt grant joie.

(ε) 571 ben s'en peut gabber de vus.

(ζ) *prendre vengeance* 1512. 1583. 1768 : *rendre graces* 1398 : *retter* 1406 : *venger* 1171. 1492.

(8) *of the substance of which an object is made* :—

(α) 61. 1824 *fist* de l'ewe vin : 188 de toi li *fras* sacrifice : 281 l'at *fait* aignel d'un léun : 392 d'une maisun sutive unt *fait* lur escole : 635 de glace *fates* pund :—5 de fust fu *furmez* :—

(β) 292 bis. ne *mist* d'or ne d'argent pur nus rançun : 293 de sa char (*mist*) sacrifice.

(9) *of the object concerning which anything is done* :—

519. 520. une grant noise cumencée de l'esclavine, e de la croiz nuvele : 251 de moi est acumpli : 465 de vus serroit grant duel : 1238 un sermun lur ad fait de la trinité.

(10) *of filling, clothing*, &c. :—

(α) 129 replenie de grace : 1525 empli d'or :—

(β) 2 bis. adubbée d'or ne d' autre metal : 3 bis. de pere, de ivoire : 20 batüe d'or : 850 vestu de robes : 851 bis. garni de haubercs e de buclers : 903 curuné de çurune : 1134 bruidée d'or : 1212 vestir de sa robe : 1248 vestuz de viu gunele :—

(γ) 896 fluriz du sang : 1837 teinte de sang :—

(δ) 12 entuschée de la lei criminal : 89 de fel enbeüz : 1362 ne se desjunerunt nis de un disner.

(11) *of investiture, participation* :—

311 de la lei lur fist present,

seisir (de gueredun, dun) 908. 1017. 1045. 1098. 1726 : *aver part* (de ceus, de moi) 928. 1716.

(12) *of narrative* :—

desclore . . . 398. 399. 402. 404. 405 : *descuverir* 457 : *dire bien* 1570 : *dire voïrs* 1128 : *endoctriner* 997. 1808 : *enseinner* 387 : *garnir* 452. 616 : *oïr* 448. 936 : *parler* 41 : *penser* 563. 1613 : *precher* 501. 525. 1251. 1262. 1558 : *recunter* 617 : *saver* 1250 : *sermuner* 426. 1190.

(13) *partitive* :—

368. 870 de l'ewe : 676 ne beit mais des bons vins : 1301 del avoir.

II. *with adjectives* :—

(1) (α) 1297 quites de mort : 1322 parcener de la joie : 1337 certz de luër : 378 seür de vus.

(β) *of qualitative determination* :—

285 nobiles de parage : 550 bis. sages de aprise, e d'age maür : 732 orb de quor : 743 gentilz de parage : 1378 gentil de nesance : 1379 grantz de cresance.

(2) *with indeterminate* (α) *pronouns*, un, aucun, plusurs, &c.—(β) *adverbial expressions of quantity* :—

(α) 91 un de nus : 7. 1305. 1388. 1483. 1769 un(s) des : 256. 721. 1493. 1525. 1592 un(s) de eus : 453. aucun de la curt : 739. 1394. 1790 cist de (la terre, cité) : 1144 tuz de la curt : 1461 nul des S. : 1481 li plusur de eus : 1527 chescun de eus : 1631 plusurs de eus.

(β) 147 pou de : 290, bis. 638. 1516. 1554. 1568 tant de : 769 plenté de : 359. 425. 1249 ter. 1595 plus de.

(III.) *adverbially* ; (1) *of place*,—(α) of general reference = on the side of,—(β) of the part of the body affected,—(γ) of the terminus a quo,—(δ,) in compound prepositions ;—

(1) (α) 875 du munt : 1339 d'une part : 1340 d'autre,

(β) 989 renuvelé du cors : 1263 bis. enfrundrer de teste u de cervele : 1350 bis. martir de cors, duluser de quor : 1772 cuntrait du cors : 1773 quater. defiguré de visage, braz, main, pé.
(γ) 1264 de ci k'à Burdele : 1702 du frund gesc' au talun.
(δ) 750 hors de la cité : 1464 pres de V. :—6 à loi de desloial : 680 en liu de buus : 1084 endroit de soi : 1423 fors d'un mantel.

(2) *of time :—*
396 des relevées : 700 de nuitz.

(3) *of manner :—*
104. 175. 322 de quor entent : 471 prendrai de bon quor : 647 haï de quor : 685 suefre de verai quoer : 1033 abaunduné de quoer : 1236 geïr de quor : 1348 gent de quor : 1632. 1843 de quor verai : 483 de tendrur gent : 775 gent de pieté : 749. 1009 de rechief : 823. 1136 de meintenant : 892 de ren : 964. 1089. 1542 de fi : 1203 de parfund : 1442. 1696 del tut : 1620 de loing : 1730 de randun : 1771 de gré.

(IV.) *in place of conjunction after comparatives :—*
242 autres de toi : 1074 plus sages des autres.

B *in attributive clauses :—*

a. *of material :—*
20 nusches de aesmal : 477. 1829 peleiçun d'ermine : 624 image d'or : 680 buus d'or : 682 coiltes pointes de soie : 710 chaesnes] de fer : 903. 904 curune d'or, de jaspes : 1303. 1641. brand d'acer : 1617 curune de espines : 1664 bis. tresor de argent e de or : 1828 chauceüre de cordewon.

b. *of determination, quality,* &c. :—
(α) 69 ewe du Rin : 240 rois de Giüeus : 501 Jesu de Galilée : 716 païs de Sulie : 741 lei de Rumme : 1126 citoien de Verolame : 1497 or de Damas :—681 pailles d'utre mer : 1271 clerc d'utre mer :—424 terres de delà : 836 genzives de devant :—122 pere du ciel : 144 reis de paraïs : 367. 965. 1537. regne du ciel : 1064. 1097 angere du cel : 1226 gloire du cel : 1322 joie du cel : 1410 deus de cel :—112 prisun de emfer : 599. 1081 prisun d'enfer : 1675 puis de enfer : 1759 fu d' enfer.
(β) 289 Giüe de putage : 1841 paiëns de puslin.
(γ) 312 terre de promissiun : 330 funtainne de remissiun : 345 hem de lealté : 547 citoien de parenté majur : 611 bis. gent de sen, de raisun : 1019 deus de majesté : 1645 rei de gloire : 1716 fiz de perdiciun : 178z rei de majesté.

c. *of cause, origin, occasion :—*
317 voiz du liun : 495 clarté du solail : 905 chantz des legiuns :—394 fertez des sarracins : 596 ovre de uns enginnurs : 657 traisun de la saerpent : 885 enchantement d'A. : 960 presse du pueple : 1043 encumbrer de diable : 1257 prophecie d'anciens :—153 renumée de lui : 831 huntage de lui : 1058 gloire de lui : 1194 sauvaciun de nus : 1226 essample de vus :—36 nuvele du fiz Deu : 416 n. d'A. : 735 n. de li : 1042 chançun de lui : 1202 estoire de li : 1488 nuvele d'Apl. : 1845 estoire de A.

d. *of possession, general reference :—*
(α) 4. 668 cors d'um : 18 uis de sun ostal : 106 fruit d'un arbre : 253 veilz du temple : 349 flur du champ : 349. 999 erbe du pré : 653 lius du cors : 838 remenant du cors : 1164 pé du munt : 1376 girun de chemise : 1428 pel des plantes : 1429 ewe de ruissel : 1465 tureles de lur temples : 1602 char de cors bestial.
(β) 7 fiz d'une pucele : 134 cumpainnie de barun : 138 seignurie du mund : 141 cunoissance d'umme : 226. 1532 gloire de Deu : 311 dun de la lei : 326 cunfessiun de ses errurs : 329. 812 pardun de mes pecchez : 362 faitz du cors : 370. 1804 nun de (la) trinité : 372 summe de la fei : 403. 784 privé de Deu (lui) : 404 sacramentz d'iglise : 529 jurs de mun ée : 562 chef de tur : 588 flur de la cité : 605 figure de J. : 622. 882 deu du solail : 922 gloire du mund : 1001 bis. coup de mace e de brant : 1052 martires de A. : 1060 solailz de midi : 1107 poür de brant : 1162 valur d'un gant : 1169 vertu du solail : 1246 onur des deus : 1375 semblance de leit : 1393 gardeins de morticine : 1439 rute des S. : 1445 mort du cors : 1561 mescinement des cors : 1652 acheisun de cest mal : 1671 butun d'eglenter : 1747 ter. estur de mace, &c. : 1806 confessiun de folie : 1812 cumençail de ceste estoire :—459 sires de cest païs : 546 cumandeür du munde : 565 seingnur de grantz terres ; 714 prince de la terre : 754 deus de la cité : 1391 lu du bois : 1780 princes de la cité : 1802 bis. sires de terre e du cel.
(γ) *after infinitive, used substantively :—*
258 au saucher de la lance : 1051 au partir de cest secle : 1153 au passer de un pund.

e. *partitive :—*
267. 905. 1706 legiun(s) des angles : 720 grant partie des Sarrazins : 726 le plus de la curt : 1031. 1032 mil des citoiens, des plus honurables.

C *Before infinitives after—*1, *nouns,* (β) *attributively ;* 2, *adjectives ;* 3, *verbs ;* 4, *clause, to express purpose :—*

1 591 n'a cure de blandir : 961 n'ai soing de gas oïr : 633 n'unt cure de celer.
(β) 800 le cumant de decoler A.

(2) 1003 alassé de batre : 1650 las de langetter : 1624. 1625 ter. aegre de li turmenter, &c.
(3) 768 de passer s'est eforcé : 1196 ne larrum de fere : 1204 bis. se retenir de gendre e de lermer : 1439 de criër le chastie : 1590. 1717 se pener (d'aler) (de mettre) : 1629 ne fine de urer : 1695 vus lou de vus purvoier.
(4) 1328 (sachent leurs epées) d'ocire : 1419 sumuns à cenbel d'envaïr : 1471 (nuveus est) de faire : 1527 (avant se purofri) de murir.

debatent v. tr. to maul.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 838 derochent e debatent du cors le remenant.

debonaire } adj. gentle.
debonaires } mas. nom. sg. 1477 duz e debonaires est Deus e dreitureus.
,, voc. ,, 811 hai Jesu debonaire !

deboneirement adv. kindly.
1211 tant deboneirement e aver e cherir.

debonnereté s. f. kindness.
prp. sg. 778 pur tüe franchise e debonnereté (fai l'ewe decrestre).

debrisé } v. tr. to bruise.
debrisez } ppp. mas. sg. 935 senglant e debrisé : 1163 batuz e debrisez :
,, ,, ,, 1702 tut est debrisé du frund gesc'au talun.

deceivre } v. tr. to deceive.
deceü } infin. 1651 (n'estes las de) deceivre . . . e par diz enganer.
ppp. mas. sg. 92 trop i es enganez, trop i es deceü.

deciple, deciples under disciple.

decirent under desire II.

declin s. m. decrease, decline.
prp. sg. 1819 le honur Jesu crest, e cist vunt en declin.

decline } v. intr. to decline, go down (sun, day) ; degenerate.
declinerent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 454 li jurs decline e nuit enobscuri : 1054 li solailz ja decline e li jurs envespri.
,, pret. 3 pl. 163 tuz jurs declinerent puis de mal en pis.

decola } v. tr. to behead.
decolé } ind. pret. 3 sg. 911 (li las cheitifs) ki le decola.
decoler } infin. 800 (out receü le cumant) de decoler A. : 1339 veissez les uns decoler :
decolez } ,, 1640 cumande trestuz ceus decoler.
ppp. mas. sg. 744 custumme est ke il seit decolé : 937 est ja decolé : 1173 fu A. decolez :
,, ,, ,, 1303 n'a cist ki decolez ne seit du brand d'acer :
,, ,, ,, 1443. 1838 decolé fu (à la espée furbie) (du brand acerin).

defendi } v. tr. to defend, maintain or uphold ; to forbid.
defendu } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1557 (ceus) de huntage defent : 1567 losengers ki sun errur defent.
defent } ,, pret. ,, ,, 106 d'un arbre lur defendi le fruit à manger :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1550 (uns aigles) d'oiseus les cors bien defendi.
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1387 les cors unt as martirs gardé e defendu.

defi } v. tr. to renounce, repudiate.
defie } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1100 les deus ke servi ai, desore mais defi.
,, ,, 3 ,, 723 noz deus despersone e defie.

defiguré v. tr. to disfigure.
ppp. mas. sg. 1772 ke il ne fust du cors cuntrait, defiguré.

defulé } v. tr. to trample down.
defulent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 844 des pez le defulent : 1730 navrent e defulent à chevaus.
defuler } infin. 1341 (veissez) as chevaus defuler.
defulez } app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1010 (l'unt) batu de maçües e à pez defulé.
ppp. mas. sg. 988 as chevaus defulé : 1163 defulé e senglant : 1767 mort e defulé.
,, ,, pl. 1540 defulez e guerpi.

dehors prep. outside of.
1152 dehors la cité.

dei v. tr. to owe ; intr. id.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 1261 fei ke dei Palladie : 1572 fei ke dei Phebun :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1824 fei ke doi porter lui ki fist d'ewe vin.
,, ,, 2 ,, 297 fai, cum fere deiz : 958 fai, cum faire doitz.
,, ,, 3 ,, 132 Messie ki deit tut le mund restorer : 406 par unt doit hom estre sauvez :
,, ,, ,, ,, 686 mut deit sufrir leal chevaler : 955 cist ne vus deit faillir :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1208 bien me deit (d'A. le gentil) suvenir.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1007 fei ke nus devum Mahum : 1269 ne vus devum celer :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1318 devum pur Jesu murir desirer : 1553 devum estre de joie repleni.
,, fut. 1 sg. 182 (di moi) ke fere deverai.

(dei) subj. impft. 3 sg. 558 venuz dust estre ci : 1264 si quis deüst estre.
,, ,, 2 pl. 551 deüssez estre as autres essample e mireür :
,, ,, ,, 962 ne deüssez esjoïr si feüsez sené.

deigna, deignas, deigne, deingna, deingnast, deingnat, deinna — v. intr. to deign (always said of God or Christ, save in 1209).
ind. pres. 3 sg. 204 ki li doinne sun segrei demustrer : 1351 ki les deigne apeler.
,, pret. 2 ,, 1156 ki hom furmer deignas à tun semblant.
,, ,, 3 ,, 29 nus deingna criër : 36 nus deingna sauver : 118 deinna criër :
,, ,, ,, ,, 207 deingna du ciel desendre :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1037 deigna mustrer : 1209 me deingnat acuillir : 1444 fere deingna vertuz.
subj. impft. 3 sg. 87 (ne l'ai apris ke Deu) deingnast de femme naistre.

deis, deise under dire.
deisciple under disciple.
deit, deiz under dei.
deïté s. f. godhead.
acc. sg. 1800 unt ja recunu sa haute deïté.
del under de.
delà adv. beyond.
424 s'en vent des terres de delà.
delai s. m. delay.
prp. sg. 756 tu murras santz delai : 1284 ceste grant busoinne sanz delai achever :
,, ,, 1582 jo en prendrai sanz delai si haut vengement : 1640 cumande sanz delai ceus decoler.
delapident v. tr. to stone.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1729 lors le delapident trestuit à baundun.
delicïuses adj. delicious.
fem. acc. pl. 678 n'a mais delicïuses viandes à manger.
delit s. m. delight.
acc. sg. 662 en vus met ma esperance, e m'amur e delit.

delitable, delitables — adj. delightful.
mas. nom. sg. 225 (li cels) beus e delitables e purs e esclarci.
fem. ,, ,, 1050 (la joie) ki par est delitable.

delivré, delivrer — v. tr. to deliver.
infin. 1448 en croiz murut pur delivrer* nus d'enfernal baillie.
app. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 319 k' (= quos) il out delivré d'enfernal dragun.

delivre, delivres — adj. light, unembarrassed.
mas. nom. sg. 976 ne fu unc plus delivres : 1459 seins est e tut delivres.
,, acc. ,, 990 (l'unt veü tut seint) delivre e tut legger cum oisel enpenné.

deluge s. m. the deluge.
prp. sg. 400 cum par le deluge estoit li mundz* purgez.

demand, demandant, demande, demandé, demandent, demander, demant — v. tr. to demand, beg.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 29 ostel demand pur Deu : 329. 812 de mes pecchez pardun demant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1192 batesme demant : 1268 à vus cunsel sur ço demant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1761 jo vus quoer e demant (ke nus soiez escu).
,, ,, 3 ,, 368 de l'ewe atant demande, e hom li ad porté, (e baptize A.).
,, ,, 3 pl. 511 le crestien demandent k'ad lur lei avilée.
infin. 31 cumence à demander : 107 sanz pardun demander :
,, 1291 (unt truvé) par querre e demander.
pres. ptcp. mas. pl. 1188 mil sumes par numbre e vus sul demandant.
app. (pft. 3 sg.) 374 le cungé li ad requis e demandé.

demeine adj. one's own, 'proprius.'
mas. acc. sg. 244 sauf tun cors demeine.
,, prp. ,, 1186 teinst en sun sanc demeine.
,, ,, pl. 909 à honur l'acoilt Deus of ses desmeine eslitz.
fem. ,, sg. 293 de sa char demeine (mist) sacrifice e ostage.

demeinent, demené, demener, demenum — v. tr. to perform (penance); to spend (life); to manifest (joy, grief).
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1807 penance demeinent.
imper. 1 ,, 1083 penance demenum ke ne seium peri.
infin. 110 lur cuvint lur vie demener en labur : 1354 chantent pur joie demener.
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 983 si parent pur sa mort grant duel unt demené.

demi adj. half.
mas. nom. sg. 712 passé en fu ja dimi an plener.
,, (acc.) ,, 481 le cunduseit treis arpentz e demi :—
,, ,, ,, 1093 (la terre) fruit ne herbe demi an ne rendi : 1139 dimi an n'en la terre ne pluveit.

demuere, demura under demurer.

demurance s. f. delay; continuous imprisonment.
nom. sg. 668 plus seut demurance le cors d'um pener ke ne fait anguisse ki s'en put tost passer.
prp. ,, 1373 beus devenent e enters sanz nule demurance.
demurant, demuré under demurer.
demure s. f. delay.
prp. sg. 626 au temple santz demure irrunt.
demurée s. f. delay.
prp. sg. 507 as maissuns A. vunt sanz nule demurée.
demurer } v. intr. to delay; stop, abide, dwell.
demurez } ind. pres. 3 sg. 199 Apl. sul i demuere e atent.
imper. 2 pl. 386 une semeine veaus of moi demurez.
infin. 117 lur cuvint of lui demurer: 221 k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demurer:
,, 666 (le cumandent) là demurer: 1352 vunt eu ciel demurer (sanz fin):
,, 1679 là cuvendra il trestuz ceus demurer.
,, 1326 sachent les espées sanz demurer: 1685 si tu ne guerpis tes deus sanz demurer.
grnd. 818. 887 k'alez vus demurant?
pp. mas. sg. 391 dumurez est (Apl.): 969 A. est demuré.
demustre } v. tr. to demonstrate, manifest.
demustré } imper. 2 sg. 872 demustre ta vertu.
demustrer } infin. 135 la recunforte par raisuns demustrer: 204 ki li doinne sun segrei demustrer.
app. (pft. 3 sg.) 372 de la fei Deu la summe (a) apris e demustré.
dener s. m. penny, 'denarius.'
(acc. sg.) 40 sanz ki ne vaut pas tut li mundz un dener.
dent } s. f. tooth.
denz } prp. sg. 1580 plus ne mangera jamais de la dent.
acc. pl 836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives de devant.
depanez v. tr. to tear (cloth); pp. = adj. ragged.
mas. nom. sg. 1248 nu-pez e depanez, vestuz de viu gunele.
depece } v. tr. to pull to pieces; intr. to fall in pieces.
depecé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 644 pere perist e depece, fust art e metal funt.
depescé } app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1792 lur deus de mailz unt depecé.
ppp. mas. sg. 953 di li k'il garisse tun cors k'est depescé.
deproiez v. tr. to beseech.
ppp. mas. pl. 1524 mut furent manacez, deproiez e blandi.
derami v. tr. to rend (clothes).
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1514 lur dras unt derami.
deroché } v. tr. to stone.
derochent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 838 derochent e debatent du cors le remenant.
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1011 de pere (l'und) deroché.
des I. prp. from, since.
215 des hier: 1161 des dunc en avant.
des II. under de.
descendant, descendi under desendre.
desclore } v. tr. to disclose; ref. to be opened.
desclos } ind. pret. 3 sg. 224 avis m'ert ke li cels se desclot e uvri: 1064 du cel ki desclot e uveri (v. note).
desclot } infin. 275 (Deus me descuvri) segrei ke desclore vus ni.
app. (pft. 3 sg.) 397 lors li ad desclos escriz d'antiquitez.
descrestre v. intr. to decrease.
infin. 780 fai l'ewe descrestre.
descumfire v. tr. to discomfit.
infin. 121 par humme cuvint descumfire e mater.
descunfortez v. tr. to afflict.
ppp. (= adj.) mas. sg. 384 dolenz en serroi e trop descunfortez.
descunus v. tr. to disown.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 335 Jovin descunus e sun frere N.
descuverir } v. tr. to discover; to disclose.
descuverz } ind. pret. 3 sg. 274 (me mustra) e me descuvri: 416 d'A. la nuvele descuvri e cunta:
descuvri } ,, ,, ,, ,, 1058 (Jesus) de lui la gloire descuvri: 1493 l'aventure cunta e descuvri.
infin. 276 descuverir ne l'os: 1222 ki te vout sun segrei descuverir.
ppp. mas. pl. 457 descuverz sumes de ço ke nus avum fait ci.
desdeingnant v. tr. to disdain.
pres. ptc. mas. pl. 1681 (li felun guerroier) desdeingnant Deu amer.

desdi } v. tr. to unsay, contradict.
desdit } ind. pres. 3 sg. 815 (le element tesmoine) ço ke hem desdit.
imper. 2 ,, 1298. 1659 desdi ke tu dit as (par tes gas cuntruver) (pur la gent enginner).
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 748 autres jugementz unt desdit e fausé.

desendent } v. intr. to descend.
desendi } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1063 muntent e desendent (li beus angeres) :
desendre } ,, ,, ,, ,, 1720 es vus deus angeres ki de lur mansiun desendent.
desendu } ,, pret. 3 sg. 227 uns hom en terre ça jus desendi : 487 ki du ciel desendi :
desent } ,, ,, ,, ,, 1061 (un rais) du cel descendi.
imper. 2 ,, 245 de la croiz desent ore.
infin. 207 Deus deingna du ciel desendre e avaler.
grnd. 1181 (un rais du cel) resplendi descendant (sur la tumbe A.).
pp. mas. sg. 1386 (un aigles) ki à terre est desendu.

desert s. m. wilderness.
prp. sg. 871 eu desert tis poples de sei fu cunfundu : 1505 eu desert gisez (cum charoinne guerpi).
,, ,, 1385 est du desert un grant lu venu.

deservi v. tr. to deserve.
app. (pft. 2 sg.) 755 ke tu as deservi, luër tei est apresté.
,, ,, (2 pl.) 463 seroie mari si mal eiez ki point n'i avez deservi.

desheritez v. tr. to disinherit.
ppp. mas. sg. 398 de paraïs cum fu desheritez.

deshonur s. m. dishonour.
acc. sg. 545 ki es tu ki nus as fait si grant deshonur ?
,, ,, 1270 le deshonur noz deus ne larrum de venger.

deshonuré v. tr. to dishonour.
app. (subj. plpft. 3 sg.) 1784 (ne se pout nul vanter) ke sanz vengement le eüst deshonuré.

deshuël adj. uneven, rugged.
mas. nom. sg. 1427 li chemins ferrez aspre e deshuël (l'alasse).

desir I. s. m. desire.
acc. sg. 1227 (ateindre à vostre cunpainnie) dunt tant ai eü desir.

desir II. (1205) under desire I.

desira under desire II.

desirable adj. desirable.
mas. prp. sg. 1045 seisiz estes ja du guerdun desirable.
fem. voc. ,, 1206 croiz plus desirable k'esmeraude u safir.

desire I. } v. tr. to desire.
desirée } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1205 croiz ki tant desir !
,, ,, 3 ,, 1433 of ki estre desire, k'il ne va querant el.
,, ,, ,, pl. 781 cist ki ver desirent ço ke m'est aturné.
infin. 1318 plus devum pur Jesu murir desirer.
app. (pft. 3 sg.) 941 voer ad desiré (le cors A.) : 1017 du gueredun) k'il tant ad desiré.

desire II. } v. tr. to tear in pieces ; intr. to be torn.
desirée } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1602 cum lïun ki desire char de cors bestial.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1514 lur cheveus decirent, lur dras unt derami.
,, pret. 3 sg. 253 un grantz veilz du temple desira e rumpi (v. note).
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 533 (l'unt pris) par la robe k'il unt tost desirée.

desirent, desirer under desire.

desjointz v. tr. to disjoint.
ppp. mas. pl. 1777 lur menbres sunt destuers, desjointz e esluissé.

desjunerunt v. ref. to break one's fast.
ind. fut. 3 pl. 1362 ne se desjunerunt nis de un disner.

deslacent v. tr. to unfasten.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1468 deslacent aventailles heumes e chapeus.

desleals } adj. disloyal, perjured.
desleus } mas. nom. sg. 601 (li clercs) n'est pas desleals, mes sa doctrine veraie est e seüre.
,, acc. ,, 1615 liër se lessa cum larrun desloial.
,, prp. ,, 6 (penduz) à loi de desloial.
,, nom. pl. 1618 en croit le pendirent li Giu desloial.
,, prp. ,, 1487 tant ad gent trahi par ses sermuns desleus.

deslie v. tr. to unloose.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1463 ki lie k'à pleisir li vent, e ki li plest, deslie.

desloial under desleals.

desmeine under demeine.

desmenbrer v. tr. to tear limb from limb.
infin. 1340 (d'autre part veissez les uns) desmenbrer.

desmesure* s. f. want of restraint, à—, unmeasuredly.
prp. sg. 600 li clercs dunt utrage as dit à desmesure.*

desmesurée adj. unrestrained, ill-regulated.
fem. nom. sg. 510 A. vunt querant cum gent desmesurée.

desnatureus adj. unnatural.
mas. nom. pl. 1476 estes durs e desnatureus.

desore adv. henceforth.
195 desore guerpis : 332 tis serfs deveng d— : 1535 desore of moi serrez : 1827 d— penant deveng : 1100 desore mais defi : 1104 desore mais recleim : 1262 ki prechera desore mais.

desoremes adv. henceforward (see also under mais II.)
584 desoremes aür (noz deus).

despendi, despendu, despent v. tr. to spend (time) ; to inflict (torture).
ind. pres. 3 sg. 200 davant sa croiz la nuit en uraisuns despent.
,, pret. 3 ,, 232 e divers turmentz en lui despendi.
app. (pft. 1 sg.) 808 despendu e perdu ai trestut mun viant.
,, ,, 2 ,, 100 en franchise e almosne as tun tens despendu.

despersone v. tr. to defame, disesteem.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 723 ki noz deus celestiens despersone e defie.

despiist, despire, despit I. v. tr. to despise.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 646 (veit) k'A. lur creance e lur loi si despiist.
,, pret. ,, ,, 230 despit e eschivi (sa doctrine).
infin. 1559 ne fait pas à despire, cum meint quide.
app. (plpft. 3 pl.) 1551 avant les urent mut despit e haï.
ppp. mas sg. 241 tu es e despit e guerpi : 919 n'est droitz k'il seit despiz.

despit II. s. m. scorn.
prp. sg. 239 par despit disoient à genoilluns devant li : 1396 (les cors) ke il avant urent en despit eü.

despiz under despire.

desploier v. tr. to unfold.
infin. 103 cumence Apls. sun sermunn desploier.

despoille, despoillé v. tr. to despoil ; ref. to undress.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 698 gent ki se despoille (veisez) e nercir e suër.
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1598 lores l'unt seisi e despoillé viument.

despuis *a.* adv. thereafter ; *b.* conj. since ; (*α*) illative, = seing that ; (*β*) temporal, with past tenses, = from the time that, with fut., = as soon as.
(*α*) 110 despuis lur cuvint lur vie demener en labur.
(*b, α*) 196 d— ke raisuns n'i assent : 379 d— ke Deu ad tun quor saelé : 1432 d— ke à A. aproce.
(*b, β*) 430 d— ke il verra : 709 d— ki . . . out fait liër : 991 d— k'il out tuché : 1443 d— k'A. decolé fu : 1813 d— ke A. reçut.

desrunt v. tr. to tear.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 631 li uns ses dras desrunt.

destinée s. f. destiny.
prp. sg. 524 cist faus truantz ki à pute destinée va par ci prechant.

destre adj. (used as subst.) the right (hand).
prp. sg. 167. 1705 (à destre) (al destre) sun pere (ester) (asis).

destrer, destrers* s. m. war-horse, charger.
obl. sg. 1421 (palefrei) chaçur u fort runcin u grant destrer ignel (est muntez i. e. sur).
prp. ,, 942 li princes k'ert venuz à sun destrer munté.
acc. pl. 1484 ki destrers avoient plus fortz e plus igneus.

destresce s. f. confinement, "carcere duro."
prp. sg. 671 (fu mis) en garde e en destresce à felun gaholer.

destruit, destruite v. tr. to destroy.
ppp. mas. pl. 1516 tant sunt de lur parentz destruit e maubailli.
,, fem. sg. 1027 par tant ke destruite i seit crestienté.

destuers (pp. =) adj. twisted awry.
mas. nom. pl. 1777 lur menbres sunt destuers desjointz e esluissé.

desturbant, desturber v. tr. to disturb ; (infin. =) s. m. disturbance, trouble.
(inf.) acc. sg. 44 unt eü damage e desturber : 1300 aver par vus travail e desturber.
periph. pres. ptcp. 832 le flot ad tut secchi ki nus fu desturbant.

desturnent, desturnez v. tr. to guard off ; to turn away.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1001 coup desturnent de mace.
ppp. mas. pl. 1108 ke soium de s'amur desturnez ne flecchi.

desvez — adj. insane (v. note on 1774).
mas. nom. sg. 1774 (ke il ne fust) desvé* u avogle, &c.
,, acc. ,, 149 (sana) feverus, avogles, desvez e kaïfs, &c.

detrenchames, detrenchent, detrencher, detrenchez — v. tr. to slaughter.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1641 li paien les detrenchent tuz au brant d'acer.
,, pret. 1 ,, 1499 les detrenchames tuz au brand furbi.
infin. 1328 sanz merci aver d'ocire e detrencher: 1341 (veissez) abatre e detrencher.
ppp. mas. nom. pl. 95 ke ne fuissez detrenchez ja de brantz muluz.
(prp.) ,, ,, ,, 1561 des cors detrenchez teu mescinement (ne feist).

deu, deus I. — s. m. God; pagan deity.
In two divisions; A, deus, B, deu.
nom. sg. A 920 li deus A.: 1019 li deus de majesté: 1462 li deus as crestiens.
,, ,, A (without article) 25. 99. 105. 108. 203. 207. 211. 274. 281. 310. 47_. 592. 687. 817. 909. 943. 972. 986. 1028. 1037. 1080. 1228. 1255. 1368. 1384. 1444. 1477. 1539. 1554. 1620. 1631. 1637. 1722. 1743. 1757. 1768. 1770. 1810 deus.
,, ,, B 84. 128. 184. 296. 379. 655. 658. 782. 1221. 1672 deu.
(pred.) ,, A 806 cist est deus poëstifs; 1254 si fiz est deus e hom.
,, ,, B 80 ki (fu) deu: 1447 n'est autre deu.
gen. ,, B 371. 372. 923. 1309. 1636. 1689 deu:—36. 41. 80. 304. 422. 583 fiz deu.
acc. ,, ,, 187. 282. 350 353. 485. 603. 673. 725. 802. 809. 820. 874. 925. 939. 947. 1158. 1173. 1232. 1361. 1508. 1681. 1711. 1789 deu.
prp. ,, ,, 458. 466. 622. 787. 1033. 1351. 1397. 1481 à deu: 882. 1654 au deu: 226. 403. 884 de deu: 78. 426. 501 d'un deu: 1710 en deu:
,, ,, ,, 97. 342. 366 par deu: 29. 68. 344. 382. 388. 484. 594. 1199. 1431. 1838 pur deu.
voc. ,, A 329. 777. 1156 deus!
nom. pl. A 44. 49 noz deus.
,, ,, B 643 mal aient deu ki de metal sunt!
gen. ,, A 754 nus deus: 1246 des deus: 1270 noz deus.
acc. ,, A 449. 1078. 1100 les deus: 1364. 1410. 1792 lur deus:
,, ,, ,, 419. 584. 723. 1162. 1661 noz deus: 1670. 1685 tes deus.
prp. ,, A 566. 580 en noz deus: 1683 of lur deus: 1737 par lur deus: 1473 pur noz deus.
voc. ,, ,, 1511 chers deus celestiens.

deus II. — numer. two.
169 par numbre deus faiz sis: 1719 es-vus deus angeres.

deüssez, deüst — under dei.

deut — v. intr. to grieve.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 589 de tut ço n'est A. esmuz, ne geenst, ne deut, ne plure.

devant — A prep. before, α, of place, β, of time; B adv. forward.
A (α) 45 devant moi: 239. 461 devant li: 558 devant nus: 1424 devant eus funt cure:
200 davant sa croiz: 1365 (mener) par devant lur auter.
(β) 527 devant l'ajurnée: 554 devant jur: 1133 devant l'enjurnant: 1310 devant vespre.
B 836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives devant.

deveingne, devenent, deveng, devenu — v. intr. to become.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 332 ti serfs deveng desore: 810 mes ke à tart deveng sis hom e sis sergant:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1827 desore penant deveng.
,, ,, 3 pl. 1373 (les cors) beus devenent e enters.
,, pret. 3 sg. 160 devint li solailz bis: 1256 devint hem: 1614 devint hom mortal.
,, ,, 3 pl. 161 devindrent Jüeus murnes e pensis.
subj. pres. 1 sg. 180 (si curage me prent) ke crestiens deveingne.
pp. mas. pl. 1392 ki sunt ja devenu gardeins de morticine.

deverai — under dei.

devié, deviër — v. intr. to die.
infin. 111 (lur cuvint) doler, languir, e deviër.
pp. mas. pl. 1794 lur ancesurs ki sunt ja devié.
,, ,, ,, 1000 les mortz funt vifs parer, e les vifs devié.

devin — v. tr. to foretell.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 68 ço vus di e devin: 1821 ben le di e devin.

devindrent, devint — under deveng.

devis, devise, devisé, deviser — v. tr. to appoint, arrange; imagine, devise; narrate.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 143 tut issi cum vus recunt e devis.
,, ,, 3 ,, 56 il devise e dresce mun aiere e mun chemin.
infin. 1366 la plus cruële mort k'em purra deviser.
app. (pft. 3 sg.) 1028 ne sevent mie cum Deus l'ad devisé.

(deviser) ppp. mas. sg. 849 (eu munt = on the hill) ki fu à sun martire divisez e purvu.
devociun s. f. devotion.
prp. sg. 325 à genoilluns se met par grant devociun : 787 (oraisuns) à Deu présente à devociun grant.
devoré under devurassent.
devum under dei.
devurassent } v. tr. to devour.
devurent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1507 oisel te devurent e lu ensauvagi.
subj. impft. 3 pl. 1756 ke (= ut) ne les devurassent bestes n'oisel volant.
ppp. mas. sg. 957 (sun cors gar ben ke ne soit pas) de egles u wlturs ne de lus devoré.
devurer s. m. ravenous beast.
nom. sg. 1357 senglantz cum lïun k'à proie est devurer.
di I. under dire.
di II. s. m. day ; (à) tut dis, for ever.
prp. sg. 166. 263 au terz di releva.
(acc.) pl. 174 eu feu ki art tut dis.
prp. ,, 1796 à tut dis damné (sunt en enfer).
diable } s. m. devil (always without the article).
diables } nom. sg. 1599 cum diable les aprent.
acc. ,, 120 diable (descumfire e mater) : 921 diable vencu as.
prp. ,, 1048 del encumbrer nus gard de diable :—
,, ,, 1 redutée de diable enfernal : 287 rescust de diable : 1764 soiez cuntre diable lur escu.
nom. pl. 1674 diable mort sufrent el puis de enfer : 1818 ki sunt dampné diable en enfer susterin.
acc. ,, 642 diables mais aüre k'en enfer sunt : 1473 diables enfernaus reclamez pur deus :
,, ,, 1792 lur deus, mais diables, de mailz unt depecé.
dic under dire.
Diëne n. pr. Diana.
obl. (= gen.) 1817 (de la loi) Pallaide e Diëne.
,, (= dat.) 1261 fei ke dei Palladie e Diëne la bele.
dient under dire.
digne adj. worthy.
mas. acc. sg. 1630 k'il le tenc digne pur li teu peines endurer.
dimi under demi.
dira } v. tr. to say, tell ; bien dire de, to speak well of.
dirai } ind. pres. 1 sg. 68 ço vus di e devin : 1821 ben le di e devin :
dire } ,, ,, ,, ,, 456 entenc ke jo vus di : 1077 entendez ke jo vus lou e di.
dirra } ,, ,, 2 ,, 77 me esmerveil de ço ke me dis tu.
dis I. } ,, ,, 3 ,, 382 en suspirant li dit : 833 ki autrement le dit, fableür est :—
,, ,, ,, ,, 562 'dit hom' : 1314 'dit hem' : 1254. 1441 'ço dit'.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1106 e nus dïum autel.
,, ,, 3 ,, 523 dient en hauste voiz : 753 dient en reschisnant : 919 dient entre eus suëf :
,, ,, ,, ,, 994 dient par envie : 1555 dient veraiment : 1632 dient à haute voiz :—
,, ,, ,, ,, 1272 ço dient messager : 1492 ço dient : 1518 dient :—
,, ,, ,, ,, 933. 1765 si en dient 'Amen' :—
,, ,, ,, ,, 626 dient k' (irrunt) : 1334 dient ke ço est par sortz.
,, impft. ,, ,, 239 par despit disoient : 1168 li uns le disoient.
,, pret. 1 sg. 616 de tut ço l'engarni e dis à dreiture.
,, ,, 2 ,, 828 mar unc le deis.
,, ,, 3 ,, 77 dist : 375 si li dist : 339. 1616 dist Apl. : 654 ura e dist : 727 dist uns paëns :—
,, ,, ,, ,, 43. 215. 285. 417. 946. 1123. 1245. 1644. 1669. 1708 'dist il' :—
,, ,, ,, ,, 484. 592. 654. 722. 777. 805. 822. 1076. 1205. 1307. 1472 e dist :—
,, ,, ,, ,, 456 en plurant dist : 527 à parole simple dist : 1502 dist chescun lermant.
,, fut. 1 ,, 433 ore frez k'i dirai : 1658 ore fai ke te dirai.
,, ,, 3 ,, 171 quant dirra : 439 A. vus dirra : 1570 ki bien de lui dira.
subj. pres. ,, ,, 733 (autres) poür eit e die : 1449 quei k'envius die : 1461 (n'a nul ki) ne die.
,, ,, 3 pl. 443 (pernez vengance) k' (= ut) en dient trestuit.
,, impft. 1 sg. 1825 ne i deise fauseté pur tut l'or Costentin.
imper. 2 ,, 181 di moi ke ferai : 278 k'est ke signifie me recunt e di : 953 di li k'il te garisse.
infin. 248 savoient fere e dire : 425. 1569 nuls dire purra :
,, 1486 (sunt venuz) dire ke est venuz.
periphr. pres. ptcp. 829 jo en ere voir disant : 1128 vus ere voirs disant.
app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 440 quancke vus ai dit.
,, ,, 2 ,, 600 dunt as dit utrage : 1298. 1659 desdi ke tu dit as.
,, ,, 3 ,, 191, 544. 1294 ad dit (irëement) (par curuz e irur) (par grant ire) :—

(dis I.) app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 868 en plurant ad dit : 1155 a dit en suspirant :—
,, ,, ,, ,, 328 à jointes meins a dit e à weimentisun : 1567 a dit cum losengers.
,, ,, 3 pl. 1034 bien l'unt dit e juré.
dis II. (174. 1796) under di II.
dis III. numer. ten.
152 puis ke il fu d'age e de anz treis feiz dis.
disant under dire.
disciples s. m. disciple.
nom. sg. 1090 (sa bunté tesmoinne) A. si deciples : 1091 le sen au maistre prove li deciples.
(pred.) sg. 717 A. est sis disciples.
prp. ,, 560 estre à sun deciple e guarant e sucur : 1726 of A. tun deisciple seisi serras du dun.
disoient under dire.
disner s. m. dinner, dinner-time.
prp. sg. 683 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner : 1362 ne se desjunerunt nis de un disner.
dist, dit, dïum, under dire.
divers adj. diverse, various.
mas. nom. pl. 704 neissent maladies e divers encumbrer.
,, acc. ,, 232 divers turmentz en lui despendi.
divisez under deviser.
diz s. m. saying, word.
prp. pl. 53 n'oiez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin : 73 de ses diz est meüz : 478 à ses diz obeï :
,, ,, 885 par enchantement d'A. e les charmes e diz : 1651 par diz enganer.
doctrine s. f. doctrine, teaching.
nom. sg. 556 sa doctrine folage est e errur : 601 sa doctrine veraie est e seüre.
acc. ,, 230 sa doctrine despit e eschivi : 736 ki (= cujus) doctrine (e maistrie) tant prise.
prp. ,, 221 k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demurer :
,, ,, 295 n'est par autre sermun, doctrine, u language.
doi I. s. m. finger.
nom. pl. 1779 li doi sunt replié.
doi II. doit, doitz under dei.
doillant under doler.
doilz under duel.
doinne under deigna.
doins, doinst under duner.
dolent } adj. sorrowing; miserable.
dolentz } mas. nom. sg. 384 dolenz en serroi : 867 des maus ses enemis dolentz est e meü :
dolenz } ,, ,, ,, 1022 li las dolentz (en la prisun est au maufé).
,, acc. ,, 1842 (me numer) pecchur cupable, dolent poure e frarin.
,, nom. pl. 260 furent [esmoilli ?] li las e li dolent : 863 fremissent e crïent dolent e irascu :
,, ,, ,, 1498 nus en fumes irez e dolent e mari.
doler v. intr. to suffer, to be in pain.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 589 A. ne geenst, ne deut, ne plure.
infin. 111 (lur cuvint) doler, languir, e deviër.
(periph.) pres. ptc. mas. sg. 840 li nierf li sunt rumpu e tut le cors doillant.
,, ,, ,, ,, pl. 1430 doillant li sunt li nerf.
dolerus under dulurus.
dolurs under dulurs.
dormant } v. intr. to sleep.
dormi } ind. fut. 1 sg. 1830 ne dormirai au vespre ù jo lief au matin.
dormir } ,, ,, 3 pl. 1412 ne dormirunt chucez en lit suz lincel.
dormirai } infin. 198 dormir s'en va.
dormirunt } grnd. 331 quant geü dormant en ma maisun : 795 cum geü ussent dormant.
pp. (pft. 1 sg.) 215 mut ai dormi des hier.
dos s. m. the back.
acc. sg. 1612 teinte en a la peitrine le dos e flaunc costal.
dragun s. m. dragon.
acc. sg. 320 ferm lie Sathan le viel sanglant dragun.
nom. pl. 1698 fremissent e flamboient cum saerpent u dragun.
drapeus s. m. clothes, garments.
acc. pl. 569 engettez ces drapeus.
dras } s. m. clothes, cloths.
draz } acc. pl. 631 li uns ses draz desrunt : 1514 lur dras unt derami.
prp. ,, 981 le chief unt au cors mis, de dras envolupé.

dreite — adj. right, proper.
fem. nom. sg. 1383 ci'st la dreite creance.

dreiture — s. f. righteousness; propriety; à—, faithfully.
nom. sg. 530 par tut ù veritez e dreiture est pruvée: 744 custumme est e dreiture ke il seit decolé.
acc. ,, 612 veritez voissez oïr, bien fere e dreiture.
prp. ,, 616 de tut ço l'engarni e dis à dreiture.

dreitureument — adv. righteously.
1803 bien geisent ke il a dreitureument uvré.

dreitureus — adj. righteous.
mas. nom. sg. 108 Deus ki est dreitureus: 1477 duz e debonaires est Deus e dreitureus.

dresce, drescé, drescée, drescent — v. tr. to direct; raise;—en joie, to fill with joy.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 56 il devise e dresce mun aiere e mun chemin.
,, ,, 3 pl. 793 li mort se drescent en seant.
app. (pft. 3 sg.) 776. 938 ad vers le ciel drescé (le visage) (le vis).
ppp. mas. sg. 236 en un fust drescé (à clous le afferma).
,, ,, pl. 268 en joie sunt trestuit drescé e esbaudi.
,, fem. sg. 502 en haute croiz drescée.

droit I. — adv. straightway.
unt droit vers W. lur chemin acoilli: 1833 vers R. tendrai droit le chemin.

droit II., droitz, droiz — s. m. right, propriety; par droit, of right, by right.
nom. sg. 196 despuis ke droitz ne raisuns n'i assent: 719 si en droitz (v. note) k'em A. crucifie:
,, ,, 724 droiz est ke (vif hom l'ensevelie): 919 n'est droitz k'il seit despiz.
prp. ,, 139 par droit apent naistre.

dromund — s. m. a kind of ship, galley, O. E. dromond.
nom. sg. 638 pur tant cum portereit de fin or un dromund.

dru — s. m. friend, beloved.
nom. sg. 101 tu regneras of lui cum sis amis e dru: 466 à Deu es dru choisi.
prp. ,, 870 de l'ewe dunas à Moyses, tun dru.

du — under de.

dublant, dubler — v. tr. to redouble.
infin. 1627 pur ses turmentz dubler.
grnd. 824 k'avant urent ire, ore la vunt il dublant.

dublers — adj. double (v. note).
mas. prp. pl. 851 (garniz) de haubercs dublers e de buclers escuz.

duc — s. m. duke.
nom. pl. 567 à eus sunt entendant roi, duc, empereür.

ducement — adv. kindly.
785 la requeste A. ducement ad granté.

ducur — s. f. gentleness.
nom. sg. 580 en noz deus ad (= il y a) grant-franchise e ducur.

duel — s. m. suffering, grief, misfortune; mourning.
nom. sg. 13 dunt fu grant duel e mal: 173 ù nafra jamais mortz (= mortuos) noise ne duel ne estrifs:
,, ,, 428 grant duel ensurdera: 465 de vus serroit grant duel: 587 li doilz serroit grantz:
,, ,, 699 fu duel à regarder: 771 dunt fu grant duel mené.
acc. ,, 482 mut veissez grant duel: 983 pur sa mort grant duel unt demené.
prp. ,, 1409 les meins li unt lié à crüeuté e duel: 1501 en lermes e grant duel lur joie converti.

dulur — s. m. pain.
prp. sg. 548 fuissez à mort livrez e à dulur.
,, pl. 974 se sent de ses dolurs (sané).

dulurus — adj. wretched.
mas. nom. pl. 164 vaivez, dulurus, serfs pleintifs: 354 li las dolerus tant sunt maluré.

duluser I. — v. intr. to be afflicted.
infin. 1628 pur murir e lunges duluser.

duluser II. — adj. afflicted (but v. note).
mas. nom. pl. 1350 cist sunt martir de cors, cist de quor duluser.

dumurez — under demurer.

dun — s. m. a gift.
acc. sg. 311 de la lei lur fist e present e dun.
prp. ,, 1726 seisi serras du dun ki garde n'a de fu.
,, pl. 1235 pur losengerie pur duns ne pur blandir:
,, ,, 1317 par duns, ne par turment ne par mort manacer.

duna, dunas — under duner.

dunc — adv. 1, temporal, then; 2, illative, therefore.

(1) 159 dunc trembla terre : 161 — devindrent murnes : 183 — respundi : 259 — furent [esmoilli] : 288 tant estoit — d'age : 415 — guverna : 440 — pur voir parra : 858 — fu lung ki ne urent beü : 1161 des — en avant : 1743 si le purvit —.

(2) 1231 plest vus — amer : 1526 — les oceismes (v. note).

dune, duné, dunée, duner — v. tr. to give ; ref. to give oneself up ; se duner garde, to be aware.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 491 ma croiz vus doins : 663 à vus sacrifice me doins jo :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1267 pur ki ne doins une cenele.
,, ,, 3 ,, 817 hem à ki Deus dune raisun à sun semblant.
ind. fut. ,, ,, 434 avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1416 à Phebun le durrunt.
subj. pres. 3 sg. 592 si te doinst bon aventure : 660 force e estabilité me doinst il :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1228 (k'a vostre cumpainnie) me doinst Deus ateindre :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1712 (k'il mei) part doinst of vus.
infin. 1301 del avoir vus en frum duner : 1637 la gloire ke Deus vus veut duner.
(prp.) ,, 913 au coup duner : 1234 ne larrum pur les testes duner :
,, ,, 1289 (or portent e argent) pur duner.
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1604 (unt) duné resne à cheval.
,, (ref.) 1 sg. 1442 me sui del tut duné à Jesu.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1161 à Jesu s'est duné.
,, ,, 3 pl. 1481. 1596 se sunt duné (à Jesu) (à Deu).
ppp. mas. pl. 1496 tant furent à Jesu duné.
,, fem. sg. 1304 dunée est la sentence sanz returner.

duns — under dun.

dunst — adv. whence ? (v. note).
32 ki est tu, e dunst vens ? ù penses tu aler ?

dunt — 1. adv. used for obl. case of rel. pron., and referring to antecedent (*a*) word (at, by, concerning, with, which or whom), or (*β*) clause, at which thing, wherefore ; 2. conj. illative, therefore.

1 (*a*) 381 sarracins dunt (=quorum) tant i a plenté : 1227 vostre cumpainnie dunt(=ἧς) tant ai eü desir :— 131 Messie,—as oï lire : 600 li clercs,—utrage as dit : 806 cist,— A. va prechant, est Deus : 1322 la joie,—quor ne puet penser : 1754 la lei,—li clers fu prechant :— 394 feluns,—il sunt guetez ; 453 par aucun,—il estoit cheri : 1036 miracles,—il sunt acerté :— 1221 gueredun,—Deu te plut seisir.

1 (*β*) 13 dunt fu duel : 418 — mal avendra : 462 — seroie mari : 536 — plus se curuce cele gent : 771 — fu duel mené : 1140 — damage encurumes : 1158 — cist vunt Deu loant : 1243 — li princes de ire art : 1246—l'onur besille : 1459—cist l'enmercie : 1461—n'a nul ki ne die : 1622—se curucent.

(2) 1261 dunt, fei ke dei Palladie.

dur — adj. hard.
mas. acc. sg. 53 n'oiez vers mez diz quor dur ne ferrin.
,, nom. pl. 1476 trop par estes crüeus durs, e desnatureus.
fem. acc. sg. 594 pur Deu recleim pere dure : 684 roche, si dure cum acier : 1256 mort dure e cruële.
,, prp. ,, 607 pur nule mort tant cruële e dure.

dura I. — (434) under duner.

dura II., durant, dure I. — v. intr. to endure, to last.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 606 tant cum vie me dure : 700 dure li chautz de nuitz :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1576 bis. trop dure cist baratz, turmentz.
,, pret. ,, ,, 708 dura cist grantz maus.
periph. pres. ptcp. 1143 veimes ke par A. fu cist maus tant durant.

dure II. durs — under dur.

durrunt — under duner.

dust — under dei.

dutance — s. f. doubt.
prp. sg. 1377 (cunustre) sanz faille u dutance : 1563 verai est sanz dutance li suen prechement.

dutant, dute, duter, dutera — v. tr. to fear ; intr. to doubt.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 907 ne dute mais morteus, feluns tirantz hardiz :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1040 ne dute mais tirantz prince ne cunestable.
,, fut. ,, ,, 420 mar nus en dutera.
infin. 142 sanz niër u duter : 206 sanz fentosme u duter.

duz — adj. sweet ; gentle.
mas. nom. sg. 1477 duz e debonaires est Deus.
,, voc. ,, 868 beus, duz sire Jesu !
,, ,, pl. 1519 beus duz amis cheri.
ntr. nom. sg. 1431 quancke il pur Deu suefre plus li est duz ke mel.

E.

e I. conj. copul. connecting two or more words or clauses, and; (β) preceding the first member also, e — e, both — and.
(α) passim (840 times).
(β) 86. 122. 162. 208. 229. 241. 283. 311. 475. 560. 603. 667. 698. 743. 745. 850. 933. 1125. 1178. 1211. 1381. 1538. 1634.

e II. (376 v. note, 380. 789. 1539) under en.

ebruusdée v. tr. to embroider.
ppp. fem. prp. sg. 1212 (honurer e vestir) de sa robe ebruusdée.

ée s. m. age, life.
prp. sg. 529 tutz les jurs de mun ée.

effréent v. tr. to affright; ref. to be terrified.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1728 de la voiz se effréent li sarrazin glutun.
ppp. mas. pl. 916 effréez sunt paëns de ço e esbaïz.

eforcé v. ref. to strive.
(pp.) ind. pft. 3 sg. 768 de passer (le pund) s'est chescun eforcé.

egle, egles under aigles.

eglent[er] s. m. eglantine.
prp. sg. 1671 ne vaut lur poisance un butun d'eglenter.

eglise s. f. church.
acc. sg. 490 sa eglise sur pere funda e establi.
prp. ,, 404 des sacramentz d'iglise, cum il sunt cunfermez.

eient, eiez under aver.

eille s. f. island.
prp. sg. 1836 en l'eille ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelin.

eim, eiment under amer.

einz under ainz.

eir under air.

eit under aver.

el I. ntr. adj. used substantively, anything else [aliud].
prp. sg. 1289 pur duner si par el ne poënt espleiter.
acc. ,, 1433 ne va querant el.

el II. (1675. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1804) under en.

ele (522) under il.

em under hom.

emblanchi v. tr. to become white.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1544 sancs k'avant les teint, plus ke laitz, emblanchi (v. note).
pp. mas. sg. 477 plus l'eim ke peleiçun enblanchi.

emblé v. tr. to attack, carry off.
ppp. mas. sg. 956 sun cors gar ben ke ne soit pas emblé.

embracer v. tr. to embrace.
infin. 1691 les braz ad estenduz tuz tens pur embracer.

emfer (112) under enfer.

emfle, emflée, emflent } v. intr. to swell.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 652 fruissent os, char emfle, e la pel enpalist.
,, ,, ,, pl. 706 emflent ydropis, par beivre e chaut aver.
pp. fem. sg. 841 la char (li est) noire e emflée.

empereür s. m. emperor.
nom. pl. 567 à eus sunt entendant roi, duc, empereür.

emperial adj. imperial.
mas. prp. sg. 10 il vent à V., un liu emperial.

empernant adj. enterprising.
mas. nom. sg. 1159 un chevaler, hardi e empernant.

empernum v. tr. to take (care); to choose (a rule).
ind. pres. 1 pl. 1082 si garde ne empernum.
app. (pft. 1 sg.) 387 de la lei k'ai enpris plus m'enseinnerez.

empli v. tr. to fill.
ppp. mas. sg. 1525 flecchi pur un val empli (d'or).

emprise s. f. enterprise, project.
acc. sg. 1110 il lur emprise ne larrunt pur nulli.
prp. ,, 1146 creümes ke de sa emprise fust repentant.

en prep. in, at, on, during; into; with, &c.
A, space; B, manner; C, time.

A (a) Place, with names of countries, &c. :—
61. 484 en Beethleem naski: 1120. 1283 en Wales truvé, aillent: 427. 502. 1447 en Sulie murut: 716 crucifié eu païs de Sulie.

(b) frequently with these following words, (1) ciel [always with def. article], (2) croiz, (3) mund, (4) terre :—

(1) 38. 167. 264. 318 eu ciel munter: 331 eu ciel vi: 352. 822. 924 eu ciel regner: 1016. 1183 eu cel r.: 1352 vunt eu ciel: 1482 es cels: 900. 1732 porter eu ciel: 1521 eu ciel acoilli: 1693 eu cel entrer.

(2) 37. 502. 1448. 1798 en croiz murir: 87. 1508. 1618 pendre: 157. 289 mettre: 344. 427. 759 pener: 719 crucifie: 778 poser: 931. 1256. 1496 mort sufrir :—
209 la vie en la croiz achever: 291 en ceste croiz veiz.

(3) α, en terre = on earth, β, in the ground; γ, terre = land, territory :—

(α) 126 la nuvele vint nuncier: 227 ça-jus desendi: 228 bis. fu vivant, nurri: 659 char prist: 1072 mort sufri: 1099 beu meri: 1139 (en la terre) ne pluveit: 1390 teu merveille ne fu veü: 1782 guerroier le rei de majesté: 1802 prist humanité :—

(β) 692 flestrisent blez: 724 hom l'ensevelie vif: 1015 l'unt muscé: 1600 un peel afichent: 1752 mist le cors :—

(γ) 312 en terre les mena de remissiun: 1398 en lur terre est aparu.

(4) α, cest mund; β, le mund :—

(α) 1085 *en cest mund* vivantz: 1199 sun sanc espant: 1319 regner: 1475 tant mar fustes nez: 1623 virent la merveille: 1680 obeissent à lur voler: 1762 vus sunt honurant.

(β) 208 eu mund vivre: 362 eu mund ad esté: 848 eu mund venu: 1572 en tut le mund resplent.

(c) generally, of rest or motion—, in, into, on, at, &c.

(1) 45. 331 en ma maisun precher, dormant: 52 herbergé en tun paleis: 63. 98 en cest païs veng, entrez: 66. 321. 608. 642. 1683. 1796. 1818 en enfer gist, lie S., trait, sunt, sujurner, sunt: 90. 959. 982. 1506. (1752. 1815 mist) en sarcu poser: 112. 599. 1081 en la prisun de emfer aler, gisent, enseveli: 113 sujurner en les laz: 136 en toi vendra recunser: 145. 1365 eu temple circumcis, paër lur deus: 159 trembla terre en tuz lius: 174 eu feu [alez!]: 202 bis. en sun lit s'endort ki ert en un soler: 223 en mun lit fu chuchez: 236 en un fust drescé: 250 en tes meins mun esperit cumant: 301 regneras eu celestien barnage: 323 le crucifi en sun (= on the top): 376. 380 e (v. note) mun païs m'en vois: 500 en cest cuntrée preche: 576 bis. marcheant en feire, chevaler en estur: 623 en un curre estant: 653 en plusurs lius ist: 661 eu cors m'alme mist: 665 en prisun getter: 673 en la chartre Deu urer: 676 vins gisantz en sun celer: 711 en chartre estuër: 772 trebuché en l'ewe: 789 retraite en* sun chanel: 843 li quors eu piz batant: 845 eu sabelun gisant: 848 sunt eu mund (mountain) venu: 871. 1505 eu desert de sei fu cunfundu, gisez: 965 eu regne du ciel est curuné: 988 eu tertre gisant: 1020 en la mesnée A. est atitlé: 1023 en la prisun est au maufé: 1025 vunt en lur cité: 1030 herberge en muntainne: 1039 vit en gloire: 1117 bis. eu chemin demura, en sujur atendi: 1172 eu munt fu cresant: 1210 en sun paleis tenir: 1255. 1535 en paraïs fist hom, serrez of moi: 1259 en l'air ventele: 1347 remist en un senter: 1412 dormirunt en lit: 1400 en sueires les unt mis: 1413 bis. ne mangerunt n'en tente, n'en ostel: 1453 remis en ceste voie: 1531 es plainnes se espaundi: 1552 en sarcuz acoilli: 1585 en la cité fait criër real cumandement: 1675 mort sufrent el puis de enfer: 1709 sui en tel prisun: 1712 part doinst of vus en cele regiun: 1758 bis. sunt en gloire, el regne permenant: 1759 sunt el fu d'enfer: 1813 reçut en sun palois: 1831 en nief me mette: 1836 jo ai veü en l'eille.

(2) 632 ferent en face: 842 ne remeint entier eu cors.

(3) 178 en ses establiz aprent: 1193 en tes livres lisant.

(4) 221 en vostre doctrine demurer: 332 ti serfs deveng en ta subjecciun: 351 murt en sun servise: 370: 1804 baptizer eu (el) nun de la trinité: 371. 1643 cunfermer en l'amur, creance: 1041 sis nuns est en estoire :—580 en noz deus ad grant franchise.

(5) *mettre* 120 en encumbrer: 491. 1057. 1539 en ubbli: 1368 en ubbliance: 1401 en escrit.

(6) 1501 en lermes lur joie converti :—1819 vunt en declin.

(7) *creire* 14 en Apolin: 566 en noz deus: 609. 1383 en Jesu: 717 en li: 899 eu seint nun: 1557 en lui: 123 bis. en autre k'en sun fiz se fiër: 1104 en lui me fi: 662 en vus met ma esperance: 1370 esperance unt en lui: 1710 n' ai esperance fors en Deu.

B, Manner, generally; also material, purpose, &c. :—

(1) 19 en atur festival: 523. 805 en haute voiz: 541 en cel estrange atur: 597 cuntrefait en entaille.

(2) 1446 en une cumpainnie: 1450 en une cunestablie.

(3) 1186 teinst en sun sanc: 1201. 1451 teinte eu sanc: 1288 or portent en cofres: 1820. 1839 escrit en parchemin, en veeslin.

(4) 1314 dit hem en (by way of) repruver: 1402 en lunge remembrance seit escrit.
(5) 111 vie demener en labur: 268 en joie sunt drescé: 671 bis. en garde e en destresce: 782 *regner* en majesté: 869 r. en poësté: 1046 r. en joie pardurable:—
1382 sunt en balance: 1396 en despit eü: 1495 en errur endurci.
(6) 70 recuntée en frances: 1822 translatée en franceis.
(7) *despendre* 100 tun tens en franchise: 200 la nuit en uraisuns:—(β) 232 turmentz en lui.
(8) 47 en queu manere: 689. 1058 en teu manere.
(9) In adverbial phrases:—
610 en vein: 680 en liu de: 719 en droitz (v. note): 1138 en un tenant: 1187 en un acordant:—
163 de mal en pis: 1161 des dunc en avant.
C, Time or period:—
316. 778 en avisiun: 466 en vostre jofnesce: 554 en tenegre: 619 en sa adanture: 1092 en la grant seccheresce: 1136 en l'endemein: 1444 en ceste vie: 1703 en mortel passiun: 1721 en sa saisun: 1723 en tribulaciun: 1760 el siecle puis.
(10) With gerundive, of time or manner:—
249 en murant: 382. 1155 en suspirant: 456. 868 en plurant: 753 en reschisnant: 793 en seant.

en II. pers. pron. (a) of (in, by, &c.) him, her, it, them; (b) used pleonastically; (c) with verbs of motion, 'away':—
a (1) of motive and ground,—(α) anger, sorrow, anger, emotion,—(β) astonishment, repentance,—(γ) doubt, envy, pity,—(δ) rejoicing,—(ε) thanks, accusation, vengeance:—
(α) 384 dolenz en serroi: 537 en est esmüe: 985 en sunt iré: 1404 en sunt curucez: 1498 en fumes irez: 1780 s'en est aragé.
(β) 796 en sunt esbaïz: 1066 s'en esmervellent: 1793 en sunt repentant.
(γ) 154. 1381 en aver envie: 420 mar nus en dutera: 434 garde s'en dura: 866. 1342. 1456 en aver pité: 1080 en aver merci.
(δ) 918 en sunt joius: 1538 en estoium liez.
(ε) 492 l'en enmercie: 882. 1397 en unt graces rendu: 939. 1789 en aver Deu mercié:—441 s'en pernez vengance: 1582 jo en prendrai vengement.
(2) cause, object, occasion, β, with comparative:—
1612 teinte en a la peitrine: 428 si cunrei n'en est pris: 1416 en frunt feste anuël:—442 en seit chastiëz: 444 A. s'en murra: 588 tu t'en murs: 585. 1663 en cunsirer gueredun: 1035 tant ne en serrunt requis: 1552 en devum estre repleni de joie: 1573 il en perdera le cief: 1670 en pecches.
(β) 568 n'en serras le pejur: 1624 il en sunt plus aegre.
(3) teaching, warning,— speaking:—
998 en sunt apris: 1065 en unt garni: 1132 en fu garniz: 176 li en a respundu: 443. 933. 1765 en dient, 'amen': 829 jo en ere voir disant: 1788 en oient parler.
(4) clothing, investiture:—
475 t'en veie vestu: 1331 saisiz en serrez.
(5) sharing:—
1638 en séum parcener.
(6) of time, terminus a quo.
712 passé en fu ja dimi an.
(7) of motion from:—
1429 li sancs en curt.
(b) pleonastically; (1) agent;—(2) material;—(3) object; (α) warning, (β) mockery, (γ) joy, (δ) vengeance;—(4) possession;—(5) partitive;—(6) motion from:—
(1) 342 par Deu meimes en es revisité:—880 recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe.
(2) 125 del angle G. en fist sun messager.
(3) (α) 452 en estoit de ço guarni: 616 de tut ço l'en garni.
(β) 571 ben s'en puet gabber de toi.
(γ) 1480 de teus en unt grant joie.
(δ) 1512 pernez ent vengance de ceu tafur.
(4) 588 ki en es de la cité la flur: 905 des angles en est li chantz oïz.
(5) 1031 des citoiens en ad bien mil: 1301 del avoir vus en duner: 1554 en ad tant des noz seisi.
(6) 772 en sunt trebuché du pund: 1601 la buële en sachent du ventre.
(c) with pronominal verbs of motion, 'away':—
27. 63 m'en veng: 15. 424 s'en vent:—376. 380 m'en vois: 198. 213. 553 s'en va: 503. 1025. 1285. 1352. 1592 s'en vunt: 527. 1174 s'en ala: 201 s'en est alez: 754 va t'en: 468 alez vus ent:—
197. 493. 1014 s'en part: 984 s'en partent: 1053 s'en est parti: 1458 s'en est partie: 1025 s'en sunt partiz: 347 ne vus en partez: 383 ne vus en partirez:—554 s'en est binnez:—1731 s'en ist.

enbeüz v. tr. to cause to drink.
ppp. mas. sg. 89 (estre) penez e escharniz e de fel enbeüz.

enblanchi under emblanchi.

enbrever v. tr. to register (a number).
infin. 1546 (nus les cuntasmes) e feimes enbrever à arrement nerci.
encarnaciun s. f. incarnation.
ppp. sg. 305 à sauvaciun mist nus tuz par sa encarnaciun.
enchace } v. tr. to pursue; exile; scare away.
enchacent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1389 l'egle oiseus enchace e les bestes li lu.
enchacez } ,, ,, ,, pl. 1606 entur le pel l'enchacent cum à chemin jurnal.
ppp. mas. sg. 735 enchacez seit ke mais de li ne seit nuvele oïe.
enchaesnez v. tr. to put into chains.
ppp. mas. sg. 670 (mis fu en prisun) enchaesnez pur sun cors grever.
enchani adj. hoary, aged.
mas. nom. sg. 460 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu enchani: 1548 un grant lu enchani.
,, ,, pl. 1067 (voient) li jovre e enchani (le sepulcre A.).
enchanté v. ref. to transform one self by magic.
ind. pft. 3 sg. 1006 tant se est par caractes e par sortz enchanté.
enchantement s. m. incantation; magic art; false doctrine.
acc. sg. 195 guerpis le tun enchantement*: 333 reni l'enchantement Mahun.
prp. ,, 425 plus set de enchantement: 1568 tant saet d'enchantement:
,, ,, 865 par vostre enchantement sumes perdu: 885 par enchantement d'A. e les charmes e diz.
,, pl. 1510 par ses enchauntements* ces maus nus basti.
enchantur s. m. a magician.
nom. sg. 571 ben s'en puet gabber de vus cist enchantur.
enchauntement under enchantement.
enclin adj. inclined, given up.
mas. nom. sg. 54 Jesu Crist recleim e à lui sui enclin.
,, ,, pl. 618 enclins avez tuz jurs esté à pecchez e ordure: 1044 sunt à vus enclins e amiable.
encliné v. intr. to worship (acc. of pers. before whom).
ind. pft. 3 sg. 758 cist mot ne sune, mes les ad encliné.
enclins under enclin.
encroa } v. tr. to crucify.
encroër } ind. pret. 3 sg. 237 à clous le afferma, encroa e perdi.
infin. 1660 Giu oserent encroër (Jesu).
encumbrer s. m. annoyance; blight.
acc. sg. 1359 unt retté à lui cest mortel encumbrer: 1647 nus as oui fait cest mortel encumbrer.
prp. ,, 48 sanz mort e sanz encumbrer: 120 diable mist en encumbrer:
,, ,, 1048 (k'il nus gard) del encumbrer de diable.
nom. pl. 704 neissent maladies e divers encumbrer.
encuntrant v. tr. to encounter.
grnd. 1741 les vint encuntrant.
encuntre adv. 'obviam,' venir al —, to go to meet.
266 vindrent al encuntre lez e esjoï.
encupez v. tr. to incriminate.
ppp. mas. sg. 157 (fu) à tort encupez.
encurumes v. tr. to incur.
ind. pret. 1 pl. 1140 damage encurumes unc à nul jur tant.
encusez v. tr. to denounce.
ppp. mas. pl. 1131 encusez fustes andui à un cruel tirant.
encusu v. tr. to sew up.
ind. pft. 3 pl. 1400 en sueires les unt e mis e encusu.
endemein adv. en l' —, al —, on the morrow.
494 al endemein par tens: 1136 en l'endemein.
endoctriné } v. tr. to instruct.
endoctrinez } ppp. mas. sg. 407 (de) plusurs poinz par unt doit hom estre sauvez, est A. ja bien endoctrinez.
,, ,, ,, 997 de nigromancie mut fu endoctriné: 1808 de la lei crestiene pur estre endoctriné.
,, ,, pl. 341 par humme sunt li autre apris e endoctriné.
endormi } v. ref. to fall asleep.
endort } ind. pres. 3 sg. 202 en sun lit s'endort.
pp. mas. sg. 223 en mun lit fu chuchez e ferm fu endormi.
,, ,, pl. 1056 paëns se reposent cuchez e endormi.
endroit prep. — de, with reference to.
1084 chescun endroit de soi.
endurci v. tr. to harden; to coagulate, encrust.
ppp. mas. sg. 1113 li sanes A. i pert, aërs e endurci.

(endurci) ppp. mas .pl. 1495 tant furent en errur entrez e endurci.
endurer v. tr. to endure.
infin. 1630 Jesu mercër k'il le tenc digne pur li teu peines endurer.
enemi } s. m. enemy.
enemis } nom. sg. 458 à Deu est enemi : 742 est commun enemi.
acc. ,, 627 A. lur enemi là venir ferunt : 1415 (averunt) mené lur enemi mortel.
voc. ,, 754 va t-'en, his ! enemi nus deus de la cité !
nom. pl. 154 envie en urent adverser enemis : 1381 li enemi Jesu en unt e envie e pesance :
,, ,, 1101 à humein lignage sunt traitres enemi : 1657 tuit sunt ti enemi.
gen. ,, 867 des maus ses enemis dolentz est e meü.
prp. ,, 925 pur tes enemis Deu prias : 1171 l'alames vengant de ses enemis lui cuntredisant :
,, ,, 1213 pur moi de mes enemis garantir.
enfance s. f. period of childhood.
prp. sg. 1380 unc plus beus ne estoient jur puis lur enfance.
enfant s. m. child.
acc. sg. 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
nom. pl. 792 à secches plantes passent nis li petit enfant : 1765 si en dient 'amen' veil e enfant !
enfanta under enfanter.
enfantement s. m. childbirth.
prp. sg. 1253 apres l'enfantement remist mere e pucele.
enfanter } v. tr. to bring forth.
enfanterez } ind. pret. 3 sg. 1252 enfanta e nurri Jesu de sa mamele.
,, fut. 2 pl. 130 celui enfanterez ki vent le mund sauver.
infin. 139 ki (par droit apent) lui enfanter.
enfer s. m. hell.
prp. sg. 38 de enfer nus rescure (deingna) : 166 d'enfer rescut ses prisuns cheitifs :—
,, ,, 112. 599. 1081 en la prisun (de emfer aler) (d'enfer gisent) (d'enfer sunt enseveli).
,, ,, 1675 mort sufrent el puis de enfer : 1759 (sunt) el fu d'enfer :—
,, ,, 66 en enfer gist puant : 321 ferm lie Sathan en enfer :
,, ,, 642 en enfer sunt parfund ! 1683 lur apent en enfer sujurner :
,, ,, 1796 sunt en enfer : 1818 sunt dampné diable en enfer susterin :—
,, ,, 608 reni (Mahon) k'en [= into] enfer trait ki lui sert.
enfernal } adj. infernal.
enfernaus } mas. nom. sg. 189 enfernal turment (atent).
,, prp. ,, 1 redutée de diable enfernal : 287 (rescust) d'enfernal servage.
fem. ,, ,, 319 delivré d'enfernal regiun : 1449 delivrer* nus d'enfernal baillie :
,, ,, ,, 1799 (nus reinst) d'enfernal poësté.
mas. acc. pl. 1473 enfernaus diables reclamez pur deus.
enflambez v. tr. to inflame.
ppp. mas. sg. 1565 tut est enflambez de ire e mautalent.
enfreidissant v. intr. to grow cold (in death).
pres. ptcp. fem. 846 charoinne le tenent (enfreidissant) sanz alme.
enfreindre v. tr. to break (a commandment).
infin. 1216 il ne les vout unc enfreindre ne guerpir (scil. mes cumanz).
enfrundrer v. tr. to dash in pieces.
infin. 1263 acurer frai u enfrundrer de teste u de cervele.
engané } v. tr. to deceive.
enganer } infin. 1295 enganer (simple gent par barat) : 1651 deceivre e par diz enganer (simple gent).
enganez } app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 423 (un pelerin) ki tut engané l'a.
ppp. mas. sg. 92 trop i es enganez, trop i es deceü.
engaunir v. intr. to grow yellow (jaundiced with disease).
infin. 705 fevres ki funt la gent engaunir e trembler.
engetta } v. tr. to throw away ; to deliver.
engette } ind. pres. 3 sg. 804 engette sun brant.
engetter } ,, pret. ,, ,, 310 Deus les engetta de servage e prisun : 1160 loing engetta sun brant.
engettez } imper. 2 pl. 569 engettez ces drapeus.
infin. 119 (il plut a lui) par sa grace nus d'iluec engetter.
engin s. m. skill.
prp. sg. 597 par engin est cuntrefait en entaille u peinture.
enginner v. tr. to deceive.
infin. 1659 desdi ke tu dit as pur la gent enginner.
enginneür s. m. deceiver.
nom. sg. 1568 cist faus enginneür tant saet d'enchantement.

enginnurs s. m. skilled workman, designer.
prp. pl. 596 de uns enginnurs morteus ki est ovre e faiture.
Engletere n. pr. England.
acc. 929 ki primers aürnas Engletere par martire.
engres adj. headstrong.
mas. nom. sg. 722 A. li engres (v. note).
enhumilie v. ref. to bow down.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1456 Apl. pieté en ad, vers lui s'enhumilie.
enjurnant s. m. dawn.
prp. sg. 1133 d'iluec vus cunveia ben devant l'enjurnant.
enjurner (infin. =) s. m. dawn.
prp. sg. 212 le matin est levez par tens al enjurner : 703 n'a pluie ne rusée au seir n'al enjurner :—
,, ,, 1677 ù est grant tenebrur, nuit sanz enjurner.
enmaladi v. intr. to fall sick.
pp. mas. sg. 1114 mil sunt mes ke li uns remist enmaladi.
enmercie v. tr. to thank.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 282 Deu primes enmercie cum lettrez e sage : 492 cist l'en enmercie :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1459 mut l'enmercie.
ennerci (pp. =) adj. swarthy.
mas. acc. sg. 1103 (jo reni) Plutun l'ennerci.
enobscuri } v. intr. to grow dark, be thrown into darkness.
enobscuritz } ind. pret. 3 sg. 252 solail enobscuri : 454 quant li jurs decline e nuit enobscuri :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1055 par la nuit ki survint li airs enobscuri.
pp. mas. sg. 914 (li las cheitifs) tut est enobscuritz.
enorfani (pp. =) adj. orphaned.
mas. nom. pl. 1504 frarins sumes e suls e tuz enorfani.
enpali } v. intr. to grow pale.
enpalist } ind. pres. 3 sg. 652 char emfle e la pel enpalist (v. note).
,, pret. ,, ,, 1115 ki par aventure de feblesce enpali.
enparenté adj. well-connected.
mas. nom. sg. 740 kar A. ert gentilz e bien enparenté.
enpeinnent } v. tr. to wound.
enpeinst } ind. pres. 3 pl. 632 ferent e enpeinnent en face e nes e frunt.
subj. impft. 3 sg. 651 n'a cist ki ne obeïst u enpeinst u batist.
enpenné adj. winged.
mas. nom. sg. 990 legger cum oisel enpenné.
enporte v. tr. to carry off.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 572 cist enchantur ki ta robe enporte.
enpris under empernum.
enprisunez v. tr. to imprison.
ppp. mas. sg. 1138 enprisunez fu puis sis mois en un tenant.
enquis v. tr. to inquire, discover by inquiry.
ppp. (= infin. pass.) 82 ne par fines raisuns enquis ne seü (purreit estre).
enrichi adj. enriched, wealthy.
mas. voc. sg. 240 hai ! rois de Giüeus, poisant e enrichi !
ensanglaentée v. tr. to cover with blood.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1428 (li chemins) l'alasse e l'ensenglante (la pel des plantes).
ppp. mas. sg. 952 (purras truver) sur l'erbe le cors ensenglanté.
,, fem. ,, 534 du sacher e buter li est ensanglaentee (la robe).
ensauvagi adj. savage.
mas. nom. pl. 470 raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre ensauvagi : 1507 oisel te devurent e lu ensauvagi.
ensegnement } s. m. teaching; authority.
enseignement } acc. sg. 1214 m'ensegnement (oïr deingnat).
prp. ,, 180 crestiens deveingne par vostre enseignement :
,, ,, 1316 (nus sevrer*) de sun enseignement :—
,, ,, 1556 mut est cist Jesus de grant enseignement.
enseinner } v. tr. to teach.
enseinnerez } ind. fut. 2 pl. 387 de la lei k'ai enpris plus m'enseinnerez.
infin. 218 si tu me sez enseinner (ke signifie).
ensement ady. also, equally.
186 (craire) le pere e le fiz, seint esperit ensement.
ensenglante, ensenglanté under ensanglaentée.

enseve[li] } v. intr. to bury.
ensevelie } subj. pres. 3 sg. 724 droiz est ke en terre vif hom l'ensevelie.
ppp. mas. sg. 261 de la croiz fu ostez e puis enseve[li].
,, ,, pl. 1081 en la prisun d'enfer sunt enseveli: 1506 n'estes en sarcuz posez ne enseveli.

ent I. (468) under en I.

ent II. (1512) under en II.

entaille s. f. intaglio, carved work.
nom. sg. 324 ben veit ke signifie la entaille e la façun.
prp. ,, 597 (un deu) cuntrefait en entaille u peinture.

entamé v. tr. to touch, damage.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1388 il n'unt nis un des cheveuz entamé ne perdu.

enten, entenc, entendant under entendre.

entendement s. m. understanding.
acc. sg. 192 co ne reçoit ne sen ne entendement.

entendez } v. tr. to hear; perceive, understand; conceive; engage the attention of (v. note on 1594).
entendi } ind. pres. 3 sg. 104. 175 A. l'escute e de quor i entent: 280 quant entent sun quor e sun curage:
entendimes } ,, ,, ,, ,, 322 A. de quor l'entent: 1559 cum meint quide e entent: 1570 ki à ces mais entent:
entendre } ,, ,, ,, ,, 1594 à sermun entent (crestiens nuveus entur lui).
entendu } ,, pret. 1 ,, 269 lur chant rentinc e entendi.
entenduz } ,, ,, 3 ,, 445 entendi (la parole): 1517 entendi (lur gref pleinte): 1533 chescun ben l'entendi.
entent } ,, ,, 1 pl. 1177 plusurs entendimes.
imper. 2 sg. 417 enten ça: 456 entenc ki jo vus di:
,, ,, ,, 556 entenc cum sa doctrine (folage est e errur): 1669 entenc (vers moi)!
,, ,, pl. 728 entendez ke raisuns cumande:
,, ,, ,, 1077 entendez tuit vers moi ke jo vus lou e di.
infin. 294 tun sunge puez entendre sanz fentosme u folage.
periph. pres. ptcp. 567 à eus sunt entendant roi, duc, empereür.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 71 ad sun oste entendu.
,, (,, ,, ,, pl.) 620 il l'unt entendu: 1500 cist l'und entendu.
ppp. (infin. pass.) 81 ne purreit estre entendu.
mas. sg. 1071 teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oïz.

enter under enters.

enterré v. tr. to inter, bury.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1755 les cors ad enterré suz bleste verdoiant.
ppp. mas. sg. 958 (fai) ke il seit enterré.

enterrin adj. sincere.
mas. acc. sg. 1844 à Jesu me abaundun, serf loial, enterrin.

enters } 1 adj. whole, (*a*) in body, unharmed; (*b*) in mind, self-contained: 2 adv. wholly.
entier } mas. nom. sg. 842 ne remeinst sein ne entier eu cors: 1305 un plus ferms e plus enter (respunt).
,, ,, pl. 795 (levent) legers, enters e seins: 1373 beus devenent e enters.
,, acc. ,, 1543 (Jesus les restora) enters, seins e gari.
adv. 1346 (ne failli ke un sul) ke n'i eust mil enter.

entrail s. m. entrails.
nom. sg. 1609 tut est esculé l'entrail corporal.

entravers adv. obliquely (v. note).
236 en un fust drescé autre entravers parmi.

entre I. prep. among.
147 entre nus mis: 208 entre morteus (vivre): 854 entre espines va: 883 entre eus (est levez criz): 919 dient entre eus: 1018 entre les* seintz martirs (v. note: 1469 repos n'i avoit entre eus).

entre II. (15) under entrent.

entrecunbatent v. ref. to fight with each other.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1734 s'entrecunbatent li paien mescreant.

entrejurez v. intr. to take a mutual oath.
pp. mas. pl. 1109 entrejurez sunt e lur foi unt plevi.

entrent } v. intr. to enter.
entrer } ind. pres. 3 sg. 15 entre à un maistre portal.
entrez } ,, ,, ,, pl. 518 cist entrent.
pp. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 98 sui en cest païs entrez e arestuz.
(,, ,, 3 ,,) 72 [ki est en] sun ostel entrez e receüz.
(,, ,, 3 pl.) 392 ù il sunt ja entrez: 1495 furent en errur entrez e endurci.
mas. (acc.) sg. 1707 veit entré A. sun cumpainnun.

entunciun s. f. enthusiasm.
acc. sg. 1724 (ot) une voiz ki reahaite mut sa entunciun.

entur — prep. around.
1075. 1706 entur li: 1595 entur lui: 1606 entur le pel l'enchacent.

entuscé } v. tr. to contaminate, pollute.
entuschée } ppp. mas. pl. 998 li crestien en sunt apris e entuscé.
,, fem. sg. 12 si (la cité) ne fust entuscheé de la lei criminal.

enumbrer — v. tr. to overshadow.
infin. 137 (seintz esperitz) toi cumme mere vudra enumbrer.

envaï } v. tr. to attack.
envaïr } ind. pret. 3 sg. 1116 morteu maladie le quor lui envaï.
infin. 1419 (pueple, sumuns à cenbel) d'envaïr ost.

envea } v. tr. to send.
envée } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1722 ces i enveit Deus à sun loial champiun.
,, pret. ,, ,, 313 sun fiz lur envea e livra à bandun.
subj. pres. ,, ,, 1714 (requerez Deu k'il) m'enveit de angeres consolaciun.
ppp. fem. sg. 517 ke sa vertu li seit tramise e envée.

enveilli — adj. aged.
mas. prp. sg. 464 de moi ki cheut, peccheür enveilli?
,, nom. pl. 1513 pleurent e weimentent li joure e enveilli.

enveit — under envea.

envenimé — v. tr. to poison.
ppp. mas. pl. 993 suspris sunt de rancur e de ire envenimé.

envespri — v. intr. to draw towards evening.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1054 li solailz ja decline e li jurs envespri.

envie — s. f. envy.
acc. sg. 154 envie en urent (adverser enemis): 1381 li enemi J. en unt e envie e pesance.
prp. ,, 722 dist A. par* orgoil e envie: 994 dient par envie li las.

envirun — adv. around.
1697 ki estoient envirun.

envius — adj. envious.
mas. nom. sg. 1449 quei k' envius die.

enviz — adj. unwilling.
mas. nom. sg. 763 enviz va bon gré.
,, ,, pl. 917 le poër Jesu prisent volentris e enviz.

envolupé — v. tr. to wrap up.
ppp. mas. (acc.) sg. 981 unt au cors mis (le chief), de dras envolupé.

erbe — under herbe.

ere, erent — under estre.

ermin } s. m. ermine.
ermine } prp. 477 peleiçun d'ermine enblanchi: 1829 pur esclavine eschaung mun peliçun d'ermin.

errant — adv. immediately.
1175 li oil li sunt chaet du chef errant.

errur } s. m. error.
errurs } nom. sg. 556 sa doctrine folage est e errur.
acc. ,, 1567 cum losengers ki sun errur defent.
prp. ,, 1495 tant furent en errur entrez e endurci.
acc. pl. 1805 guerpissent lur errurs e maus e vanité.
prp. ,, 326 de ses errurs fait veraie cunfessiun.

ert, es I. — under estre.

es II. — (= en les 1482. 1531) under en.

es III. — interj. Behold! Look you!
823. 1157 es-le-vus.
408. 875. 972. 1458. 1719 es-vus.

esample — s. m. example.
nom. sg. 551 deüssez èstre as autres essample e mireür.
prp. ,, 1226 par esample de vus.

esbaï } v. tr. to frighten.
esbaïe } ppp. mas. sg. 455 à sun maistre est venuz tut esbaï.
esbaïz } ,, ,, pl. 796 mut en sunt esbaïz: 916 effréez sunt e esbaïz: 1066 mut sunt esbaï.
fem. sg. 133 cele ert esbaïe.

esbaudi } v. tr. to delight.
esbaudiz } ppp. mas. sg. 906 A. est ja seür, joius e esbaudiz.
,, ,, pl. 268 en joie sunt drescé e esbaudi: 1491 sunt de grant joie refait e esbaudi.
,, ,, ,, 1097 e du cel li angere joius e esbaudi.

esbuëler } v. tr. to disembowel.
esbuëlez } ppp. mas. pl. 1372 (les cors ki estoient) decolez, esbuëlez de espée u de lance.
infin. 1340 d'autre (part, veissez) esbuëler.
esceint v. tr. to envelope.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 265 gloire e clarté les esceint e fluri.
eschaper v. tr. to escape.
infin. 1656 (morz es), ne purrez eschaper.
escharni } v. tr. to mock, to scorn.
escharniz } ind. pret. 3 sg. 233 repruva, laidit e escharni.
app. (ind. pft. ,, ,,) 945 par felunie l'at escharni e gabbé.
ppp. mas. sg. 89 penez e escharniz (fu) : 920 mortz est e escharniz.
eschars s. m. mockery.
acc. pl. 961 de (oïr) eschars ne gas n'ai soing ne volunté.
eschaung v. tr. to exchange.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 1829 pur esclavine eschaung mun peliçun d'ermin.
eschivi v. tr. to reject.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 230 (un pople) vint, ki sa doctrine despit e eschivi.
eschoisi } v. tr. to perceive ; to choose ; (ppp. =) adj. choice.
eschoisir } app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 346 eschoisi vus a, e vus lui de bon gré.
eschoisiz } ,, (,, ,, 1 pl.) 1522 les eümes truvez e eschoisi.
,, (,, ,, 3 ,,) 1069 ben unt paëns les angles veü e eschoisi.
infin. 1229 citoiens à keus plest eschoisir.
ppp. mas. pl. 904 (curune) de jaspes, esmeraudes e safirs eschoisiz.
escient s. m. knowledge ; men escient, acc. to my knowledge, 'quod sciam,' methinks.
1560 ne feist, men escient, (teu mescinement).
esclarci } v. tr. to light up ; to beautify, (= beatify).
esclarcie } ppp. mas. sg. 225 (li cels se desclot) beus e delitables e purs e esclarci.
,, ,, 1068 (voient) le sepulcre A. ke tut fu esclarci.
fem. ,, 1445 (fere deingna Deus vertuz) pur l'alme esclarcie.
esclavine s. f. coarse pilgrim's dress.
acc. sg. 476 jo ta esclavine, plus l'eim ke peleiçun d'ermine.
prp. ,, 519 de (= propter) l'esclavine (k' A. ad afublée) : 1829 pur esclavine eschaung mun peliçun.
escole s. f. schoolroom.
acc. sg. 393 (d'une maisun sutive) unt fait lur escole.
escoler s. m. scholar.
nom. sg. 219 tu serras mi maistres e jo tis escoler : 1335 kant il ert escoler.
escrie } v. intr. (and ref.) to shout ; to shout at, drive away by shouting.
escrient } ind. pres. 3 sg. 826 uns paëns haut s'escrie : 884 s'escrie un paëns : 1436 à haute voiz s'escrie.
escriëz } ,, ,, ,, pl. 864 maudient A., e escrient cum lu : 1425 escrient e l'ahüent plus viument k'un chaël.
ppp. mas. sg. 555 (s'en est binnez) cum luz u cum gupilz escriëz de pastur.
escrit I. v. tr. to write.
app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 1820 (la geste ai) escrit en parchemin.
ppp. mas. sg. 1402 k'en lunge remembrance seit escrit e leü.
,, ,, ,, 1839 musterai i mun livre, escrit en veeslin.
escrit II. } s. m. writing.
escriz } prp. sg. 1041 (sis nuns est en) escrit remembrable : 1401 en escrit unt mis le numbre.
acc. pl. 397 lors li ad desclos escriz d'antiquitez.
escu s. m. shield, protection.
nom. (pred.) sg. 57 escu m'est plus ke chastel perin : 94 n'um mortal escu ne te serroit :
,, ,, ,, 1764 soiez cuntre diable lur escu e guarant.
prp. pl. 851 (vestu sunt) de buclers escuz.
esculant } v. intr. to flow, ooze out.
esculé } pres. ptcp. 1186 en sun sanc, (esculant) de sun cors.
pp. mas. sg. 1609 (batent) ke tut est esculé l'entrail corporal.
escurgies s. f. scourge.
prp. pl. 234 (bati) de escurgies (gesk'au sanc espandre).
escuté v. tr. to hear.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 104. 175 A. ben l'escute e de quor i entent.
escuz under escu.
esgarda } v. tr. to behold.
esgardé } ind. pret. 3 sg. 409 à une fenestre par unt les esgarda.
app. (,, pft. ,, ,,) 1788 al oil (= with their eye) l'unt esgardé.
esgarez adj. belated.

(esgarez) mas. nom. sg. 1087 quist, cum esgarez, ci ostel e abri.

eshauce } v. tr. to heighten, magnify.
eshaucé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1440 ne laist cist ke ses criz ne eshauce e multiplie.
ppp. mas. sg. 992 par unt le los Jesu clers est e eshaucé.

esjoï } v. intr. to be glad ; (pp. =) adj. joyous.
esjoïe } infin. 962 ne deüssez esjoïr.
esjoïr } (pp.) mas. nom. sg. 912 n'est mie de sun fait lunges esjoïtz.
esjoïtz } ,, prp. ,, 471 prendrai de bon quor esjoï.
nom. pl. 266 vindrent lez e esjoï : 1063 chantant e esjoï :
,, ,, 1538 nus en estoium e liez e esjoï.
fem. acc. sg. 35 la nuvele esjoïe precher e nuncier.

eslitz s. m. the elect.
prp. pl. 909. 1019 l'acoilt Deus (of ses desmeine eslitz) (of* ses eslitz).

esloinnera } v. tr. to divorce, detach.
esloinnez } ind. fut. 3 sg. 431 une brebiz malade d'autres esloinnera.
ppp. mas. pl. 489 ke ne soiez de lui esloinnez pur nulli.

esluissé v. tr. to luxate, dislocate.
ppp. mas. pl. 1777 lur menbres sunt destuers, desjointz e esluissé.

eslumé v. tr. to enlighten.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 340 seint esperitz ad tun quor eslumé.

eslumine v. tr. to enlighten.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 184 si Deu tant tun quor eslumine e esprent.

esluz v. tr. to choose.
ppp. mas. pl. 169 (apostles) ki estoient esluz par numbre deus faiz sis.

esmanker v. tr. to maim (v. note).
infin. 1344 (li frere) le vent esmanker.

esmeraude } s. m. emerald.
esmeraudes } nom. sg. 1206 croiz plus desirable k'esmeraude u safir.
prp. pl. 904 (curune) de jaspes, esmeraudes e safirs eschoisiz.

esmeré } v. tr. to refine (metals).
esmerez } ppp. mas. sg. 877 plus clers ke n'est argentz esmerez e fundu.
prp. ,, 903 curune d'or esmeré requitz.

esmerveil } v. ref. to wonder.
esmerveiller } ind. pres. 1 sg. 77 trop me esmerveil de co ke me dis tu.
esmervellent } ,, ,, 3 pl. 549 de vus s'esmervellent li grant e li menur : 1066 mut s'en esmervellent.
esmervoiller } infin. 42 cumence esmervoiller de ço : 133 cumence à esmerveiller.

esmesurez v. ref. to moderate one's self.
imper. 2 pl. 1518 esmesurez vus !

esmeüz v. tr. to agitate ; intr. to set out, start (from a place).
ppp. mas. sg. 521 plus est chescuns esmeüz : 589 de tut ço n'est A. esmuz.
,, ,, pl. 364 ne soiez esmeüz pur nule adversité.
(pp.) ,, ,, 1450 mil fumes d'iluec esmeüz en une cunestablie.
ppp. fem. sg. 537 la cité en est tute tost esmüe e trublée.

esmirables adj. refined.
mas. nom. sg. 901 (li esperitz) purs e esmirables cum cristals politz.

esmoillir v. tr. to soften.
infin. 205 (doinne) lui esmoillir le quoer (par avisiun).

esmüe, esmuz under esmeüz.

esné } adj. elder.
esnez } mas. nom. sg. 399 Caim, si frere esnez (l'ocist).
,, ,, pl. 739 li veillard e esné (ne l'unt pas otrié).

esnuié v. tr. to annoy.
ppp. mas. pl. 375 ne soiez esnuié.

espace s. m. space of time.
acc. sg. 1687 tant cum il lui plest espace (otroier).

espand } v. tr. to shed (tears, blood, light) ; ref. to spread itself (of a stream, news, evil).
espandera } ind. pres. 3 sg. 515 lermes k'il espant : 653 li sancs ki s'espand, ist : 837 li sancs ist e espant :
espandi } ,, ,, ,, ,, 878 (li roisseus) avau le pendant s'espant e est curu : 1199 ki pur Deu sun sanc espant :
espandre } ,, ,, ,, ,, 1786 tost s'espaunt la nuvele par trestut le regné.
,, pret. ,, ,, 255 ne rai ne lumere solail ne espandi :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1531 li sancs cum un roiseus es plainnes se espaundi.
,, fut. ,, ,, 432 par les autres li maus s'espandera.
infin. 234 (de escurgies bati) gesk'au sanc espandre.

espani } v. ref. to bloom, open (as lily); pp. = full-blown.
espanist } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1721 (plus blancs ke) quant se espanist lis en sa saisun.
pp. mas. sg. 1070 (plus beus) ke n'est lis espani.
espant under espandre.
esparni v. tr. to spare.
ppp. mas. sg. 451 pur lignage ne serra esparni: 1528 pesa al darreinner k'il tant fu esparni.
esparniër v. tr. to spare.
app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 922 ta char ne esparnias.
infin. 108 (Deus) nes vout esparniër: 1280. 1653 sanz (nul) esparniër.
espaundi, espaunt under espandre.
especïeus adj. especial; = s. particular (friend).
mas. nom. sg. 9 ert amis Jesu espicial.
,, ,, pl. 1479 les pecchurs repentantz sunt ses especïeus.
espée } s. f. sword.
espées } acc. sg. 504 (portantz) hache u espée: 888 sache l'espée.
prp. ,, 1372 esbuëlez de espée u de lance: 1443 (decolé) à la espée furbie.
acc. pl. 1326 sachent les espées.
esperance s. f. hope.
acc. sg. 662 en vus met ma esperance e m'amur: 1370 en lui unt amur e esperance:
,, ,, 1710 jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus nun.
esperit s. m. spirit; (Holy) Ghost.
nom. sg. 136 Seintz Esperitz en toi vendra recunser: 168 fu as apostles li Seinz Esperitz tramis:
,, ,, 340 Seint Esperitz ad tun quor eslume:
,, ,, 900 est portez eu ciel li esperitz: 1016 li esperitz santz fin regne eu cel esteillé:
acc. ,, 186 (craire) le Pere e le Fiz, Seint Esperit ensement:
,, ,, 250 en tes meins mun esperit (jo cumant):
,, ,, 893 le Seint Esperit reclaime e le Pere e le Fiz.
esperitable adj. spiritual.
mas. acc. sg. 1047 proiez pur nus pecchurs le roi esperitable.
esperital adj. spiritual, heavenly.
mas. prp. sg. 1613 pense du rei esperital.
,, nom. pl. 1480 de teus en unt grant joie li angre espiriteus.
esperitz under esperit.
esperun s. m. spur.
acc. sg. 1008 tut ne li vaudra un esperun roillé: 1150 il ne prisa tut un esperun vaillant.
esperver s. m. sparrow-hawk.
acc. sg. 50 ceu Jesu héent cum aloue esperver.
espia v. tr. to spy.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 410 de eus ne fu veü ke les espia.
espicial under especïeus.
espines s. f. thorn.
prp. pl. 1617 à curune de espines:—
,, ,, 238 de espines curuna: 854 entre espines ki va e les cailloz menu.
espirable adj. spiritual (v. note).
fem. nom. sg. 602 sa vie (est) espirable e seinte e nette e pure.
espiriteus under esperital.
espleite } v. intr. to be successful, effective.
espleiter } ind. pres. 3 sg. 648 ne ren n'i espleite hom par peine k'em i mist.
esploiter } infin. 664 ne poënt par tant esploiter: 1289 ne poënt par el espleiter.
espoir adv. perhaps.
1310 ço purrez vus, espoir, devant vespre espruver.
espoüri (pp. =) adj. frightened.
mas. nom. pl. 486 ne soiez ja espoüri!
esprent } v. tr. to light up, inflame.
espris } ind. pres. 3 sg. 184 si Deu tant tun quor eslumine e esprent: 1597 grant ire les esprent.
ppp. mas. sg. 1243 li princes, espris de ire, art e restencele.
espruver v. tr. to have proof of, experience.
infin 134 kar ne vout espruver (cumpainnie de barun): 1310 (ço purrez vus) espruver.
espurger v. tr. to expurgate, wipe away.
infin. 675 sa penance i meine pur ses maus espurger: 1324 (recever batesme) pur voz maus espurger:
,, 1692 par batesme te lou tes pecchez espurger.
essample under esample.
est under estre.

esta under ester.
estabilité s. f. steadfastness.
acc. sg. 660 force e estabilité me doinst-il!
estable adj. lasting, steadfast.
mas. nom. sg. 1147 raed fu e estable cum fer u aimant.
fem. prp. ,, 1039 vit en gloire remenant e estable.
establi v. tr. to establish, assign; ppp. = determinate.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 490 ki sa eglise sur pere funda e establi.
(app.) (,, pft. ,, ,,) 472 (prendrai) quancke Deus m'a purveü e establi.
ppp. mas. (prp.) sg. 1545 nus les cuntasmes tuz à cert cunte establi.
establiz s. m. rule, ordinance.
prp. pl. 178 (ne sai) ke Jesus en ses establiz aprent.
estages s. m. story, room.
prp. pl. 17 à solers e estages e celers grantz aval.
estal s. m. stoppage,—prendre estal, to stand still (to take breath).
acc. sg. 1605 nel lessent reposer ne nul liu prendre estal.
estant under ester.
esté under estre.
esteillé adj. starry.
mas. prp. sg. 1802 cist est sires de terre e du cel estoillé.
,, ,, ,, 1016 regne eu cel esteillé.
esteint v. intr. to become extinguished.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1678 feu ki pas ne esteint.
estenduz } v. tr. to stretch out; (intr.) to extend.
estent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1585 partut ù sun poër estent.
pp. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1691 les braz ad estenduz tuz tens pur embracer.
ester v. intr. to stand; to stand fixed (of a judgment).
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1320 ço est nostre sentence k'esta sanz ja fauser.
infin. 1657 veiz ci ester: 1705 al destre sun pere veit ester Jesun.
pres. ptcp. 623 (image) en un curre estant.
estes, estez, estoie, estoient under estre.
estoillé under esteillé.
estoire s. f. story, history.
nom. sg. 1822 la estoire ert translatée.
acc. ,, 1202 de li l'estoire unt cunté: 1845 la estoire de A. ci finis e termin.
prp. ,, 1812 de ceste estoire vi le cumençail e fin.
,, ,, 1041 sis nuns est en estoire e escrit remembrable.
estoit, estoium under estre.
estrange adj. foreign; strange.
mas. nom. sg. 27 trespassant sui estrange: 552 un estrange tafur (va prechant).
,, prp. ,, 426 d'un deu tel estrange par ci sermunant va.
,, ,, ,, 63 (en cest païs) estrange: 541 en cel estrange atur.
estrangi (adj. =) s. m. stranger.
acc. sg. 1541 n'i peüst hem cunustre privé ne estrangi.
estre v. intr. to be, to exist; auxil.
A, with past ptcpp.,—(α) intransitive, (β) reflective, (γ) passive; B, with adjectives, (β) periph. pres. ptcpp.; C, with general predicate, or denoting simple existence.

ind. pres. 1 sg. *sui* A (α) 98:—(β) 1442. 1826.
B 54. 834. 964.
C 27. 1441. 1709.
2 ,, *es* A (α) 243 es peri: 1656 morz es:—(γ) 92 bis. 241. 242. 342. 343 (v. note).
B 550:—(β) 1130.
C 32. 466. 545. 588. 1193. 1652.
3 ,, *est* A (α) 74. 201. 212. 391. 455. 495. 554. 876. 878. 883. 888. 896. 912. 914. 920. 968. 969. 1014. 1029. 1053. 1128. 1166. 1242. 1385. 1386. 1398. 1420. 1458. 1486. 1566:—(β) 768. 775. 1038. 1161. 1780:—(γ) 1. 73. 86. 167. 251. 367. 405. 407. 419. 428. 508. 515. 521 ter. 530. 534. 537. 538. 574. 577. 589. 597. 605. 633. 734. 741. 745. 751. 755. 774. 781. 875. 886. 892. 897. 900. 903. 905. 915. 937. 948. 951. 953. 963. 1006. 1020. 1052. 1098. 1199. 1304. 1565. 1609. 1702.
B 108. 271. 348. 349. 363. 448. 573. 593. 601 bis. 661. 724. 732. 807. 830. 867. 877. 906. 919. 992. 1005. 1029. 1049. 1050. 1051. 1070. 1090. 1356. 1357. 1376. 1431. 1454. 1459. 1470 bis. 1477. 1563. 1574. 1619. 1620. 1627. 1686:—(β) 816. 1176. 1178. 1194.

(3 sg. *est*) C 34. 57. 81. 84. 206. 210. 278. 295. 355. 420. 458. 459. 460. bis. 487. 524. 556. 561. 578. 596. 598. 717. 742 bis. 744. 784. 806. 807. 833. 853. 869. 874. 930. 965. 1002. 1023. 1041. 1042. 1073. 1183. 1200. 1254 bis. 1258. 1309. 1320. 1334. 1338. 1342. 1361. 1383 ?. 1422. 1447. 1449. 1462. 1518. 1556. 1579. 1676. 1677. 1693. 1713. 1776. 1802.

ind. pres. 1 pl. *sumes* A (α) 865 :—(γ) 457. 461.
B 1085. 1089. 1188. 1195. 1504.
C 932.
2 ,, *estes* A (γ) 1045. 1506.
B 550. 577. 1268. 1472. 1476. 1650.
3 ,, *sunt* A (α) 392. 479. 539. 773. 796. 848. 913. 914. 984. 1025. 1066. 1079. 1154. 1175. 1392. 1485. 1667. 1794. 1808 :—(β) 1033. 1272. 1481. 1483. 1596. 1655. (γ) 268. 341. 394. 404. 713. 738. 747. 772. 780. 845. 850. 880. 916. 954. 975. 993. 998. 1081. 1109. 1374. 1491. 1516. 1520. 1521. 1536. 1777. 8. 9.
B 354. 855. 918. 985. 1044. 1114. 1333. 1405. 1430. 1624. 1795 :—(β) 567. 1430. 1762. 1783.
C 307. 566. 599. 643. 786. 1101. 1299. 1350. 1382. 1418. 1464. 1479. 1655. 1661. 1758. 1796.

,, impft. I. 1 sg. *estoie* C 1811. 1816.
3 ,, *estoit* A (α) 263 :—(γ) 262. 400. 452. 453. 1151.
B 222. 769. 1059. 1071. 1564 :—(β) 1142.
C 288. 727. 1703.
1 pl. *estoium* B 1538 :—(β) 1177.
3 ,, *estoient* A (γ) 169.
B 1380.
C 23. 1371. 1697. 1760.

,, ,, II. 3 sg. *ert* A (α) 288. 942 :—(γ) 2. 133. 894.
B 740. 760. 788. 860. 1060.
C 9. 202. 224. 321. 1335.
3 pl. *erent* B 1720 :—(β) 1750. 1753.

ind. pret. 1 sg. *fu* A (α) 223 :—(γ) 223.
3 ,, *fu* A (α) 351. 396. 712. 976 :—(γ) 5. 145. 155. 168. 222. 261. 398. 401. 539. 670. 716. 759. 760. 771. 849. 944. 1068. 1132. 1136. 1138. 1144. 1173. 1390. 1443. 1451. 1528. 1591. 1838.
B 24. 764. 772*. 975. 1147. 1466. 1591. 1742. 1751. 1766 :—(β) 228. 832. 1137. 1143. 1153. 1172. 1754.
C 13. 80. 152. 272. 304. 621. 674. 699. 869. 890. 1053. 1088. 1169. 1292. 1447. 1775.
1 pl. *fumes* B 1450. 1498.
,, ,, *fuimes* A (γ) 1003 tuit fuimes alassé.
C 1125 tuit fuimes citoiens.
2 ,, *fustes* A (α) 1475 :—(γ) 1126. 1131.
3 ,, *furent* A (α) 1495 :—(γ) 259. 793. 1495. 1524. 1815.
B 1070.
C 309. 403. 564.

fut. (I.) 2 sg. *serras* A (γ) 1726.
C 219. 366. 568.
3 ,, *serra* A (γ) 339. 451.
B 1274.
C 869.
1 pl. *serrum* C 1082
2 ,, *serrez* A (γ) 1331.
C 1535.
3 ,, *serrunt* A (γ) 1035 (*rr*). 1492 (*r*).

(II.) 1 sg. *ere* B (β) 829. 1128.
3 ,, *ert* A (γ) 389. 1021. 1455. 1537. 1822.

cond. 1 sg. *serroi* B 384.
seroie B 462.
3 ,, *serroit* B 587.
,, C 94. 465.

subj. pres. 1 sg. *soie* A (γ) 485 proiez pur moi ke ne soie flecchiz.
3 ,, *seit* A (γ) 442. 497. 517. 649. 735. 744. 873. 919. 958. 1027. 1303. 1402 :—
B. 743.
C. 279.

subj. pres. 3 sg. *soit* A (γ) 270. 735.
1 pl. *soium* A (γ) 1108 :—(α) 1083 (*séium*).
B 1765 : 1638 (*séum*).
2 ,, *soiez* A (α) 1696 :—(γ) 469. 489.
3 ,, *soient* A (γ) 75.
,, impft. 3 sg. *fust* A (α) 612 :—(γ) 12. 540. 557. 761. 1549. 1769. 1772.
B 194 :—(β) 1146.
C 790. 1560.
2 pl. *fuissez* A (α) 465 :—(γ) 93. 95. 548.
,, ,, *feus(s)ez* B 611 (*ss*). 962 (*s*).
3 ,, *fu(s)sent* A (α) 1497 (*s*). 1744 (*ss*).
imper. 3 sg. *seit* A (γ) 270 benoit seit ! 735 enchacez seit !
C 298 aliance seit batesme !
1 pl. *soium* C 1106 soium freres uni !
2 ,, *soiez* A (α) 96 :—(γ) 364. 375. 377. 486.
B 1043. 1542 :—(β) 1124.
C 345. 1764.
3 ,, *soient* A (γ) 731 li oil crevé li soient !
infin. *estre* A (α) 558 :—(γ) 81. 87. 193. 406. 467. 778. 1030. 1264. 1553. 1787. 1807.
B 378. 1297. 1321. 1338.
C 114. 551. 560. 1432.
pp. *esté* 362 ad esté : 618 enclins avez esté.
estez 752 ù urent ainz estez.

estrif } s. m. quarrel, strife.
estrifs } nom. sg. 173 ù nafra jamais mortz noise ne duel ne estrifs :
,, ,, 1733 atant surt une noise e un estrif mut grant.
prp. ,, 770 à grant estrif i passent e nul à volenté.

estriu s. m. stirrup.
acc. sg. 1266 tant cum vif e estriu puis bailler pur munter sele.

estroit } adj. narrow.
estroitz } mas. nom. sg. 764 estroit lur fu le champ : 769 li pountz estoit estroitz.

estué } v. tr. to shut up (in a coffin, a prison); to keep, preserve, reserve.
estuër } app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 982 posé l'unt (e estué) en marbrin sarcu.
ppp. mas. sg. 367 (averez le regne) ki vus est estué.
infin. 711 (out fait A. liër) e en chartre estuër.

estur s. m. affray, fray.
nom. sg. 1746 lores cumence li bruit e un estur pesant.
prp. ,, 576 (perist) chevaler en estur.

eü I. (44. 857. 866. 1227, 1396) under aver.
eu II. under en.
eümes, eürent, eüssez, eüssum, eüst under aver.
eus under il.

euue } s. f. water.
ewe I. } nom. sg. 257 du cors sanc e ewe hissi : 788 l'ewe va si apetizant (v. note) :
,, ,, 814 l'ewe, à toi obeïssant (prove ta vertu) : 1094 (à ki obeï) l'ewe :
,, ,, 1429 li sancs en curt raant cum ewe de ruissel.
acc. ,, 772* (passent à nou) l'ewe (ki parfund fu e lé) :
,, ,, 780 fai l'ewe descrestre : 926 l'ewe lur secchis.
prp. ,, 69 à l'euue du rin : 765 à une ewe venent grant e parfund sanz gué :—
,, ,, 368 de l'ewe demande : 870 de l'ewe dunas à Moyses :—
,, ,, 61. 1824 ki fist (de l'ewe) (d'ewe) vin :
,, ,, 880 recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe e sustenu :—
,, ,, 772 du pund en l'ewe sunt trebuché.
acc. pl. 999 les ewes funt secchir.

Ewe II. n. pr. Eve.
acc. 105 quant Deus out fait Adam e Ewe süe per.

exuiller v. tr. to exile, thrust out.
infin. 109 de Paraïs les ruva ambesdeus exuiller.

F.

fable — s. f. story.
nom. sg. 1042 de lui n'est ja chançun ne fable.
,, ,, 1258 trufle est e contruvure fable à rote u viele.

fableür — s. m. story-teller.
nom. sg. 833 ki autrement le dit, fableür est mentant.

face I. — s. f. face.
nom. sg. 515 des lermes est sa face arusée.
prp. ,, 235 à la face crüeument feri; 632 (ferent) en face e nes e frunt.

face II. facent, facez under faire.

façun — s. f. fashion, shape.
nom. sg. 324 ke signifie la entaille e la façun.

fai — under faire.

faiele — adj. faithful.
fem. nom. sg. 1254 ço est la lei faiele.

faillance — s. f. deficit; sanz –, fully.
prp. sg. 1374 les menbres lur sunt restorez, pez e braz sanz faillance.

faille — s. (f. ?) error.
prp. sg. 1377 cunustre les pout hom sanz faille u dutance.

faillent, failli, faillir, failliz — v. intr. to be deficient; to fail (in helping one);—(pp. =) adj. faithless.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1189 (mil sumes par numbre) mes ke un suls i faut.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1271 mil citoien nus faillent.
,, pret. 3 sg. 1346 ne failli rundement ke n'i eüst mil enter: 1547 (mil cors) mais ke un sul i failli.
infin. 955 cist ne vus deit faillir: 1238 crere sanz faillir.
pp. mas. nom. sg. 1088 ore pert ben k'il ne fu ne truan ne failli.
,, ,, voc. ,, 827 tu mentz, vassal failli puant!
,, ,, prp. ,, 1512 pernez ent vengance de ceu tafur failli.
,, ,, voc. pl. 887 fous, cuardz failliz.

faire, fait, faite — v. tr. to do, act, make, render, form; perform; inflict (evil); repay (benefits); faire — de —, to make one thing of another, to transform; with inf. follg., to cause or compel to (do anything); often used, as in English "do," in place of repeating the principal verb;—phr. faire à, with infin.
act. follg. "to be worthy to be — ed"; faire cler, faire chaut, to be clear, to be hot.
ind. pres. 2 sg. 129 ki tant faitz à aimer.
,, ,, 3 ,, 317 (relever le veistes) cum fait li lïunceus: 322 l'entent cum clerc fait sa lesçun:
,, ,, ,, ,, 326 de ses errurs fait veraie cunfessiun: 350 ki sert Deu e fait la süe volunté:
,, ,, ,, ,, 430 ço ke fait li pastureus: 669 (plus seut demurance pener) ke ne fait anguisse:
,, ,, ,, ,, 688 (venger) le tort k'em fait: 836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives:
,, ,, ,, ,, 888 prent A. cum fait lu la berbiz: 895 au coup li fait voler le chef du piz:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1259 ne fait plus à creire k'au vent: 1336 l'eir fait à sun talent rebundir:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1408 pris l'unt cum li lu fait aignel: 1559 ne fait pas à despire:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1584 lores fait criër real cumandement: 1611 li sancs raa cum fait li roisseus:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1694 ço fait hom renaistre: 1704 fait sa oraisun.
,, ,, 3 pl. 621 au jur quant feste funt: 705 fevres ki funt la gent engaunir:
,, ,, ,, ,, 999 les ewes funt secchir: 1000 les mortz funt vifs parer:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1002 veirs funt parer (fauseté): 1192 cum funt cist autre tuit, batesme demant:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1424 devant eus funt cure Apl.: 1500 mut funt grant noise: 1804 baptizer se funt.
,, impft. 3 sg. 1170 teu solaz nus feseit.
,, pret. 3 sg. 61. 1824 ki fist de l'ewe vin: 85 ki fist les elementz: 122. 283. 1634 ki fist e terre e mer:
,, ,, ,, ,, 125 del angle G. en fist sun messager: 148 vertuz fist grantz:
,, ,, ,, ,, 247 noise ne fist: 311 de la lei lur fist e present e dun: 603 ki fist le mund:
,, ,, ,, ,, 656 à lui meimes semblable le fist: 691 ki tant fist chaut e cler:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1255 en paraïs fist hom: 1345 tant fist à loër: 1474 à sun semblant fist nus tuz:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1757 ki fist solail raant: 1770 merveilles fist Deus.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1546 feimes enbrever.
,, ,, 2 ,, 1129 A. feistes guerpir la lei T.
,, ,, 3 ,, 314 il ne li firent unc pur ses bens, si mal nun: 1079 si firent noz parentz.
,, fut. 1 sg. 181 di moi ke ferai: 390 partut frai tutes tes volentez:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1263 acurer frai: 1265 prendre le frai.
,, ,, 2 ,, 188 de toi li fras sacrifice.

(ind.) fut. 3 sg. 429 ço fra : 450 du bu le chief li fra voler :
,, ,, ,, ,, 462 hunte vus fra : 1578 uncore fra il plus.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1301 del avoir vus en frum duner : 1367 ocire le ferum.
,, ,, 2 ,, 433 ore frez k'i dirai : 1668 ferez grant saver.
,, ,, 3 ,, 627 A. lur enemi là venir ferunt : 1416 en frunt feste anuël.
condit. 2 pl. 385 trop friez crüeutez.
subj. pres. 3 sg. 365 pur nule adversité ke hem vus face au cors :
,, ,, ,, ,, 438 (la vostre maisnée) ça venir les face.
,, ,, ,, pl. 499 facent à eus venir (lui e sun hoste).
,, impft. 3 sg. 1560 si il fust boiseür, ne feist teu mescinement.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1745 (purvit Deus ke . . . .) ne lur voler feisent.
imper. 2 sg. 297 fai lui lingance e humage : 780 fai l'ewe descrestre :
,, ,, ,, 958 fai ke il seit enterré : 1668 fai ke te dirai.
,, ,, pl. 635 de glace fates pund.
infin. 124 à fere si grant busoinne : 182 bis. ke fere deverai, e ke fere i apent ?
,, 248 quancke il savoient fere : 297 cum fere deiz : 578 fere purrez retur :
,, 612 voissez bien fere e dreiture : 958 cum fere doitz :
,, 1195 pretz sumes tuit à fere (v. note) : 1196 ne larrum de fere le tuen cumant :
,, 1444 (vertuz) fere deigna Deus : 1473 de la busoingne J. faire (v. note).
pres. ptcp. 1121 Apl. unt truvé, grantz vertuz fesant.
app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 545 nus as fait si grant deshonur : 1647 tant mar as fait cest encumbrer.
,, (,, ,, 3 ,,) 281 Deus l'at fait aignel d'un léun : 327 à lermes fait ad sa uraissun :
,, (,, ,, ,, ,,) 967 a fait vertu : 1237 un sermun lur ad fait :
,, (,, ,, ,, ,,) 1384 un autre miracle ad fait : 1577 trop nus ad fait damage.
,, (,, ,, 1 pl.) 457 ço ke nus avum fait ici.
,, (,, ,, 3 ,,) 393 d'une maisun sutive unt fait lur escole : 620 grant cri e bruit fait unt :
,, (,, ,, ,, ,,) 1286 ù unt fait aparer le solail.
,, (,, ant. 3 sg.) 105 quant Deus out fait Adam : 710 despuis ki li tiranz out fait liër A.
,, (subj. pft. 3 pl.) 1363 einz ke à V. aient fait mener le clerc.
ppp. mas. sg. 86 par ki li mundz est faitz : 577 à tei n'est fait premur :
,, ,, ,, 1052 li martires de A. fait est.
,, fem. ,, 605 ù de J. est faite la figure.

faiture s. f. workmanship.
596 de uns enginnurs morteus ki est ovre e faiture : 932 (nus) ki sa faiture sumes.

faitz I. (= facis 129), faitz II. (= factus 86) under faire.

faitz III. s. m. deed.
acc. pl. 411 lur faitz e lur cunseilz oï e avisa.
prp. ,, 362 sulum les faitz du cors.

faiz under feit.

famillus adj. hungry.
mas. acc. sg. 60 ki pest le famillus, ki sustent l'orfanin.

fates under faire.

faus } adj. false.
fause } mas. nom. sg. 524 ù est cist faus truantz ? 1568 cist faus enginneür tant saet d'enchantement.
(ntr.) acc. ,, 1168 mes faus cuntruvant (v. note).
mas. prp. pl. 1571 (ki à ses mais entent) faus pauteners, ki vus mentent.
fem. ,, sg. 557 (ben pert) k'à fause fust pruvée (sa doctrine).

fausé } v. intr. to act falsely ; tr. to falsify (a judgment).
fauser } ind. pft. 3 pl. 748 autres jugementz unt desdit e fausé.
infin. 1217 ne pur lunge prisun (vout) fauser ne flecchir :
,, 1231 amer sanz fauser u trahir : 1320 nostre sentence k'esta sanz ja fauser.

fauseté } s. f. falsehood.
fausseté } nom. sg. 279 feintise u fauseté ke n'i seit ja : 562 fauseté se soille au chef de tur.
,, ,, 598 semblance est e fausseté purpens e cuntrevure :
,, ,, 1002 veir funt tut parer chose k'est fauseté.
acc. ,, 1825 ne i deise fauseté pur tut l'or C.
prp. ,, 361 sanz nule fauseté.

faut under faillir.

favele s. f. tale.
prp. sg. 1249 plus set d'enchantement, d'art e de favele.
,, ,, 80 sulum ta favele.

feble adj. feeble.
mas. nom. sg. 1454 le cors m'est feble e anienti.

feblesce s. f. feebleness.
prp. sg. 1115 ki par aventure de feblesce enpali.
Febum under Phebum.
feffé (pp. =) adj. enfeoffed, possessed of land, wealthy.
mas. nom. pl. 357 li autre prince tant riche e tant feffé.
,, prp. ,, 1032 (mil) des plus honurables, riches e feffé (citoiens).
fei s. f. faith.
acc. sg. 1109 lur foi unt plevi.
obl. ,, 1007 fei ke nus devum Mahum : 1261 fei ke dei Palladie :
,, ,, 1572 fei ke dei Phebum : 1824 fei ke doi porter lui (ki fist d'ewe vin).
prp. ,, 372 de la fei Deu la summe apris e demustré.
feim s. f. hunger.
acc. sg. 683 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner.
feimes under faire.
feindra v. ref. to delay.
ind. fut. 3 sg. 435 la vostre maisnée ki pas ne se feindra.
feintise s. f. false pretence.
nom. sg. 279 (ke) feintise u fauseté n'i seit.
prp. ,, 1197 fere santz feintise partut le tuen cumant.
feire s. f. fair, market.
prp. sg. 576 (perist) marcheant en feire.
feisent, feist, feistes under faire.
feit } s. f. time, occasion.
feiz } (acc.) sg. 574 (n'est nul) ki n'est aucune feit susduit par foleür.
,, pl. 152 de anz treis feiz dis : 169 (apostles) par numbre deus faiz sis.
fel s. m. gall.
acc. sg. 238 tendi fel à boivre.
felun adj. felon ; fell, scoundrel.
mas. nom. sg. 496 li fels tirantz cumande : 709 li feluns tiranz pautoner out fait liër A.
,, ,, ,, 1741 li prince feluns (ne vout tant atendre).
,, acc. ,, 306 le pueple ke veistes tant cruel e felun (v. note).
,, prp. ,, 414 à un prince felun ala : 458 descuverz sumes à un tirant felun :
,, ,, ,, 671 (mis i fu en garde) à felun gaholer : 1583 cum de itel felun traitre prendre apent.
,, nom. pl. 259 furent li felun tirant [esmoilli] : 353 li felun cheitif (sunt maluré) :
,, ,, ,, 664 ne poënt li felun esploiter : 1682 li felun guerroier :
,, ,, ,, 1715 ne me flecchissent cist mescreant felun : 1759 li paën felun (sunt) el fu d'enfer.
,, acc. ,, 907 ne dute mais morteus, feluns tirantz hardiz.
,, prp. ,, 394 pur les grantz fertez des sarracins feluns.
felunie s. f. rascality.
prp. sg. 727 dit uns paëns ki estoit de grant felunie : 945 par felunie l'at escharni.
feluns, felz under felun.
femme s. f. woman.
prp. sg. 87 deingnast de femme naistre.
femmele adj. female.
acc. sg. 1255 en paraïs fist hom, masle e femmele.
fendu v. intr. to burst.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1566 tant par est irascuz, à pou de ire ne fent.
pp. mas. sg. 875 du munt k'est crevez e fendu.
fenestre s. f. window.
prp. sg. 409 (avisé les a) à une fenestre par unt les esgarda.
fent under fendu.
fentosme s. m. foolish fancy.
prp. sg. 206 (avis) sans fentosme u duter : 294 (entendre) sanz fentosme u folage.
fer I. s. m. iron.
nom. sg. 1147 raed fu e estable cum fer u aimant.
prp. ,, 710 fait liër a de chaesnes de fer.
fer II. adj. fierce.
mas. nom. sg. 708 dura cist grantz maus tant cruël e tant fer.
,, ,, pl. 1333 tant sunt il plus crüeus e plus fier.
ferai, fere, ferez under faire.
ferent } v. tr. to strike.
feri } ind. pres. 3 sg. 835 le fert du poin e du bastun pesant : 1314 cist se fert ki ne veit.
ferir } ,, ,, ,, pl. 632 ferent e enpeinnent : 1608 ferent, batent e poinnent :

(ferir) ind. pres. 3 pl. 1748 ferent, nafrent e traient.
,, pret. 3 sg. 235 des paumes à la face crüeument feri : 1174 cist ki le feri :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1529 veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri.
app. (pft. ,, ,,) 894 li paëns l'ad feru du brant.
ppp. mas. sg. 88 du glaive au quor ferru (estre) : 158 an queur feru (fu) du chevaler L.
infin. 1234 ne larrum pur les testes duner au brand ferir.

ferm, ferms adj. firm ;—(adv.) fast, tightly.
mas. nom. sg. 1305 li un des crestiens plus ferms e plus enter (respunt).
adv. 223 ferm fu endormi : 320 ferm lie sathan.

fermement adv. firmly, steadfastly.
185 tu la trinité voz craire fermement.

ferré } adj. hard.
ferrez } mas. nom. sg. 1427 li chemins ferrez aspre e deshuël (l'alasse).
,, acc. ,, 764 estroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré (v. note).

ferrin adj. of iron.
mas. acc. sg. 53 n'oiez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin.

ferru, fert under ferir.

fertez s. f. cruelty.
prp. pl. 393 pur les grantz fertez des sarracins feluns.

feru under ferir.

ferum, ferunt, fesant, feseit under faire.

feste s. f. a festival.
acc. sg. 621 au jur quant feste funt : 1416 en frunt feste anuël.

festival adj. festive.
mas. prp. sg. 19 nobile citoien en atur festival.

feu s. m. fire.
nom. sg. 1095 (à ki obeït) feu ki à sa tumbe lut : 1678 (ù est) feu, ki pas ne esteint :
,, ,, 860 li solailz les greve ki plus ert chautz ke feu.
acc. ,, 85 fist les elementz, terre, unde, air e fu.
prp. ,, 1060 (se arestut un rais) de un feu ki plus ert clers ke solailz de midi.
,, ,, 1727 (dun) ki garde n'a de fu, de verm, ne de larrun.
,, ,, 174 (alez) eu feu ki art tut dis : 1759 (sunt) el fu d'enfer puant.

feüsez, feüssez under estre.

feverus adj. sick of a fever.
mas. acc. pl. 149 sana paraletics, feverus, avogles.

fevre I. s. m. blacksmith.
nom. sg. 1250 (plus set d'art) ke ne set de tenailles fevre ki martele.

fevres II. s. f. fever.
nom. pl. 705 (neissent) fevres ki funt la gent engaunir e trembler.

fi I. adj. certain ;—adv. de fi, surely.
mas. nom. pl. 276 bien seiez certz e fi.
adv. 964 bien le croi de fi e bien sui acerté.
,, 1089 ben sumes certz de fi : 1542 bien soiez certz de fi.

fi II. (1104) under fiër.

fichi (ppp. =) adj. fixed.
mas. nom. sg. 1062 (un rais) sur la tumbe A. se arestut fichi.

fie } v. ref. to trust.
fiër I. } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1104 (Jesu recleim), en lui me fi.
,, ,, 3 ,, 717 A. est sis disciples : en li creit e se fie.
infin. 123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz ne se vout fiër.

fier II. (1333) under fer.

fiez s. m. fief.
acc. pl. 586 (tu en purras consirer) fiez, chasteus e tur.

figure s. f. image, figure.
nom. sg. 605 (croiz) ù de Jesu est faite la figure.

figurée v. tr. to shape out.
ppp. fem. acc. sg. 291 cum veiz en ceste croiz figurée la image.

fil under fiz.

fin I. adj. fine (of gold) ; sincere (of the heart) ; subtle (of reason).
mas. prp. sg. 638 tant cum portereit de fin or un dromund.
,, ,, ,, 1843 batesme i requorai de quoer verai e fin.
fem. ,, pl. 82 (par fines raisuns ne purreit estre) enquis ne seü.

fin II. s. f. end.

(fin II.) acc. sg. 190 (turment) sanz fin prendre : 1676 tuz jurs sanz fin aver :
,, ,, 1812 de ceste estoire vi le cumençail e fin.
prp. ,, 366 à la fin serras martir :—
,, ,, 55 regnera sanz cumençail e fin : 352 regnera eu ciel sanz fin :
,, ,, 1016 santz fin regne eu cel esteillé : 1352 (eu ciel demurer) sanz fin :
,, ,, 1228 (à vostre cumpainnie) me doinst Deus ateindre sanz fin u resortir.

fina, fine, finent — v. intr. to cease (always negative).
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1629 e cist ne fine de urer e Jesu merciër.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1290 ne finent a jurnées tut serré chevaucher.
,, pret. 3 sg. 673 A. en la chartre ne fina Deu urer.

fines — under fin I.

fini, finir, finis, finiz — v. tr. to finish.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 1845 la estoire de A. ci finis e termin.
ppp. mas. sg. 915 le jur A. cumence e li suens est finiz.
,, ,, ,, 1537 le regne averez du ciel ki jamais n'ert fini.
infin. 1224 k'il m'ottreit par sa grace ceste vie finir.

firent — under faire.

firmament — s. m. firmament.
acc. sg. 1575 par Jovin ki guie terre e firmament.

fist — under faire.

fiz, fiuz — s. m. son.
nom. sg. 80 Deu e fiz Deu fu : 304 le fiz Deu meimes fu :
,, ,, 271 benoit seit le pere e sun fiz ki li est parilgal e uni : 1254 si fiz est Deus e hem.
acc. ,, 186 (craire) le pere e le fiz, seint esperit ensement :
,, ,, 893 le seint esperit reclaime e le pere e le fiz :—
,, ,, 313 sun fiz lur envea : 659 Deu du ciel tramist sun fiuz :
,, ,, 583 reni Jesu ke claimes fiz Deu le sauveür : 1230 (plest eschoisir) Jesu le fiz Marie :
,, ,, 1328 (ocire) fiz, frere, nevu : 1529 veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri.
gen. ,, 102 al nun le fiz Marie.
prp. ,, 422 (cum il se humilia) à un Jesu, fiz Deu : 1343 li pere au fiz la plaie va bender.
,, ,, 1442 me sui del tut duné a Jesu, fiz Marie.
,, ,, 36 (la nuvele precher) du fiz Deu : 41 (l'ot parler) du fiz Deu :
,, ,, 79 nuveles d'un deu fiz d'une pucele : 123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz ne se vout fiër.
voc. ,, 1503 fiz, frere, nevu !
nom. pl. 1622 paien se curucent, li fil Belial ; 1716 ne part ne eient de moi fiz de perdicium.
prp. ,, 401 par Noë e ses fiz cum puis fu restorez (li mundz*).

flamboie, flamboient — v. intr. to blaze, flame.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 691 du solail ki flamboie : 902 solailz ki flamboie à midiz : 1061 un rais ki flamboie.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1698 fremissent e flamboient cum saerpent u dragun.

flaschiz — v. intr. to gush forth.
pp. mas. sg. 896 sanc glorius ki du cors est flaschiz.

flaunc — s. m. flank, side.
acc. sg. 1612 teinte en a la peitrine, le dos, e flaunc costal.

flecchi, flecchir, flecchirai, flecchirunt, flecchissent, flecchiz — v. tr. to bend, subdue ; intr. to yield.
ind. fut. 1 sg. 607 ne flecchirai pur nule mort tant cruële e dure.
,, ,, 3 pl. 1034 ki ne flecchirunt, bien l'unt dit e juré.
subj. pres. ,, ,, 1715 ke ne me flecchissent cist mescreant felun.
,, plpft. 1 pl. 1525 n'eüssum un de eus flecchi pur un val d'or empli.
ppp. mas. sg. 485 proiez ke ne soie flecchiz : 633 A. n'est flecchiz : 892 de ren n'est flecchiz :
,, ,, pl. 1108 ke soium de s'amur desturnez ne flecchi.
infin. 667 ke sun voler pousse e flecchir e changer :
,, 1148 veintre ne flecchir nel pout hem vivant.
,, 1217 ne pur lunge prisun fauser ne flecchir (vout).

flestri, flestrie, flestrir, flestrisent — v. intr. to fade, wither.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 692 flestrisent blez en terre.
,, pret. 3 sg. 1142 flestri e anentti quancke estoit verdoiant.
pp. fem. sg. 1454 le cors m'est feble e anienti, la char pal e flestrie.
infin 999 (funt) flestrir l'erbe du pré.

flot, flotz — s. m. wave, water ; body of water (river).
nom. sg. 1153 au passer de un pund ù li flotz fu bruant.
acc. ,, 832 le flot ad tut secchi ki nus fu desturbant : 1158 (es-le-vus) le flot tut secchi.
prp. ,, 788 (l'ewe) est parfunde e raedde à flot briant :
,, ,, 1029 fort est à cunbatre à flot k'est surundé.

flote (à—) adv. afloat.
790 ke n'i fust nus à flote, ne batel ne chalant.
flur, flurs s. f. flower.
nom. sg. 349 (trespassables) cum est la flur du champ : 588 ki es de la cité la flur.
acc. pl. 699 as reims murir (veisez) les flurs.
fluri } v. tr. to beautify, adorn.
flurie } ind. pret. 3 sg. 265 gloire e clarté les esceint e fluri.
fluriz } ppp. mas. nom. sg. 1073 martirs est glorius curunez e fluri.
,, ,, prp. ,, 1535 desore of moi serrez en paraïs fluri.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1018 entre les* seintz martirs fluriz e curuné.
,, fem. nom. ,, 1451 of la croiz, k'eu sanc A. fu teinte e flurie.
focuns s. m. lock (of hair) v. note.
prp. pl. 891 les cheveus A. lie par les focuns crespiz.
foi under fei.
foille s. (f. ?) leaf (of tree).
acc. sg. 695 foille veisez blanchir.
folage s. n. extravagance.
nom. sg. 556 entenc cum sa doctrine folage est e errur.
prp. ,, 294 (tun sunge puez) entendre sanz fentosme u folage.
foleür s. m. foolishness.
prp. sg. 579 repentir te purras de cest grant foleür.
,, ,, 574 ki n'est aucune feit susduit par foleür.
folie s. f. folly.
prp. sg. 1806 pernent confessiun de folie e pecché.
for (1447) under fors I.
force s. f. vigour, power.
acc. sg. 660 force e estabilité me doinst il.
prp. ,, 84 (Deu) ki tant est de force e de vertu : 771* de force (v. note) e poësté (passent l'ewe).
,, ,, 1393 par la force Jesu.
foreine adj. out of doors : maisun —, out-house.
fem. prp. sg. 75 of lui est venuz à une maisun foreine.
forfist v. intr. to commit a crime (a forfeit)
ind. pret. 3 sg. 657 puis par traisun de la saerpent forfist (v. note).
fors I. prep. except; save.
359 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez mesuré : 1423 nuz tut fors d'un mantel :
1447 n'est autre Deu for cist k'en Sulie (murut) : 1823 ne sai autre language fors le mien barbarin :—
1710 jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus nun.
fors II. adv. out.
1265 prendre le frai e fors sacher du ventre la buële.
fort } adj. strong; difficult.
fortz } mas. nom. sg. 573 n'est nul tant sage, tant fort ne tant seür.
(ntr.) ,, ,, 1029 fort est à cunbatre à flot k'est surundé.
mas. ob. ,, 1421 muntez (i. e. sur) fort runcin.
,, acc. pl. 1484 destrers avoient plus fortz e plus igneus.
fous adj. foolish.
mas. nom. sg. 1574 (ki les ot e i assent) plus est fous ke beste.
,, voc. pl. 887 k'alez vus demurant, fous cuardz failliz.
fra, frai under faire.
franceis } adj. French (language).
frances } prp. sg. 70 cuntée en frances e latin : 1822 translatée en franceis e latin.
franchise s. f. kindness.
nom. sg. 580 en noz deus ad [= il y a] grant franchise e duçur.
acc. ,, 872 ore requor ta franchise : 1689 la franchise Deu ne puet nuls parcunter.
prp. ,, 100 en franchise e almosne as tun tens despendu : 779 pur tüe franchise e debonnereté.
francs adj. noble.
mas. nom. sg. 969 mais li francs chevaler A. est demuré.
frarin } adj. miserable.
frarins } mas. acc. sg. 59 ki guarde e cunforte le poure e le frarin :
,, ,, ,, 1842 (ne me os numer mes pecchur) poure e frarin.
,, nom. pl. 1504 frarins sumes e suls e tuz enorfani.
fras under faire.
freide } adj. cold.
freit I. } mas. acc. sg. 987 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi.

(freit I.) fem. nom. sg. 1167 (est surse) funtainne freide e clere.
freit II. s. m. cold.
acc. sg. 683 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner.
fremi } v. intr. to yell, roar with anger.
fremissent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 825 fremissent cum lïuns : 863 fremissent e crient : 1698 fremissent e flamboient.
,, pret. 3 sg. 446 d'ire e mautalent tressua e fremi
frere } s. m. brother.
freres } nom. sg. 399 Caim si frere esnez (l'ocist) : 1344 li frere li curt sure :
,, ,, 1530 li freres main tendi (as plaies bender).
acc. ,, 335 Jovin descunus e son frere Neptun : 1328 (d'ocire) fiz, frere, nevu.
voc. ,, 1503 fiz, frere, nevu !
fresnin adj. ashen, of ash(wood).
mas. nom. sg. 1827 desore penant deveng e preng burdun fresnin.
frez, friez under faire.
frois adj. fresh.
mas. nom. sg. 1470 si cors est las, mais sis bons quors tut frois est e nuveus.
froisirent } v. intr. to burst, crack.
fruissent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 652 fruissent os, char emfle e la pel enpalist.
,, pret. ,, ,, 254 froisirent peres, e la lune enpali.
fruit s. m. fruit.
acc. sg. 106 d'un arbre lur defendi le fruit à manger : 1093 fruit ne herbe demi an ne rendi (la terre) :
,, ,, 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paisant.
frum under faire.
frund } s. m. forehead.
frunt I. } prp. sg. 632 ferent e enpeinnent en face e nes e frunt.
,, ,, 1702 tut est debrisé du frund gesc' au talun.
frunt II. (1416) under faire.
fu I. (85. 1727. 1759) under feu.
fu II., fu III. (223 bis.) under estre.
fuie s. f. flight.
prp. sg. 613 à vus ça fust li clers venuz sanz fuie e cuverture.
fuimes, fuissez, fumes under estre.
funda v. tr. to found.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 490 sa eglise sur pere funda e establi.
fundu } v. intr. to melt.
funt I. } ind. pres. 3 sg. 644 pere perist e depece, fust art, e metal funt.
pp. mas. sg. 877 plus clers ke n'est argentz esmerez e fundu.
funt II. under faire.
funtaine } s. f. a fountain.
funtainne } nom. sg. 1167 est surse funtainne freide e clere à grant ruissel curant.
acc. ,, 861 funtaine ne trovent, rivere ne palu.
prp. ,, 876 d'une bele funtainne est li roisseus hissu :
,, ,, 1611 (li sancs raa aval) cum fait de la funtainne li roisseus cursal.
voc. ,, 330 ai Jesu, funtainne de remissiun !
furbi } v. tr. to furbish (swords).
furbie } ppp. mas. (nom.) sg. 894 l'ad feru du brant ki ert furbiz.
furbiz } ,, ,, (prp.) ,, 450 fra voler de brant furbi : 1499 les detrenchames au brand furbi.
,, fem. (,,) , 1443 A. decolé fu à la espée furbie.
furent under estre.
furma } v. tr. to form, make.
furmé } ind. pret. 3 sg. 655 Deu k'Adam furma.
furmer } app. (,, pft. 2 sg.) 777 Deus ! ki as le mund furmé.
furmez } ppp. mas. sg. 5 de fust i fu furmez uns cors d'um mortel.
infin. 1156 Deus ! ki hom furmer deignas à tun semblant.
fusent, fussent, fust I. under estre.
fust II. s. m. wood.
nom. sg. 644 pere perist e depece, fust art e metal funt.
prp. ,, 5 de fust i fu furmez uns cors d'um mortal : 88 à un fust cloufichez :
,, ,, 236 en un fust drescé : 643 mal aient deu pere u fust u ki de metal sunt (v. note).
fustes, fut under estre.

G.

gabbé } v. tr. to mock ; ref. id.
gabber } app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 945 par felunie l'at escharni e gabbé.
infin. 571 ben s'en puet gabber de vus cist enchantur.

Gabriel n. pr. id.
prp. 125 del angle G. en fist sun messager.

gaholer s. m. gaoler.
prp. sg. 671 (fu mis en garde) à felun gaholer.

gainnur s. m. husbandman.
nom. pl. 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paisant.

Galilée n. pr. Galilee.
prp. 501 Jesu de Galilée.

gambes s. f. leg.
acc. pl. 839 brisent braz e gambes par lui li trespassant.

gant s. m. glove.
acc. sg. 834 à ço pruver sui prest ploier le gant.
prp. ,, 1162 ne prisa mais noz deus à valur d'un gant.

gar under garder.

garantir v. tr. to protect.
infin. 1213 pur moi de mes enemis morteus garantir.

gard, garde I. under garder.

garde II. s. f. ward (= watch) ; heed (= fear) ; care, anxiety ;—se duner, to take note of, be aware.
acc. sg. 434 avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura :
,, ,, 1082 si garde ne empernum : 1727 (dun) ki n'a garde de fu, de verm, ne de larrun.
prp. ,, 671 (mis fu) en garde e en destresce à felun gaholer.

gardein } s. m. guardian.
gardeins } nom. pl. 714 li prince de la terre, li bailli e gardein (sunt assemblé).
,, ,, 1393 (sunt devenu) gardeins de morticine.

garder v. tr. to guard, protect.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 59 ki guarde e cunforte le poure e le frarin.
subj. ,, ,, ,, 26 (Deus) vus benoie e guard ! 528 celui le gard ! 1123 Jesus te* gard !
,, ,, ,, ,, 1048 (proiez) k'il del encumbrer nus gard de diable.
imper. 2 sg. 956 e sun cors gar ben ke ne soit pas emblé.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1387 les cors unt as gentilz martirs gardé e defendu.
infin. 707 de musches e vermine ne se pout nul garder :
,, 1296. 1649 ki ne se sevent de tes (sortz) (laçuns) garder.
,, 1548 as cors garder (= à garder les cors) vunt.

gardin s. m. garden.
nom. pl. 693 li bois e li gardin (perisent).

gari } v. tr. to heal.
garies } ind. pret. 3 sg. 151 guari les ydropics.
garir } subj. pres. ,, ,, 953 di (= dic) li k'il garisse tun cors k'est depescé.
garisse } infin. 966 garir me puet : 1673 mun cors, garir e reestorer (sul Deu puet).
gariz } prp. ,, 1311 (ço espruver) par aucun langurus garir e restorer (v. note).
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 270 benoit seit le pere ki tuz nus ad guari.
ppp. mas. (nom.) sg. 467 meint hom purra uncore par vus estre gari :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1090 saufs est e gari : 1199 gariz est k'en cest mund pur Deu sun sanc espant.
,, ,, (acc.) pl. 1543 (Jesus les restora) enters, seins e gari.
,, fem. (nom.) ,, 975 garies sunt ses plaies e sis cors restoré.

garni } v. tr. to warn ; watch ; furnish.
garniz } ind. pret. 1 sg. 616 jo de tut ço l'en garni.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1065 (li beus angeres) en unt garni (aguetes e pasturs paëns).
ppp. mas. sg. 262 li sepulcres estoit ben clos e ben garni : 452 en estoit de trestut ço guarni :
,, ,, ,, 734 ki par autres est garniz, cist beu se chastie :
,, ,, ,, 1132 en fu garniz par un sun bien voillant.
,, ,, pl. 850 de robes sunt trestuit e garniz e vestu.

gas (gab) s. m. mockery.
acc. pl. 961 (n'ai volunté) de eschars ne gas oïr : 1298 desdi ke tu dit as par tes gas cuntruver (v.note).

geenst under gendre.

geïr } v. tr. to affirm, assert.
geïsent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1803 bien geïsent ke il a dreitureument uvré.
infin. 1236 (les ot) ço de quor geïr.

gemme s. f. gem.
nom. sg. 4 n'i out (= il n'y eut) acastonée, ne gemme, ne cristal.

gendre v. intr. to groan.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 483 A. de tendrur gent, plura e pali : 775 gent de pieté :
,, ,, ,, ,, 892 cist ne gent, ne grundille ne de ren n'est flechiz : 1348 plure e gent de quoer.
,, pret. 3 ,, 589 de tut ço n'est A. esmuz ne geenst ne deut ne plure.
infin. 1204 de gendre e de lermer ne se puet retenir.

genoilluns à —, adv. on one's knees.
239 à gonoilluns devant li : 514 à genoilluns suvent l'ad aürée :
325 à genoilluns se met par grant devociun : 775 à genoilluns s'est mis.

genoilz s. m. knee ; à — , in a kneeling posture.
prp. pl. 940 à genoilz e à cutes ad le tertre munté :—1173 fu A. decolez à genoilz Deu urant.

gent I. (483. 775. 892. 1348) under gendre.

gent II. s. f. people, folk, multitude ; followers.
nom. sg. 506 (s'en vunt) cum gent ki s'aturne à morteu medlée :
,, ,, 510 A. vunt querant cum gent desmesurée : 536 dunt plus se curuce cele gent malurée :
,, ,, 539 (venuz à curt) ù fu gent aünée : 611 si feüssez gent de sen, de raisun e mesure :
,, ,, 1517 quant la gent paëne lur gref pleinte entendi :
,, ,, 1589 tant i a gent li chemins nes (= ne les) cumprent.
(abs.) ,, 1739 lur gent veant [= illorum gente videnti].
acc. ,, 698 (veisez) gent ki se despoille e nercir e suër: 705 fevres ki funt la gent engaunir e trembler:
,, ,, 1165 veimes grant gent de sei laburant : 1282 lors ad mandé sa gent, centeines e miller ;
,, ,, 1295 simple gent par barat enganer : 1446 assemblame pur ço gent en une cumpainnie :
,, ,, 1452 batesme ki la gent seintifie : 1487 tant ad gent trahi par ses sermuns desleus :
,, ,, 1577 trop nus ad toleit gent : 1651 deceivre simple gent e par diz enganer :
,, ,, 1659 pur la gent enginner.
prp. ,, 1268 à vus cunsel surço demant, ma gent k'estes loiele.

gentil } adj. noble (of birth, character, &c.).
gentils } mas. nom. sg. 740 A. ert gentilz e bien enparenté : 743 seit de parage e gentilz e bien né :
gentilz } ,, ,, ,, 797 uns chevalers gentilz (chiet as piez A.) : 898 la croiz musça uns crestiens gentilz.
,, acc. ,, 980 le gentil chevaler unt aidé : 1424 devant eus funt cure le gentil juvencel.
,, prp. ,, 1208 bien me deit d'A. le gentil suvenir.
,, voc. ,, 417 ai, princes gentilz ! 921 ai, martir gentilz ! 1708 ai, gentil barun !
,, nom. pl. 546 guerpi as ke tindrent ti gentil ancesur.
,, acc. ,, 1378 queus gentil de nesance : 1785 (le eüst deshonuré) e ses martirs gentilz.
,, prp. ,, 1387 les cors unt as gentilz martirs gardé e defendu.
,, voc. ,, 171 mes leaus amis gentils ! 1229 citoiens gentilz ! 1472 gentilz chevalers !

genzives s. f. gums.
prp. pl. 836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives devant.

gesc' } A prep. up to, (of place, degree, time) ; B conj. until.
gesk' } A 48 passer geske ça : 1702 tut est debrisé du frund gesc'au talun :
geske } 234 gesk'au sanc espandre de escurgies bati :—1815 gesk' à tant k'il furent mis en sarcu marbrin.
B 1118 (langui) iluec, geske Apl. repeira.

geste s. f. story, incident.
acc. sg. 1820 la geste ai (escrit en parchemin, cum la vi).

getta } v. tr. to throw (into prison) ; heave (a sigh); utter (a cry).
gette } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1203 Apl. lors gette de parfund un suspir.
getter } ,, pret. ,, ,, 249 en murant getta un cri.
infin. 665 en prisun obscure le cumandent getter.

geü, geüsent under gisent.

girun s. m. shirt-front.
nom. sg. 1376 (les cors) plus blancs ke de chemise n'est girun ne mance.

gisant under gisent.

gisarmes s. f. battle-axe.
acc. pl. 852 portent gisarmes e grantz cuteus muluz.

gisent } v. intr. to lie down.
giscz } ind. pres. 3 sg. 66 en enfer gist puant.

(gisez) ind. pres. 2 pl. 1505 eu desert gisez cum charoinne guerpi.
„ „ 3 „ 599 en la prisun d'enfer gisent obscure.
„ pret. 1 sg. 331 ki eu ciel vi, quant geü dormant en ma maisun.
„ „ 3 „ 971 au cors ki à tere gut l'ad mis e ajusté.
„ „ 3 pl. 1540 gurent par ces champs defulez e guerpi.
subj. impft. 3 „ 1543 cum si il geüsent (tuz vifs, enters, seins e gari).
pp. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 859 à terre unt geü :
„ (subj. plpft. „ „) 795 (vifs levent legers, enters e seins,) cum geü ussent dormant.
pres. ptcp. (acc. sg.) 845 pur mort le guerpissent eu sabelun gisant :
„ „ („ „) 988 (k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi e lessé) eu tertre gisant :
„ „ („ „) 1164 cum mort le lessames au pé du munt gisant.

Giu I. n. pr. Mount St. Bernard ("Mons Jovis").
acc. sg. 1831 passerai Mun Giu, le roiste munt alpin.

Giu II. } n. pr. Jew.
Giüe } nom. pl. 161 dunc devindrent Jüeus murnes e pensis : 289 quant en croiz lui mistrent li Giüe de putage :
Giüeu } „ „ 307 (le pueple ke veistes) Giüeu sunt : 427 ki Giüeu en Sulie en croiz penerent ja :
Giüeus } „ „ 1618 en croit le pendirent li Giu desloial : 1660 (reni Jesu) ki Giu oserent encroër.
prp. pl. 240 hai rois de Giüeus ! 155 par Jüeus e Judas le traitre fu quis.

glace s. f. ice.
prp. sg. 635 gravele semmez, de glace fates pund.

glaive s. m. sword.
prp. sg. 1280 tuz tuërum à glaive sanz nul esparniër.
„ „ 88 du glaive au quor ferru : 256 un de eus la curaille d'un glaive li ovri.

gloire s. f. glory.
nom. sg. 226 ù la gloire de Deu parut e resplendi : 265 gloire e clarté les esceint e fluri :
„ „ 1532 de Jesu la gloire resplendi.
acc. „ 922 gloire du mund guerpis : 1058 de lui en teu manere la gloire descuvri :
„ „ 1226 par esample de vus gloire du cel merir :
„ „ 1354 chantent "gloire e loenges" pur joie demener :
„ „ 1637 nus véum ja la gloire ke Deus vus veut duner.
prp. „ 1521 à honur sunt e gloire eu ciel acoilli : 1645 al haut rei de gloire sun regne recever.
„ „ 1039 vit en gloire remenant e estable : 1758 les martirs sunt en gloire el regne permenant.

glorïus } adj. glorious.
glorïuse } mas. nom. sg. 1073. 1183 martirs est glorïus.
„ voc. „ 1219. 1761 (ai glorïus martir !) (martir glorïus !).
„ prp. „ 896 (li tertre est fluriz) du seint sanc glorïus.
fem. voc. „ 1205. 1207 croiz glorïuse !

glut } adj. base.
glutun } mas. nom. pl. 1332 ço ouent Sarrazins, li glut adverser : 1728 se effréent li Sarrazin glutun.

gorgée s. f. insult, mockery.
prp. sg. 523 dient en hauste voiz e à cruël gorgée.

grace } s. f. grace, favour ; pl. thanks.
graces } prp. sg. 129 (Marie) de grace replenie :—
„ „ 119 par sa grace nus d'iluec engetter : 1224 k'il m'ottreit par sa grace ceste vie finir.
acc. pl. 882 au deu du solail en unt graces rendu : 1397 à Deu en unt graces e mercis rendu.

grant I. adj. great, much, vast.
mas. nom. sg. 253 un grantz veilz : 708 cist grantz maus :—
„ „ „ 13. 428. 465. 771 grant duel : 418 grant mal : 751 grant pueple :
„ „ „ 1385. 1548 un grant lu : 1733 un estrif mut grant.
„ (pred.) „ 363 li guereduns est grantz : 587 li doilz serroit grantz :—
„ „ „ 1418 li paën sunt grant pueple.
„ acc. „ 482. 983 grant duel : 545 grant deshonur : 620 grant cri :
„ „ „ 856 grant pueple : 1640 le grant poër : 1658 grant saver :
„ („) „ 117. 1078 grant tens : 1421 grant destrer (v. note).
„ prp. „ 505 à grant bruit : 770 à grant estrif : 1167 à grant ruissel : 1210 à si grant honur :
„ „ „ 1221 au grant gueredun : 1603 à grant turment :—405 du grant jugement :
„ „ „ 579 de cest grant foleür : 1406 de cest travail si grant : 1652 acheisun de cest grant mal :
„ „ „ 1501 en grant duel :—1662 par tun grant nunsaver :—1784 sanz grant vengement.
„ nom. pl. 549 li grant e li menur : 563 grant conquesteür (furent) : 747 li grant e li petit.
„ acc. „ 586 grant fiez : 696 les grantz paluz : 852 grantz cuteus :—1379 queus grantz de cresance.
„ „ „ 1410 lur grantz deus : 1510 ces grantz maus : 1661 noz grantz deus :
„ „ „ 1663 granz ben (v. note).
„ prp. „ 17 à celers grantz aval : 1036 par les grantz miracles.

(grant I.) fem. nom. sg. 264 grant turbe : 580 grant franchise : 720 grant partie :
,, ,, ,, 1597 grant ire : 1677 grant tenebrur.
,, (pred.) ,, 760 la presse ert grant : 1751 si fu la presse grant : 1766 grant fu la bataille.
,, acc. ,, 124. 1284 grant busoinne : 518. 1500 grant noise : 857 grant chalur :
,, ,, ,, 857 grant sei : 972 grant merveille : 1165 grant gent :
,, ,, ,, 1342 grant pieté : 1480 grant joie : 1706 (veit) une grant legiun.
,, prp. ,, 338 à grant ruïne : 369. 960. 1797 à grant humilité : 765 à une ewe grant e parfund :
,, ,, ,, 787 à devociun grant : 1732 à grant processiun :—727 estoit de grant felunie :
,, ,, ,, 1462 (est) de grant seignurie : 1491 de grant joie (sunt refait) :—
,, ,, ,, 1092 en la grant seccheresce :—
,, ,, ,, 307 (par) lur grant mesprisun : 325 par grant devociun : 1294 par grant ire.
,, acc. pl. 148. 447. 1121. 1313 grantz vertuz (fist) (jure) (fesant) (savez).
,, prp. ,, 565 seingnur de grantz terres : 1769 un des grantz merveilles : 393 pur les grantz fertez.

grant II. s. m. grant, gift.
acc. sg. 1135 vostre croiz retenir de vus avoit le grant.

grante, granté, grantez — v. tr. to grant.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 30 cist bonement li grante (ostel).
subj. ,, ,, ,, 1050 (proiez lui k'il) nus grante la joie.
imper. 2 pl. 1220 grantez mei (par martire venir par ta aie au gueredun).
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 785 la requeste A. ducement ad granté.

grantz, granz under grant.

gravele s. f. gravel.
acc. sg. 635 gravele semmez, de glace fates pund.

gré s. m. good pleasure ; adv. bon gré, de bon gré, willingly, venir à gré, to please.
(acc. sg.) 763 enviz va bon gré.
prp. ,, 1012 unt acumpli quanke lur vint à gré :—
,, ,, 346 (eschoisi vus a) de bon gré : 1771 ki l'ust mesdit u mesfait de gré.

gref adj. grievous.
fem. acc. sg. 1517 (entendi) lur gref pleinte.

greinnur adj. (compar. of grant,) greater.
mas. acc. sg. 587 (li doilz serroit grantz,—)ne veimes unc greinnur.

greve, grevé, grever — v. tr. to grieve, annoy.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 729 (langur e maladie) plus nuit e greve ke mort : 860 li solailz les greve.
infin. 670 enchaesnez pur sun cors plus grever : 1360 les braz li unt lié pur lui plus grever.
ppp. mas. sg. 774 A. marriz est e grevé.

gros adj. big, huge.
mas. prp. sg. 1607 (ferent) de gros bastun poinnal.

grundille v. intr. to moan.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 892 cist ne gent, ne grundille, ne de ren n'est flechiz.

guage s. m. gage.
acc. sg. 292 (ne mist) pur nus rançun ne guage (d'or ne d'argent).

Guales under Wales.

guarant, guarantz — s. m. guarantee, protection.
nom. sg. 57 escu m'est e guarant plus ke chastel : 114 guarantz ne pout estre, ne nus aver mester :
,, ,, 560 estre à sun deciple e guarant e sucur : 1764 soiez cuntre diable lur escu e guarant.

guard, guarde under garder.

guari under garir.

guarni under garni.

gué s. m. ford.
prp. sg. 765 à une ewe venent grant e parfund sanz gué.

guerdun, gueredun, guereduns — s. m. guerdon, reward.
nom. sg. 363 (grantz est) li guereduns (as bons aturné).
acc. ,, 585 tu en purras consirer gueredun e honur : 1725 ui receverez pur tun travail guerdun.
prp. ,, 1221 par martire venir au grant gueredun dunt Deu te plut seisir :—
,, ,, 908 de gueredun saisiz : 1017 du gueredun seisiz k'il tant ad desiré :
,, ,, 1045 seisiz estes du guerdun desirable : 1098 de sun gueredun est hautement seisi.

gueres adv. hardly, scarcely.
11 une cité nobile, sanz gueres paringal.

guerpi, guerpir, guerpirai, guerpiras, guerpis, guerpissent, guerpissez — v. tr. to give up, renounce ; abandon ; forsake.
ind. pres. 2 sg. 385 si tu sul me guerpis, trop friez crüeutez : 1685 si tu ne guerpis tes deus sanz demurer.
,, ,, 3 pl. 845 pur mort le guerpissent eu sabelun gisant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1805 guerpissent lur errurs e maus e vanité.
,, pret. 2 sg. 922 gloire du mund guerpis.
,, ,, 3 ,, 413 cum il guerpi Mahum e Jesu reclama.
,, fut. 1 ,, 606 ço ke m'aprist ne guerpirai tant cum vie me dure.

(guerpissez) ind. fut. 2 sg. 65 pur Jesu guerpiras la loi Apolin.
imper. 2 ,, 195 des ore guerpis le tun enchantement.
,, ,, pl. 819 bis. kar guerpissez Mahom, guerpissez Tervagant.
infin. 203 Deus nel vout ne guerpir ne ubblier: 1216 il ne les vout unc enfreindre ne guerpir.
,, 1129 A. feistes guerpir la lei Tervagant: 1323 guerpir vus cuvent Mahum.
app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 546 qui guerpi as ke tindrent ti gentil ancesur.
,, (,, ,, 3 ,,) 419 ki ad guerpi noz deus: 449 il a (guerpi les deus) sarrazinois (v. note).
,, (,, ,, 1 pl.) 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
,, (,, ant. 3 ,,) 987 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi e lessé.
ppp. mas. sg. 241 ore pert ke tu es e despit e guerpi.
,, ,, pl. 1505 eu desert gisez (guerpi) cum charoinne:
,, ,, ,, 1540 gurent par ces champs defulez e guerpi.

guerroié } v. tr. to oppose in fight.
guerroier I. } infin. 1782 en terre guerroier le rei de majesté (n'a mester à nul).
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1768 Deus (k'il tant unt guerroié) prent de eus vengance.

guerroier II. s. m. warrior.
(pendens) nom. pl. 1682 li felun guerroier.

guetez v. tr. to watch, spy, lie in wait for.
ppp. mas. sg. 156 fu (guetez, truvez e pris) par Jüeus.
,, ,, pl. 394 (des Sarracins) dunt il sunt guetez.

gugement under jugement.

guie } v. tr. to guide, rule.
guier } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1293 cist ki les autres guie (= the leader).
,, ,, ,, ,, 1437 Jesu, ki ciel e terre guie: 1575 par Jovin ki guie terre e firmament.
infin. 102. 1315. 1636 ki tut ad à guier (Deu) (Jesu) (le fiz Marie).

gunele s. f. gown, dress.
prp. sg. 1248 vestuz de viu gunele.

gupilz s. m. fox.
nom. sg. 555 cum luz u cum gupilz escriez de pastur.

gurent, gut under gisent.

guverna } v. tr. to govern.
guvernant } ind. pres. 3 sg. 782 Deu ki tut guverne.
guverne } ,, pret. ,, ,, 415 ki dunc guverna (la cité V.).
guverner } infin. 25. 46 ad tut le mund à guverner (Deus) (Jesus).
periph. pres. ptcp. 1178 Jesus est e cel e terre guvernant.

H.

hache s. f. axe.
acc. sg. 504 (portantz) u hache u espée.

haï interj. 240. 354. 572. 811. 1646. 1795 under ai I.

haï v. tr. to hate.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 50 ki ceu Jesu héent cum aloue esperver.
,, pret. 3 sg. 647 de quor les haï.
app. (ind. ant. 3 pl.) 1551 cist k'avant les urent mut despit e haï.
ppp. fem. prp. sg. 1453 suspris de langur remis en ceste voie haïe.

haid under aide.

haïe under haï.

hardi } adj. hardy, daring.
hardiz } mas. nom. sg. 229 un poples cuntre lui e cruël e hardi vint: 474 ne te osera nuire ne cuard ne hardi:
,, ,, ,, 1074 uns S. des autres plus sages e hardi: 1159 Ar. un chevaler hardi e empernant.
,, acc. pl. 907 ne dute mais morteus feluns tirantz hardiz.

harpeüre s. f. harp-playing.
acc. sg. 615 ne l' eüssez plus entendu ke asne harpeüre.

hastivement adv. hastily.
213. 414. 1590 (aler).

haubercs s. m. hauberk.
prp. pl. 851 (de robes sunt garniz) u de haubercs dublers.

hauste } adj. high, loud.
haut } mas. nom. sg. 21 un haut mareschal: 122 li haut pere du ciel:
haute } ,, ,, ,, 593 queus est plus haut, li creaturs u süe creature? 1361 lur deu k'est li plus haut:

hautes mas. nom. sg. 1449 pur ki A. haut martirs* est.
,, acc. ,, 1582 jo en prendrai si haut vengement.
,, prp. ,, 1645 (alez) al haut rei de gloire !
fem. acc. sg. 1800 bien unt ja recunu sa haute deïté.
,, prp. ,, 1436. 1633 à haute voiz (s'escrie) (dist) :—370 eu nun de la veraie e haute trinité :—
,, ,, ,, 502 murut en haute croiz drescée : 523 dient en hauste voiz : 805 dist en haute voiz.
,, ,, pl. 505 (s'en vunt) à hautes manaces e grant bruit e criée.
adv. 249 haut getta un cri : 826 haut s'escrie : 1353 haut chantent e cler.

hautement adv. amply, richly.
784—soudée ki de lui est privé : 1098 de sun gueredun est—seisi : 1492—ço dient.

hay 946 under ai I.

héent under haï.

hem under hom.

herbe s. f. herbage, grass.
nom. sg. 349 (trespassable est li mundz) cum l'erbe du pré.
acc. ,, 999 (funt) flestrir l'erbe du pré : 1093 la terre (ne rendi) fruit ne herbe.

herber s. m. herb-garden.
nom. pl. 693 (perisent) li praiol e herber.

herberge s. m. dwelling-place.
nom. sg. 1030 herberge en muntainne ne puet estre celé.

herbergé } v. tr. to harbour, give shelter.
herbergez } app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 52 herbergé m'as ja en tun paleis marbrin.
ppp. mas. pl. 1126 ù (fustes) herbergez ches A.

heumes s. m. helmet.
acc. pl. 1468 deslacent aventailles, heumes e chapeus.

hier adv. yesterday.
215 mut ai dormi des hier.

his, hissi, hissu under issi.

hisdur s. f. fright.
acc. sg. 570 (engettez) cele croiz ke tu là tens dunt as tu hisdur.

hom } s. m. man, liege-man, servant ; people, "on."
home } nom. sg. *em* 79 k'em claime Jesu : 648 k'em i mist : 688 (venger le tort) k'em fait :
,, ,, ,, 719 k'em A. crucifie : 1366 k'em purra deviser : 1678 k'em ne puet tuër.
,, ,, *hem* 365 ke hem vus face : 815 ke hem desdit : 817 hem [pendens ? or vocat. ? v. note] :
,, ,, ,, 1148 veintre nel pout hem vivant : 1314 dit hem en repruver :
,, ,, ,, 1541 n'i peüst hem cunustre :—
,, ,, ,, 1471 la busoingne Jesu faire cum sis hem leus :—
,, ,, ,, 345 soiez amis verais e hem de lealté : 1254 si fiz est Deus e hem : 1256 puis devint hem.
,, ,, *hom* 227 uns hom (ça-jus desendi) : 368 hom li ad porté (ewe) :
,, ,, ,, 406 par unt doit hom estre sauvez :
,, ,, ,, 434 avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura : 467 meint hom estre gari : 562 dit hom :
,, ,, ,, 648 ne ren n'i espleite hom : 724 droiz est ke en terre vif hom l'ensevelie :
,, ,, ,, 718 autrement ke li maistres sis hom ne murra mie :
,, ,, ,, 741 hom k'à mort est jugé [pendens] :
nom. sg. *hom* 791 ù avant passer ne pout hom : 803 ù nuls unc hom ala avant :
,, ,, ,, 1342 n'est hom ki n'en peüst grant pieté aver : 1377 cunustre les pout hom :—
,, ,, ,, 810 deveng sis hom e sis sergant : 1614 devint hom mortal.
,, ,, *um* 94 ne te serroit or rançum, n'um mortal escu.
acc. ,, *hom* 120 ki mist hom en encumbrer : 1156 ki hom furmer deignas :
,, ,, ,, 1255 k'en paraïs fist hom, masle e femmele : 1694 ço fait hom renaistre.
,, ,, *hum* 338 met hum à grant ruine e à perdiciun.
prp. ,, *home* 725 cele mort apent à home ki le suen deu renie.
,, ,, *um* 5 uns cors d'um mortal : 668 (pener) le cors d'um.
,, ,, *umme* 141 sanz cunoissance d'umme u repruver.
,, ,, *humme* 121 par humme cuvint descumfire : 341 par humme sunt li autre apris.
acc. pl. *hummes* 1244 ki ses hummes e amis e ses privez apele.
prp. ,, ,, 639 ne pur tuz les hummes ki vivent e murunt.

homicide s. m. homicide.
nom. pl. 1682 avoutre e homicide.

honur s. m. honour.
nom. sg. 1246 l'onur des deus suvereins ja besille e chancele : 1819 mes le honur Jesu crest.
acc. ,, 585 tu en purras consirer gueredun e honur : 1663 granz "ben e honur" cunsirer :
,, ,, 1757 Deus li rende l'onur.

(honur) prp. sg. 909 à honur l'acoilt Deus of ses desmeine eslitz:
,, ,, 1210 me deingnat à si grant honur en sun palois tenir:
,, ,, 1521 à honur sunt e gloire eu ciel acoilli: 1552 à honur les unt en sarcuz acoilli.

honurables adj. honourable
prp. pl. 1032 (mil u plus) des plus honurables, riches e feffé.

honurant, honure, honuré, honurée, honurent, honurer — v. tr. to honour.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 608 Mahom reni k'en enfer trait ki lui sert e honure:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1369 einz les honure tuz jurs, cherist e avance.
,, ,, ,, pl. 928 (Sathânas n'eit part) de ceus ki toi honurent.
infin. 1212 (me deingnat) de sa robe ebruusdée honurer e vestir.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 520 la croiz nuvele k'il ad tant honurée.
,, (,, ,, ,, pl.) 1395 les cors unt honuré, reduté, e cremu.
ppp. mas. acc. sg. 303 (celui ke veistes) servi e honuré de anglin legiun.
,, ,, gen. ,, 973 au seint cors tucher le martir honuré.
periph. pres. ptcp. 1762 ceus k'en cest mund vus sunt honurant.

hors adv. outside.
750 hors de la cité l'unt trait.

hoste, hostes — s. m. guest, host.
acc. sg. 71 ad sun oste entendu: 498 (facent venir à eus) lui e sun hoste:
,, ,, 1814 despuis ke A. reçut sun oste Apl.
prp. ,, 213 (s'en va parler) à sun hoste.
voc. ,, 51 A. bel hoste! 215 beus hostes! 277 beus ostes e ami: 377 beus ostes!

hum under hom.

humage s. m. homage.
acc. sg. 297 fai lui, cum fere deiz, lingance e humage.

humanité s. f. humanity.
acc. sg. 1801 de virgne prist en terre humanité.

humblement adv. humbly.
183 (respundi) tut umblement: 939 en ad umblement (mercié Deu):
1457 mut humblement pur lui requert.

humein adj. human.
mas. acc. sg. 286 (ki rescust de diable) humein lignage.
,, prp. ,, 1101 à humein lignage sunt traitres enemi.

humilia v. ref. to bow down.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 421 (ben vi) cum il se humilia (à un Jesu).

humilité s. f. humility.
prp. sg. 369. 960. 1797 à grant humilité.

humme, hummes under hom.

huni v. tr. to dishonour.
ppp. mas. sg. 242 autres de toi sauvas,—tant es le plus huni.
,, ,, pl. 469 ke ne soiez huni (de ces paëns crüeus).

huntage s. f. shame.
acc. sg. 831 veit la huntage de lui k' [= laquelle] alum vengant.
prp. sg. 290 tant sufri de peine e de huntage:—1557 de huntage defent ceus ki en lui croient.

hunte s. f. disgrace.
acc. sg. 462 vus fra hunte.

I.

i adv. 1 there, (*a*) in that place, (*b*) on it, (*c*) in that matter (those circumstances); 2 thither, to that place; 3 pronominally, as obl. case (dat.) after verbs; 4 phr. i aver, there is, was, &c.

1 (*a*) 75 n'i soient veü: 199 Apl. sul i demuere: 272 bis. la joie ki i fu e ke jo i oï: 512 i unt truvée: 513 A. sul i veient: 599 maufez i sunt: 645 juge i sist: 670 mis i fu: 675 penance i meine: 767 i unt truvé: 770 i passent: 771 i perisent: 790 i fust à flote: 853. 1422 sul i est: 857 sei i unt eü: 943 i out ovré: 972 Deus i ad mustré: 1027 destruite i seit: 1182 i aparurent: 1469 repos n'i avoit: 1541 i peüst cunustre: 1547 i truvasmes: 1564 i estoit present: 1839 musterai i mun livre: 1843 batesme i requorai.

(*b*) 5 de fust i fu furmez: 951 par les cheveus i pent: 1113 li sancs A. i pert aërs.

(*c*) 92 bis. trop i es enganez, deceü: 279 fauseté ke n'i seit: 463 mal ki point n'i avez deservi: 648 bis. ren n'i espleite par peine k'em i mist: 672. 702 n'i pust (pout) aver mester: 995 trop i a sun barat semé (v. note): 1825 ne i deise fauseté.

(2) 630 A. i trainent : 650. 1699 i acurent : 1276 nus i irrum : 1722 ces i enveit Deus.
(3) 104. 175 i entent : 182 i apent : 196. 1574 i assent : 441 i apendra :
1189 un suls i faut : 1547 un sul i failli.
(4) 381 tant i a plenté : 1589 tant i a gent :—
4 n'i out acast : 22 n'i out plus cuneüz : 769 i out plenté : 1766 meint en i out blescé :—
1325. 1639 n'i out ke curucer (nothing but anger) : 1771 n'i out ki (not one who).
1346 ne failli ke n'i eüst mil enter ke un sul.

ignel adj. swift.
mas. ob. sg. 1421 muntez [sur] grant destrer ignel.
„ acc. pl. 1484 ki destrers avoient plus fortz e plus igneus.

ignelement adv. swiftly.
1593 pur tost venir poinnent ignelement.

igneus under ignel.

il pers. pron. he, (she), it.
Mas. nom. sg. *il* 10. 56. 152. 319. 373. 413. 421. 422. 430. 449. 453. 475. 515. 520. 527. 542. 557. 561. 744. 783. 807. 910. 919. 932. 953. 958. 976. 991. 1017. 1048. 1088. 1094. 1099. 1150. 1185. 1216. 1224. 1239. 1335. 1431. 1433. 1477. 1528. 1560. 1573. 1579. 1580. 1581. 1587. 1621. 1630. 1703. 1711. 1772. 1803.
following its verb :—
43. 215. 285. 417. 946. 1123. 1245. 1644. 1669. 1708 dist il : 660 doinst il.
acc. sg. *le* 24. (107 or ntr. ?) 198. 264. 284. 315. 316. 481. 528. 655. 656. 665. 823. 835. 844. 845. 846. 911. 1004. 1130. 1157. 1164. 1174. 1265. 1344. 1367. 1416. 1426. 1439. 1587. 1597. 1618. 1630. 1729 :—(before vowels) 237. 1599. 1784.
-l 203 nel vout guerpir : 687 nel vout pas ubliër : 1148 flecchir nel pout hem : 1569 nel croi : 1626 nel volent parocire.
l' 31. 41. 74. 104. 146. 175. 281. 322. 371. 399. 421. 423. 431. 492. 531. 541. 615. 616. 620. 629. 724. 726. 749. 750. 753. 757. 894. 909. 945. 955. 971. 982. 989. 1009. 1015. 1019. 1022. 1042. 1096. 1122. 1170. 1408. 1425. 1428 bis. 1459. 1500. 1533. 1598. 1603. 1606. 1610. 1668. 1700. 1735. 1740. 1771. 1788.
lui 139 lui enfanter : 346 vus (avez eschoisi) lui : 437 susprendra lui e sun maistre : 498 lui e sun hoste facent venir : 733 nul ne voie mais autres lui : 751 lui suit grant pueple : 1370 lui eiment : 1723 lui recunforter.
li 1624 li turmenter.
dat. sg. *li* 30 li grante : 176 li a respundu : 188 li fras sacrifice : 191. 544 li ad dit : 204 li demustrer sun segrei : 271 li est parilgal : 284 li ad mustré : 314 li firent mal : 368 li ad porté : 391 li avoit proiez : 397 li ad desclos : 517 li seit tramise : 953 di li (tell him) : 1008 ne li vaudra un esperun : 1149 li ofrimes : 1134 li curt sure : 1431 li est duz : 1463 à pleisir li vent : 1463. 1673 li plest : 1757 li rende l'onur.
lui 58 lui pri : 206 avis lui est : 211 lui ad mustré : 297 fai lui humage : 608 lui sert : 617 lui recuntai : 966 lui vent à volenté : 1171 lui cuntredisant : 1222 proiez lui : 1798 lui aürent : 1864 lui porter fei.
as dat. of personal reference, in place of possess. adj. :—
li 256 la curaille li ovri : 534 la robe li est ensanglaentée : 731 li oil crevé li soient : 840 li nierf li sunt rumpu : 895 li fait voler le chef : 913 li sunt li oil sailliz : 1013 li ad le chief sevré : 1175 li oil li sunt chaet : 1360. 1409. 1604 les braz (meins) li unt lié : 1430 doillant li sunt li nerf :
lui 205 lui esmoiller le quoer : 836 les denz lui fait voler : 1116 le quor lui envaï.
prp. sg. *li* 720 à li : 720. 1202 de li : 239. 461 devant li : 717 en li : 1075. 1706 entur li : 1630 pur li.
lui 54. 118. 214. 343. 488. 656. 726. 1223. 1359. 1490. 1751 à lui : 229 cuntre lui : 153. 489. 604. 630. 784. 831. 1042. 1058. 1558. 1570 de lui : 232. 1104. 1370. 1557 en lui : 1595 entur lui : 74. 101. 117. 301. 318. 1179. 1387. of lui : 480 ofuokes lui : 839 par lui : 300. 529. 658. 1124. 1225. 1457 pur lui : 229. 1456 vers lui.
nom. pl. *il* 107. 248. 315. 392. 404. 509. 519. 620. 622. 824. 987. 1012. 1036. 1110. 1388. 1396. 1543. 1586. 1624. 1738. 1760. 1768. 1785. 1793. 1815.
following its verb :—
1333 tant sunt il plus crüeus.
acc. pl. *les* 109. 265. 310. 312. 408. 409. 410. 438. 647. 694. 758 [dat ?] 1241. 1216. 1236. 1241. 1275. 1351 bis. 1353. 1369. 1400. 1499. 1522. 1526. 1542. 1544. 1545. 1551. 1552. 1574. 1597. 1599. 1641. 1662. 1665. 1741. 1756. 1793. 1795. 1810.

following its verb :—
1377 ke cunustre les pout hom.
– *s* 108 nes vout esparniër : 1589 li chemins nes cumprent.
dat. ,, *lur* 106 lur defendi à manger : 115. 117. 1322 lur cuvint (demener, &c.) : 116. 1237. 1287 lur plut (escuter, &c.) : 311 lur tramist : 926 bis. l'ewe lur secchis e puis la lur dunas : 1012 lur vint à gré : 1076 lur dist : 1374 les menbres lur sunt restorez : 1398 lur est aparu : 1683 lur apent.
of personal reference, in place of possess. adj. :—
1779 les langes lur ardent (their tongues burn).
prp. ,, *eus* 499. 567 à eus : 256. 410. 721. 1481. 1493. 1525. 1527. 1592. 1768 de eus. 1424 devant eus : 883. 919. 1469 entre eus : 1112 of eus : 1525 par eus : 1329 pur eus [but v. note].
Fem. nom. sg. *ele* 522.
acc. ,, *la* 13. 135. 231. 442. 492. 509. 824. 926. 1732. 1820.
,, ,, 477. 514. 535. 879. 1533.
Ntr. nom. ,, *l'* *used with impersonal verbs :—*
118 cil, à k'il plut à lui (v. note) : 388. 1276 s'il vus plaist : 441 cum il i apendra : 967 puis k'il fut ajurné : 1679 là cuvendra il demurer.
,, acc. ,, *le* 107 il le trespasserent [*id* or *eum ?*] : 388 le m'otriez ! 828 mar le deis : 833 ki autrement le dit : 964 bien le croi . . . ke est martir : 1168 le disoient . . . ke ço fu, &c. : 1519 n'est pas si cum vus le quidez : 1562 le pöum saver : 1743 le purvit : 1821 ben le di.
– *l* 273 bis. quors nel puet penser, ne jo nel vus pardi.
l' 83 jo ne l'ai apris . . . Deu deingnast : 142. 478. 737 l'ottreit : 561 ben l'ad pruvé ke il est boiseür : 828 mar l'alas cuntruvant : 1028 cum Deus l'ad devisé : 1034 bien l'unt dit : 1130 si tu l'es recordant : 1193 apris l'as.
following its verb :—
276 descuverir ne l' os.

iluec — adv. there ; d'iluec, from thence : (always precedes the verb, and generally the auxiliary also, save in 448. 479. 1450 where it comes between).
395. 448. 738. 1118. 1467. 1783 iluec.
119. 168. 170. 227. 479. 984. 1053. 1133. 1450 d'iluec.

image — s. f. image.
acc. sg. 291 cum veiz en ceste croiz figurée la image.
ob. ,, 624 un image d'or bruni (v. note).

irascu, irascuz — adj. angry.
mas. nom. sg. 1566 tant par est irascuz, à pou de ire ne fent.
,, ,, pl. 96 ne soiez irascu : 863 fremissent e crient dolent e irascu.

ire — s. f. anger.
nom. sg. 1597 grant ire les esprent : 1627 tele est lur ire.
acc. ,, 582 n'averunt vers toi plus ne ire ne rancur : 824 k'avant urent ire, ore la vunt il dublant.
prp. ,, 446. 543. 1565 de ire e mautalent (fremi) (tut mue la culur) (tut est enflambez) :
,, ,, 993 suspris sunt de rancur e de ire envenimé : 1243 (art e restencele) de ire :
,, ,, 1566 tant par est irascuz, à pou de ire ne fent :—
,, ,, 197 s'en part par ire e mautalent : 1294 ad dit par grant ire.

iré, irez — adj. angry.
mas. nom. pl. 1356 (paëns) plus crüeus e irez ke n'est urs u sengler.
,, ,, ,, 985 (paën) en sunt trop iré : 1498 nus en fumes irez e dolent e mari.

iréement — adv. angrily.
191 A. li ad dit iréement.

irrum, irrunt — under aler.

irur — s. m. anger.
prp. sg. 544 puis li ad dit par curuz e irur.

issi I. — adv. thus.
127 tut issi saluër : 143 tut issi cum vus recunt.

issi II., ist — v. intr. to come out, issue, go out.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 653 du cors li sancs ki s'espand, ist : 837 du nies e de la buche li sancs ist e espant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1731 l'alme atant s'en ist de sa charnel maisun.
,, pret. ,, ,, 257 du cors apertement sanc e ewe hissi : 480 A. de la cité ofuokes lui issi.
,, imper. 2 sg. 754 va-t-en ! his ! enemi nus deus de la cité (v. note).
pp. mas. sg. 876 d'une bele funtainne est li roisseus hissu.

itel adj. such.
mas. prp. sg. 1583 (prendrai vengement) de itel felun traitre.
ivoire s. f. ivory.
prp. sg. 3 (ne ert adubbée) de ivoire ne roal.

J.

ja adv. of asseveration; already, in truth, of past or future time. A, with simple tenses, (*a*) following, (*b*) preceding the verb; B, in compound tenses, as below.
A (*a*) 243. 279. 299. 427. 491. 641. 906. 928. 931. 1042. 1107. 1146. 1331. 1637.
(*b*) 172. 247. 347. 443. 733. 1054. 1246. 1320. 1464. 1509.
B (*a*) *aver* ja *ptcp.* 319. 629. 1552. 1653. 1800: aver ptcp. ja 750: ptcp. aver ja 52.
(*β*) *estre* ja *ptcp.* 93. 251. 392. 407. 486. 539. 848. 883. 937. 948. 1392. 1794:
estre ptcp. ja 95: ptcp. estre ja 419. 712. 1045: ptcp. ja estre 1331:
ja estre ptcp. 389. 451. 1021. 1035. 1536.
(In this last case, where ja precedes both auxil. and ptcp. it is only future).
jadis adv. formerly.
309 ki jadis furent serfs.
jamais adv. (with or without ne), never.
173 ù nafra jamais mortz: 220 jamais ne nus purra sevrer:
1537 ki jamais n'ert fini: 1580 plus ne mangera jamais: 1635 sanz jamais returner.
jas adv. certainly [cf. note on 1536].
548 ne fuissez citoien, jas fuissez à mort livrez.
jaspes s. m. jasper stone.
prp. pl. 904 curune de jaspes, esmeraudes, &c.
Jesu, Jesum, Jesun, Jesus n. pr. Jesus.
nom. 46. 178. 487. 609. 935. 1057. 1123. 1178. 1542. 1556 Jesus:—
,, 165 Jesu (only instance without s).
gen. 9. 286. 516. 917. 992. 1190. 1381. 1393. 1437. 1460. 1472. 1643. 1787. 1797. 1819 Jesu:—
,, 899 Jesu Cristz (in rime).
acc. 50. 79. 146. 308. 413. 583. 609. 637. 654. 759. 801. 820. 947. 1104. 1230. 1252. 1457. 1629. 1634. 1650. 1660 Jesu.
,, 491 Jesum:—1705 Jesun (in rime):—54 Jesu Crist.
(dat.) 822 proiez Jesu: 1267 Jesu ne aürai.
prp. 377. 422. 1161. 1315. 1442. 1496. 1596. 1632. 1790. 1826. 1844 à Jesu:—
36 du fiz Deu, Jesu Crist: 501 d'un deu, Jesu: 605. 1532 de Jesu:—
609. 1383 en Jesu:—65. 1072. 1318. 1482. pur Jesu.
voc. 330. 811. 868 Jesu! 663 Jesu Crist!
jïeus adj. fresh (but v. note).
fem. nom. sg. 1466 une pleinne ki vertz fu e jïeus.
jo pers. pron. I.
nom. sg. *jo* 83. 172. 258. 272. 273. 456. 471. 594. 614. 616. 829 bis. 1077. 1207. 1582. 1710. 1761. 1830. 1841.
following its verb:—
663 me doins jo.
separated by relative clause from its verb:—
476 jo ta esclavine, ke ça porter vus vi, plus l'eim: 1811 jo, ki estoie S., vi le cumençail.
as disjunctive pronoun:—
219 tu serras mi maistres e jo tis escoler: 1835 jo, peccheres orfanin.
acc. ,, *me* 179. 218. 385. 429. 609. 610. 966. 1209. 1715.
moi 661 ki moi cria: 1213 pur moi garantir (v. note): 1709 regardez moi* (*mo* MS.).
mei 1717 mettre mei à confusiun.
m' 52. 97. 387. 606. 689. 1184. 1534.
with pronominal verbs:—
m(e) 77. 663. 1104. 1208 1442. 1826. 1841. 1844 *me*: 27. 63. 376. 380 *m'*.
dat. ,, *me* 77 me dis tu: 78 me portes nuveles: 274 bis. me mustra, descuvri: 278 me recunt: 660. 1228 me doinst: 1281 me plest.
m' 57 escu m'est: 81 m'est vis: 224 avis m'ert: 388 le m'otriez: 472 quancke m'a purveü: 781 m'est aturné: 1224 il m'ottreit: 1714 m'enveit.

(jo) *moi* 181 di moi.
mei 1220 grantez mei (venir)! 1711 k'il mei part doinst.
of personal reference, in place of possess. adj. :—
m(e) 1454 le cors m'est feble : 606 tant cum vie me dure.
prp. ,, *moi* 251. 383. 464. 1438. 1716 de moi : 45 devant moi : 386. 1535. 1840 of moi : 485. 822. 873. 1455. 1620 pur moi : 1077. 1669 vers moi.
nom. pl. *nus* 457. 1007. 1082. 1106. 1184. 1187. 1275. 1276. 1498. 1538. 1545. 1634. 1637. 1762 (v. note).
acc. ,, *nus* 29. 36. 38. 39. 118. 119. 220. 270. 305. 832. 932. 933. 1048. 1309. 1316. 1448. 1474. 1799.
dat. ,, *nus* 545 nus as fait deshonur : 1050 nus grante : 1094 l'ewe k'il nus sustrait (for our sakes) : 1170 solaz nus feseit : 1271 nus faillent : 1447 vis nus fu : 1510 nus basti maus : 1571 ki nus mentent : 1577 bis. nus ad fait damage, nus ad toleit gent : 1647 nus as fait encumbrer.
prp. ,, *nus* 91. 927. 1194 de nus : 558 devant nus : 147 entre nus : 1321. 1324 of nus : 144. 292. 759. 930. 1047 pur nus : 1124 vers nus.

jofnesce s. f. youth.
prp. sg. 466 si fuissez peri en vostre jofnesce.

joiant adj. glad.
mas. prp. sg. 1195 pretz sumes tuit à fere à quor baud e joiant.

joie s. f. joy, gladness.
nom. sg. 272 la joie ki i fu e ke jo i oï, quors nel puet penser (v. note).
acc. ,, 172 recevez la joie ke jo ja vus promis : 1050 nus grante la joie ki par est delitable :
,, ,, 1354 pur joie demener : 1480 de teus en unt joie li angre :
,, ,, 1501 en lermes e grant duel lur joie converti.
prp. ,, 1322 (parcener of nus) de la joie du ciel dunt quor ne puet penser :
,, ,, 1491 mut sunt de grant joie refait e esbaudi : 1553 devum tuit estre de joie repleni :—
,, ,, 268 en joie sunt drescé e esbaudi : 1046 regnerez tuz jurs en joie pardurable.

jointes (joindre) v. tr. to join, clasp (hands).
ppp. fem. prp. pl. 328 à jointes meins a dit e à weimentisun.

joius adj. joyful.
mas. nom. sg. 906 A. est ja seür, joius e esbaudiz.
,, ,, pl. 918 li un en sunt joius e li autre mariz : 1097 li angere joius e esbaudi (l'unt servi).

joure } adj. young.
joures } mas. nom. pl. 746 cele sentence unt joure e viel confermé : 771* li joure volentrifs (l'ewe passent à nou) :
,, ,, ,, 1067 voient apertement li joure e enchani : 1513 weimentent li joure e enveilli.
,, acc. ,, 1378 queus joures, queus veuz (cunustre les pout hom, v. note).

Jovin n. pr. Jupiter.
acc. sg. 335 Jovin descunus e sun frere Neptun : 1102 (reni) Jovin e danz Phebun :
,, ,, 1361 jurent Jovin lur deu, li plus haut k'est sanz per.
gen. ,, 1817 estoie de la loi (A. P. D.) Phebun e Jovin.
prp. ,, 1575 par Jovin ki guie terre e firmament.

juant adj. playing, living [cf. "alive and kicking"].
mas. nom. pl. 794 de mort resuscitez vifs levent e juant.

Judas n. pr. id.
prp. 155 trahi par Judas : 931 (fu quis) par Jüeus e Judas le traitre.

Jüeus I. (155. 161) under Giu II.

jüeus II. s. m. jewel, gem.
acc. pl. 1149 asez li ofrimes,—jüeus, argent, besantz.

juge s. m. judge.
nom. sg. 645 (li princes) ki presentz juge i sist.

jugé under juger.

jugement } s. m. judgment.
jugementz } acc. sg. 761 pur ver le gugement au queu chief fust mené.
prp. ,, 405 du grant jugement ki tant est redutez : 1573 il en perdera le cief par jugement.
acc. pl. 748 autres jugementz unt desdit e fausé.

juger } v. tr. to judge; to adjudge, condemn.
jugeras } ind. fut. 3 sg. 39 ki puis jugera nus tuz au paraler.
jugez } infin. 170 d'iluec vendra juger les mortz e vifs.
ppp. mas. sg. 741 hom k'à mort est jugé : 1151 à mort estoit jugez e amenez avant.

jur s. m. day, time, period; tuz jurs, always.
nom. sg. 454 quant li jurs decline e nuit enobscuri : 1054 li solailz ja decline e li jurs envespri :
,, ,, 915 le jur A. cumence e li suens est finiz : 1821 uncore vendra le jur.
(acc.) ,, 603 jur e nuit aüre (Deu) : 674 ço fu jur e nuit sun mester :
,, ,, 857 ceu jur (unt eü) grant chalur : 976 ne fu unc plus delivres jur puis k'il fu né :

(jur) (acc.) sg. 1380 unc plus beus ne estoient jur puis lur enfance.
prp. ,, 145 fu au jur oitisme circumcis : 621 (fu) au jur quant feste funt :
,, ,, 858 au jur ki dunc fu lung ki ne urent beü : 1140 damage encurumes unc à nul jur tant.
(acc.) pl. 163 tuz jurs declinerent : 301. 924. 1046 tuz jurs regneras :
,, ,, 321 en enfer ù ert tuz jurs sa mansiun : 360 l'alme tuz jurs viit :
,, ,, 618 enclins avez tuz jurs esté à pecchez : 818 tei tuz jurs apele :
,, ,, 1023 en la prisun est tuz jurs au maufé : 1369 les honure tuz jurs :
,, ,, 1676 là est lur mansiun tuz jurs sanz fin aver :—
,, ,, 529 pur lui respunderai tutz les jurs de mun ée.

jure, juré, jurent } v. tr. to swear, adjure.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 447 jure les grantz vertuz Mahommet sun ami.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1361 jurent Jovin lur deu.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1034 bien l'unt dit e juré : 1410 juré unt Mahomet e lur grantz deus de cel.
,, (,, ant. ,, ,,) 1736 juré eürent avant.

jurnal adj. daily (v. note).
prp. sg. 1606 entur le pel l'enchacent cum à chemin jurnal.

jurnées s. f. daily journey.
prp. pl. 1290 ne finent à jurnées tut serré chevaucher.

jurs under jur.

jus adv. below, here below.
227 uns hom d'iluec en terre ça jus desendi.

justise v. tr. to rule, moderate.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 590 justise par sage atempreüre (sun curage e quor).

juvencel, juvenceus } s. m. youth.
acc. sg. 1424 devant eus funt cure le gentil juvencel.
prp. pl. 1483 adunc se sunt muntez li uns des juvenceus.

K.

k' I. under ki.

k' II. under ke.

kaïfs adj. epileptic (? v. note).
acc. pl. 149 (sana) . . . desvez e kaïfs.

kancke, kant under qant.

kar conj. causal, for, because ; except before imperatives, where it = M. F. donc.
97. 134. 189. 198. 206. 217. 251. 276. 288. 300. 346. 366. 420. 432. 438. 470. 487. 587. 668. 728. 740. 964. 1177. 1260. 1266. 1492. 1518. 1520. 1671. 1689. 1735. 1796.
with imperatives :—
485 kar proiez Deu pur moi : 819 kar guerpissez M. : 1043 kar soiez sucurable : 1157 cel mal kar restorez : 1638 kar requerez J.

ke I. conj. that, &c.
A, in adversative sentences ; B, in noun sentences ; C, in adverbial sentences 1, of time,—2, place,—3, of cause, (a) causal, (b) hypothetic, (c) concessive, (d) consecutive, (e) final,—4, of manner, after comparatives, &c.
[Examples under two rubrics, (*a*) followed by verb in indicative, (*β*) subjunctive.]

A mes ke, *except that :—*
(*a*) 1114 mil sunt mes ke li uns remist : 1189 mil sumes mes ke uns suls i faut : 1547 mils cors i truvasmes mais ke un sul i failli.

B *in case sentences* ; 1, *nom.*, 2 *acc.*, 3 *gen.*, 4 *dat.* (5 *other cases*) :—
(B) 1 (*a*) 224 avis m'ert ke li cels se desclot : 241 ore pert ke tu es despit :
965 sui acerté ke eu regne du ciel est martir : 1088 ore pert k'il ne fu truan :
1528 pesa al darreinner k'il fu esparni : 1579 damage est k'il ne pent.
(*β*) 557 k'à fause fust pruvée, ben pert.
(*β*) 719 [est] droitz k'em A. crucific : 724 droiz est ke en terre vif hom l'ensevelie :
744 custumme est ke il seit decolé : 919 n'est droitz k'il seit despiz.
2 (*a*) 281 Apl. entent ke D. l'at fait aignel : 410 veü ke les espia (v. note) : 437 sacez ke susprendra : 449 avoit oï . . . ke il a guerpi : 519 voient k'A. ad afublée : 527 dist k'il s'en ala : 561 ad pruvé ke il est boiseür : 610 sacez k'en vein labure : 618 recuntai k'enclins avez este (v. note) : 626 dient k'au temple irrunt : 646 veit k'A. lur loi despiist : 1068 voient le sepulcre ke tut fu esclarci : 1143 veimes ke par A. fu durant : 1169 disoient ke ço fu la vertu du solail : 1178 entendimes ke J. est cel guvernant : 1486 dire ke est venuz : 1494 cunta ke cist furent sumuns : 1529 veisez ke le pere feri : 1738 juré eürent k'il amerroient : 1803 geisent ke il a dreitureument uvré.

with subj. after negative principal clauses :—

(β) 84 jo ne l'ai leü ke Deu deingnast naistre : 99 ne vout D. ke soiez damnez : 194 ne purroit estre pruvé ke un fust trois : 730 ne voudroie ke A. perdist la vie : 873 ne suefre ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu : 1316 ne place à J. ke nus puissez sevrer* : 1784 ne se pout nul vanter ke le eüst deshonuré.

after verbs of commanding, praying, &c. :—

(β) 279 fauseté ke n'i seit ja, ço pri : 489 à lui vus cumant, [beseeching you] ke ne soiez de lui esloinnez : 497 cumande ke la maisun A. seit cerchée : 594 quidez ke jo recleim : 649 cumande ke batu seit : 1146 creümes ke fust repentant : 1283 cumande k'en W. aillent : 1586 fait criër cumandement ke tuz li sivent : 1762. 1765 jo vus quoer ke nus . . . ke [pleonastic] sauf soium.

with subj. after imperatives, of prayer, request :—

(β) 485 proiez D. ke ne soie flecchiz : 932 proiez k'il nus ne perde pas : 953 di li k'il garisse : 958 fai ke il seit enterré : 959 (fai) ke soit le corps posé en sarcu : 1048 proiez k'il nus gard : 1227 proiez k'à vostre cumpainnie me doinst D. ateindre : 1638 requerez J. k'en séum parcener : 1711 requerez D. k'il mei part doinst.

(3) (α) 963 ne deüssez esjoïr ke par vus est A. livré : 1539 esjoï ke D. n'avoit mis en ubli : 1554 de joie repleni ke D. ad tant seisi.

(α) 1630 Jesu merciër k'il le tenc digne : 1793 sunt repentant k'il les unt tant amé.

(β) 180 curage me prent ke crestiens deveingne (v. note).

(4) (α) 1110 lur foi unt plevi ke il lur emprise ne larrunt.

(5) *elliptically, introducing substantivized adjective-clauses* (v. note on 557) :—
557 ben pert k'il out poür (by this that he had) : 816 tesmoine le element ke à toi est atendant.

C (1) *temporal*, a, *until*,—b, *whilst, during the time that*,—c, *before that*,—d, *after that, since :—*

a (α) 315 tant ke il le mistrent à mort : 512 tant k'une chambre unt truvée : 1815 gesk' à tant k'il furent mis en sarcu.

b (β) 667 tant là demurer ke sun voler pousse flecchir (v. note).
1831 ne dormirai . . . si là k'en nief me mette au procein port marin.
808 ai perdu mun viant ke ne l'ai servi (v. note).
1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi : 1750 ke sarrazin ne erent apercevant.

c (α) 434 avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura.

(β) 429 avant ke plus avenge, ço fra : 1363 einz ke à V. aient fait mener A.

d (α) 373 apres ço ke il out trestut cest achevé.

(α) 147 apres pou de tens puis ke out entre nus mis : 152 puis ke il fu d'age :
967 puis k'il fut ajurné : 976 puis k'il fu né : 1522 puis ke les eümes truvez.

(α) 379 despuis ke D. ad tun quor saelé : 430 despuis ke il verra : 999 despuis k'il out le cors tuché :
1432 despuis ke à A. aproce : 1443 despuis k' A. decolé fu : 1813 despuis ke A. reçut.

(2) *local*, in phr. *deci k' à, from here to :—*
169 ci k'à l'euue du Rin : 1264 de ci k'à Burdele.

(3) a *causal ; because, since, for :—*

(α) 196 despuis ke raisuns n'i assent :—

(α) 451 ke ja pur lignage ne serra esparni : 1292 ke ço fu sun mester :
1309 k'ami est le Deu verai : 1433 k'il ne va querant el.

(β) 1027 achevé lur voler par tant ke destruite i seit crestienté.

b *hypothetic, provided that :—*

(β) 475 pur quei k'il t'en veie vestu.

c *concessive,—ever, even though :—*

(β) 1449 quei k'envïus die (in elliptic clause) : 810 ore . . . mes ke à tart, deveng sis hom.

d *consecutive, that, so that, to such an extent that :—*

(α) 185 tant tun quor eslumine ke tu voz craire : 656 tant le cheriit ke a lui meimes semblable le fist : 751 tant lui suit grant pueple k'à pou n'est voidé : 788 sunt tant ke l'ewe va si apetizant : 1120 tant vunt querant ke Apl. unt truvé : 1216 tant leument obeïr k'il ne les vout unc enfreindre : 1334 tant sunt plus crüeus ke dient : 1377 les cors plus blancs . . . ke cunustre les pout hom :—1388 les cors unt defendu k'il n'unt entamé : 1406 cest travail si grant ke unc n'avoient tel : 1473 estes vus teus ke vus reclamez : 1699 batent ferent ke tut est esculé : 1610 l'unt batu ke li sancs raa aval : 1702 batent ke tut est debrisé.

(β) 790 va si apetizant ke n'i fust nus à flote : 1744 si le purvit Deus ke tuit fussent parjure.

(β) 1108 ne larrum . . . ke soium flecchi : 1440 ne laist ke ses criz ne eshauce.

modal-consecutive (= sans que) :—

(β) 95 n'um mortal [ne te serroit escu] ke ne fuissez detrenchez : 115 ne pout estre guarantz ke tuz ne lur cuvînt aler : 221 ne nus purra sevrer k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demurer.

(β) 1581 ke il ne cunpere cert ovre cherement : 1772 ke il ne fust du cors cuntrait.

e *final, in order that :—*

(β) 491 ma croiz vus doins ke ne mettez (?) J. en ubbli : 517 ad reclamée la lei J. ke sa vertu li seit

tramise : 672 mis i fu enchaesnez k'aïe n'i pust aver mester : 1402 en escrit unt mis le numbre k'en lunge remembrance seit leü : 1549 as cors garder vunt ke nul ne fust blesmi : 1696 vus purvoier ke ne soiez del tut peri : 1715 m'enveit consolaciun ke ne me flecchissent : 1756 les cors ad enterré ke ne les devurassent.

after imperatives :—

(β) 443 pernez vengance, k'en dient : 469 alez vus ent, ke ne soiez huni : 735 enchacez seit ke mais de li ne seit nuvele oïe : 1083 penance demenum ke ne seium peri : 1299 desdi . . . ke peüsum repairer

(4) *modal*, after comparatives with *plus*, verb of clause being (1) omitted, (2) expressed, [in which case it is always accompanied by a negative] :—

(1) 470. 477. 615. 729. 860. 1009. 1060. 1070. 1206. 1259. 1319. 1405. 1417. 1425. 1431. 1544. 1569. 1574. 1720 plus . . . ke.

(2) 425. 460. 521. 669. 877. 1070. 1250. 1356. 1376 plus . . . ke ne—.

with other expressions of comparison or difference :—

637 ainz purra mer secchir ke Jesu treshublie.

123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz : 718 autrement ke li maistres.

after negative clauses, = except, save :—

1325. 1639 n'i out ke curucer.

ke II. under ki.

kerneus s. m. embattlement.

acc. pl. 1465 (ja veient) tureles e kerneus (de lur temples e paleis).

keus under queus.

ki I. pron. interrog. who ? what ?—ntr. used as interrog. adv., why ?

mas. nom. sg. 32. 464. 545 ki ?—881 ki (dependent).

ntr. ,, ,, 278 k' est ?—181. 182 bis. ke (dependent).

adv. 818. 887. 1295.

ki II. pron. rel. who, which ; often used as demonstrative-relative, he who, that which.

mas. nom. sg. *ki* 9. 16. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 36. 39. 55. 59. 60 bis. 61. 78. 80. 84. 85. 97. 102. 108. 118. 120. 122. 126. 130. 132. 137. 174. 202. 204. 230. 243. 263. 270. 271. 283. 286. 304. 367. 405. 408. 415. 419. 423. 424. 442. 459. 466. 481. 487. 490. 492. 500. 513. 524. 528. 545. 550. 553. 572. 574. 578. 588. 591. 603. 637. 645. 653. 654. 655. 661. 687. 691 bis. 723. 725. 726 (?) 727. 742. 759. 760. 774. 777. 782. 783. 797. 799. 830. 832. 849. 854. 856. 858. 860. 869. 870. 878. 890. 894. 896. 899. 902. 921. 925. 931. 937. 944. 971. 966. 1021. 1022. 1038. 1042. 1053. 1057. 1060. 1061 bis. 1064. 1072. 1086. 1090. 1095. 1115. 1122. 1132. 1156. 1172. 1174. 1209. 1222. 1244. 1247. 1250. 1293. 1303. 1314. 1315. 1342. 1344. 1347. 1348. 1351. 1368. 1386. 1420. 1434. 1435. 1437. 1438. 1442. 1452. 1461. 1463. 1474. 1487. 1496. 1509. 1337. 1550. 1557. 1558 bis. 1564. 1567. 1572. 1575. 1594. 1602. 1613. 1614. 1634. 1636. 1642. 1678. 1686. 1709. 1727. 1741. 1757. 1783. 1811. 1824. 1837. 1838.

k' 61. 66. 100. 362. 452. 458. 478. 484. 502. 511. 608. 655. 659. 741. 875. 930. 942. 953. 1029. 1160. 1199. 1255. 1259. 1357. 1361. 1375. 1398. 1447. 1508. 1544. 1798.

qui 546. 1087.

ke 650 (n'a cist ke). 1051. 1170.

ki (= *celui qui*) 138. 189. 350. 608. 610. 734. 784. 833. 911. 1200. 1262. 1338. 1383. 1463 bis. (ki) (k') 1570. 1574. 1591. 1775.—1771 (n'i out ki).

gen. sg. *ki* 116 ki cunseil : 736 ki doctrine : 948 ki chief.

ob. ,, *ki* 1309 ki nus plut tuz criër (v. note).

acc. ,, *ke* 275. 302. 306. 422. 542. 583. 622. 755. 830. 910. 986. 1099.

k' 688. 811. 987. 1017. 1678. 1768.

ki 331. 427. 463. 788. 1003. 1237. 1287. 1660.

prp. ,, *ki* 118. 498. 817. 1091. 1308 à ki : 1190 de ki : 1433 of ki : 44. 86. 1489. 1515 par ki : 920. 1191. 1267. 1444. 1449. 1494 pur ki : 40 sanz ki.

nom. pl. *ki* 50. 163. 169. 260. 307. 309. 353. 358. 563. 564. 566 bis. 581. 629. 630. 639. 643. 738. 753. 772. 773. 781. 793. 802. 825. 848. 857. 858 (v. note). 928. 932. 954. 1033. 1034. 1044. 1045. 1049. 1066. 1079. 1080. 1081. 1170. 1271. 1296 (v. note). 1329. 1353. 1370. 1371. 1382. 1392. 1482. 1484. 1534. 1536. 1557. 1571. 1593. 1649. 1661. 1667. 1680. 1697. 1719. 1735. 1794. 1818.

k' 14. 599. 642. 855. 1101. 1209. 1551. 1596. 1654. 1720. 1753. 1762. 1788.

ke 1717.

qui 1795.

acc. ,, *ke* 267. 634. 1037. 1100. 1396. 1631. 1657.

k' 319. 1273. 1785.

ki 936. 1330. 1511. 1674.
fem. nom. sg. *ki* 1. 129. 272. 284. 435. 506. 595. 596. 669. 690. 698. 701. 772*. 788. 952. 1050. 1055. 1093. 1252. 1345. 1405. 1466. 1724. 1769.
k' 495. 1002. 1268. 1320. 1451.—337 *ke* (v. note).
acc. ,, *ke* 172. 365. 476. 570. 972. 1007. 1185. 1238. 1261. 1572. 1824. 1836.
k' 79. 387. 519. 533. 648. 824. 831. 897. 1094. 1366.
ki 1205.
nom. pl. *ki* 705.
acc. ,, *k(e)* 515. 787 k'.—943 ke.
ntr. nom. sg. *ke* 81 (= id quod, v. note): 781. 1128. 1194.
acc. ,, *ke* 77. 430. 457. 606. 619. 815 (k'). 1184 ço ke.
[= ço ke] 178. 218. 278. 324. 433. 439. 448. 456. 546. 728. 1077. 1298. 1658. 1659.

L.

l', la I. under il.
l', la II. under li.
là adv. there, always precedes the verb, and generally, immediately.
570. 627. 666. 760. 856. 890. 1053. 1587. 1676. 1679. 1684. 1712 (v. note), 1739. 1831.
labur s. m. labour.
prp. sg. 111 cuvint lur vie demener en labur.
laburant } v. intr. to toil; to be afflicted.
labure } ind. pres. 3 sg. 610 ki reapeler me veut sacez k'en vein labure.
pres. ptcp. (fem. acc. sg.) 1165 veimes apres ço grant gent de sei laburant.
laçuns s. m. snare.
prp. pl. 1649 ki ne se sevent de tes laçuns garder.
laidangé v. tr. to treat injuriously.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 757 tiré l'unt e saché, batu e laidangé.
laidir } v. tr. to revile.
laidist } ind. pret. 3 sg. 233 lia e repruva, laidit e escharni: 647 de quor les haï, de paroles laidist.
laidit } infin. 711 (out fait) laidir e batre A.
app. (ind. pft. perf. 3 pl.) 1011 (lors l'und) e leidit e nafré.
ppp. mas. sg. 157 (fu) leidiz e en croiz mis.
laist under lesser.
laitz s. m. milk.
nom. sg. 1544 (li sancs . . . emblanchi) plus ke laitz.
prp. ,, 1375 li sancs k'avant les cors out teint, de leit ad ja semblance.
lance } s. f. spear.
lances } prp. sg. 258 au saucher de la lance :—1372 de espée u de lance :
,, ,, 1426 de lance e de cutel: 1747 de maces e cuteus e de lance e de brant.
,, pl. 1607 de lances e cuteus e gros bastun poinnal.
langes s. f. tongue.
nom. pl. 1779 les langes lur ardent.
langetter v. tr. to mouth, speak of constantly.
infin. 1650 n'estes las ne saûl de Jesu langetter.
language s. m. language.
acc. sg. 1823 ne sai autre language fors le mien barbariu.
prp. ,, 295 n'est par autre sermun, doctrine, u language, mes par avisiun.
languerus under langurus.
langui } v. intr. to languish.
languir } ind. pret. 3 sg. 1118 iluec, geske Apl. repeira, langui.
infin. 111 (lur cuvint) doler languir e deviër.
langur s. m. languor.
nom. sg. 729 langur e maladie (plus nuit a e greve ke mort).
prp. ,, 1453 suspris de langur (jo) remis en ceste voie haïe.
langurus adj. sick, diseased.
mas. nom. sg. 1434 li languerus (à haute voiz s'escrie).
,, acc. ,, 1311 par aucun langurus garir e restorer.
largement adv. largely, plentifully.
1278 par tresor largement abaunduner: 1301 del avoir vus en frum mut largement duner.
larrum under lesser.

larrun s. m. robber.
nom. sg. 742 ki est commun enemi mes n'est leres pruvé,
acc. ,, 1615 liër se lessa cum larrun desloial.
prp. ,, 1727 ki garde n'a de fu, de verm, ne da larrun.
larrunt under lesser.
las I. interj. alas !
1502 dist chescun lermant—"las ! purquei nasqui ?"
las II. adj. weary ; miserable ;—(s. m.) wretch, caitiff.
mas. nom. sg. 28 (m'en veng) las, ki palefrei n'ai a chevaucher (v. note).
,, ,, ,, 911 li las cheitifs peritz n'est mie esjoïtz : 1022 li las dolentz ert en la prisun :
,, ,, ,, 1470 si cors est las : 1650 n'estes las ne saûl de Jesu langetter.
,, ,, pl. 260 furent [v. note] li las e li dolent : 354 li las dolerus (sunt maluré) :
,, ,, ,, 994 dient par envie li las, li maluré.
,, prp. ,, 927 pieté te preinne de nus tuz pecchurs las.
lassesce s. f. weariness.
prp. sg. 674 ço fu sanz lassesce jur e nuit sun mester.
latin adj. Latin (language).
prp. sg. 70 la [estoire *n'ert*] cuntée en frances e latin : 1822 la estoire ert translatée en franceis e latin.
laz s. m. bond, snare.
prp. pl. 113 (sujurner) en les laz le adverser.
le I. under il.
le II. under li.
lé adj. wide.
fem. nom. sg. 772* l'ewe passent à nou ki parfund fu e lé.
leal adj. faithful, loyal.
mas. nom. sg. 686 mut deit pur sun seignur sufrir leal chevaler : 1179 A. (est) of lui cum si leal servant :
,, ,, ,, 1331 saisiz ja en serrez cum loial chevaler : 1471 (faire la busoingne Jesu) cum sis hem leus.
,, acc. ,, 1844 à Jesu me abaundun serf loial enterrin.
,, voc. ,, 1644 alez, leus chevaler.
,, prp. ,, 1722 ces i enveit Deus à sun loial champiun.
,, voc. pl. 171 venez, mes leaus amis gentils !
fem. nom. sg. 1268 ma gent k'estes loiele.
lealté s. f. loyalty.
prp. sg. 345 soiez amis verais e hem de lealté.
leaument adv. loyally.
1215 à mes cumanz tant leument obeïr : 1232 leaument servir (Jesu).
leaus under leal.
legers } adj. light, nimble ; fickle.
legger } mas. nom. sg. 1005 ore est seins e ligger cum uns osturs mué.
,, acc. ,, 299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligger ne volage :
,, ,, ,, 990 (or l'unt veü) delivre e tut legger cum oisel enpenné.
,, nom. pl. 795 (levent) legers, enters, e seins.
legiun } s. f. legion.
legiuns } acc. sg. 1706 (veit) une grant legiun (des angles entur li).
pr. ,, 303 servi e honuré de anglin legiun.
nom. pl. 267 les legiuns des angles (en joie sunt drescé).
prp. ,, 905 des legiuns des angles en est li chantz oïz.
lei s. f. law ; à loi de, like, in the fashion of.
nom. sg. 1254 ço est la lei faiele.
acc. ,, 49 ù noz deus unt lur lei e lur poër : 65 pur Jesu guerpiras la loi Apolin :
,, ,, 177 ne sai vostre lei ne cuntenement : 337 (Jovin descunus) e tute la lei paëne :
,, ,, 511 (le crestien) k'ad lur lei avilée : 516 la lei Jesu suvent ad reclamée :
,, ,, 646 A. lur creance e lur loi si despiist : 1129 A feistes guerpir le lei Tervagant :
,, ,, 1241 lors les ad baptizé pur la loi acumplir.
prp. ,, 6 à loi de desloial : 1753 erent obeïsant à la lei crestiene :
,, ,, 12 entuschée de la lei criminal : 311 de la lei lur fist e present e dun :
,, ,, 387 de la lei k'ai enpris plus m'enseinnerez : 525 prechant de la lei cuntruvée :
,, ,, 1262 ki prechera de cele lei nuvele : 1808 (endoctriné) de la lei crestiene :
,, ,, 1816 estoie de la loi Apolin :—
,, ,, 923 tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras :—
,, ,, 741 sulum la lei de Rumme,
leidit, leidiz under laidir.
leit under laitz.

lenqui } v. tr. to give up, renounce.
lenquir } ind. pret. 3 sg. 492 ki pas ne la lenqui.
infin. 1230 (à keus plest eschoisir Jesu) e Mahummet lenquir.
lent adj. slow.
mas. nom. sg. 1591 blasmez fu li darreinner e ki d'aler fu lent.
leonesse s. f. lioness.
nom. sg. 522 plus est esmeüz ke n'est leonesse quant est bersée :
,, ,, 1405 (curucez) plus ke leonesse ki pert sun léuncel.
leprus adj. leperous.
mas. acc. pl. 150 (sana) leprus e cuntrez, &c.
leres under larrun.
lermant } v. intr. to weep.
lermer } infin. 1204 (ne se puet retenir) de gendre e de lermer.
grnd. 1502 dist chescun lermant.
lermes s. f. tear, weeping.
nom. pl. 786 les oraisuns e lermes de vertu sunt tant.
prp. ,, 327 à lermes e suspirs fait ad sa uraissun : 515 (sa face est arusée) des lermes k'il espant :
,, ,, 1501 (converti lur joie) en lermes e grant duel.
les I. under il.
les II. ,, le.
lesçun s. f. reading, lesson.
acc. sg. 322 A. de quor l'entent cum clerc fait sa lesçun.
lessa } v. tr. to let; permit; leave;—intr. cease, leave off; fail.
lessames } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1440 pur tant ne laist ke ses criz ne eshauce.
lessé } ,, ,, ,, pl. 1605 nel lessent reposer.
lessent } ,, pret. 3 sg. 1615 liër se lessa cum larrun desloial.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1164 cum mort le lessames au pé du munt gisant.
,, fut. 1 pl. 1107 ne larrum pur poür (ke soium desturnez) :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1197 ne larrum pur losenge (de fere le tuen cumant) :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1234 ne larrum pur les testes duner : 1270 (le deshonur noz deus) ne larrum de venger.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1110 il lur emprise ne larrunt pur nulli.
app. (ant. 3 pl.) 987 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi e lessé.
lettré } adj. learned, clerkly.
lettrez } mas. nom. sg. 282 cum lettrez e sage : 996 cist pelerin lettré.
leü under lire.
leument, leus ,, leal.
léun, léuncel ,, lïun, lïunceus.
levant } v. tr. to raise;—intr. to rise up, rise (of sun, dawn); be stirred up.
levé } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1830 ne dormirai au vespre ù jo lief au matin.
levée } ,, ,, 3 pl. 794 de mort resuscitez vifs levent e juant.
levent } pres. ptcp. (prp. sg.) 1152 vers solail levant.
levez } app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 513 (veient A.) ki ad sa croiz levée.
pp. mas. nom. sg. 212 (A.) est levez (le matin) par tens al enjurner :
,, ,, ,, ,, 883 entre eus est ja levez noise e bruit e criz.
,, ,, prp. ,, 1286 à penuncel levé.
,, fem. nom. ,, 495 du solail parut la clarté k'est levée.
lez I. adj. glad.
mas. nom. pl. 266 vindrent al encuntre lez e esjoï : 1538 nus en estoium e liez e esjoï.
lez II. prp. near, beside.
67 en enfer gist lez Sathan le maufé.
li def. art. the.
mas. nom. sg. *with final sibilant* :—
li 7 li sancs cural : 15. 24. 183. 493. 613. 1754 li clers : (600. 1558 li clercs :) 40. 252 tut li mundz : 86. 348. 400 li mundz : 144 li reis : 160. 830. 860. 1054 li solailz : 168 li seinz esperitz : 222 li tens : 224 li cels : 262 li sepulcres : 317 li lïunceus : 355. 541. 645. 942. 968. 1243. 1281. 1564. 1639. 1780 li princes : 356 Cesaires li riches : 363 li guereduns : 430 li pastureus : 432 li maus : 445 li tirantz crüeus : 454. 1054 li jurs : 473 li ors burni : 496 li fels tirantz : 532. 631 ter. 1013. 1114 li uns : 587 li doilz : 593 li creaturs : 653. 837. 1113. 1375. 1429. 1531. 1610 li sancs : 700 li chautz : 709 li feluns tiranz : 718 li maistres : 722 A. li engres : 752 li temples : 769 li pountz : 843 li quors : 876 li roisseus : 894 li paëns : 900. 1016 li esperitz : 905 li chantz : 911 li las cheitifs peritz : 915 li suens : 920. 1019. 1461 li Deus : 935 li chevalers : 959 li cors : 969 li francs

(li) chevaler: 1022 li las dolentz: 1052 li martires: 1053 li poples: 1053. 1059. 1092 li airs: 1091 li deciples: 1153 li flotz: 1392 li aigles: 1427 li chemins ferrez: 1434 li languerus: 1486 li traitre orienteus: 1539 li freres: 1589 li chemins: 1611 li roisseus cural: 1613 li martirs: 1741 li prince feluns.
without a final sibilant :—
51 li pelerin: 122 li haut pere: 356 li reduté: 807. 1123 li tut poissant: 897 li tertre: 1305 li un: 1338 li darrener: 1343 li pere: 1344 li frere: 1361 li plus haut: 1389. 1391. 1408 li lu: 1430 li cervel (or pl. ?): 1563 li suen prechement: 1591 li darreinner: 1746 li bruit.

l' 482 l'un: 1246 l'onur: 1389 l'egle: 1609 l'entrail corporal.

le 370 benoit seit le pere: 304 le fiz Deu fu: 306 le pueple ke veistes . . . Giüeu sunt: 764 bis. estroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré: 816 tesmoine le element: 840 tut le cors (li est) doillant: 841 tut le vis (li est) senglant: 915 le jur A. cumence: 992 le los J. clers est: 1014 le cors est trebuché: 1112 fu le crucifi: 1454 le cors m'est feble: 1529 veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri: 1787 ne puet mais le poër J. estre celé: 1819 le honur J. crest: 1821 vendra le jur.

acc. sg. *le* 18. 25. 46. 59 bis. 60. 106. 130. 132. 186 bis. 195. 205. 212. 217. 296. 320. 323. 336. 367. 374. 436. 450. 511. 603. 637. 668. 688. 725. 761. 776 bis. 777. 799. 801. 820. 832. 834. 838. 853. 893 ter. 895. 910. 917. 938. 940. 941. 947. 952. 970. 980. 981. 992. 1013. 1021. 1047. 1068. 1091. 1103. 1116. 1135. 1137. 1158. 1196. 1230. 1270. 1287. 1291. 1364. 1401. 1407. 1424. 1460. 1508. 1515. 1529. 1537. 1573. 1612. 1701. 1738. 1749. 1752. 1782. 1812. 1832. 1833.

l' 60 l'orfanin: 333 l'enchantement: 1103 l'ennerci: 1336 l'eir: 1757 l'onur.

lu 58 bis. lui pri . . . lu soir e lu matin.

gen. ,, *le* 102 al nun le fiz M.: 113 en les laz le adverser: 583 fiz Deu le sauveür: 798 au puier le pendant: 973 cors le martir: 1709 ami est le verai Deu.

,, ,, *lu* 62 as nosces lu ber Architriclin: 992 le cors lu martir.

(dat.) ,, [*le*] 1007 devum M. le reduté.

prp. ,, *al* 18 al uis: 212. 707 al enjurner: 266 al encuntre: 1718 al enfernal M.: 1788 al oil: 1809 al apostoile :—
1528 al darreinner: 1645 al haut rei: 1705 al destre.

au 39. 88. 145. 158. 166. 181. 234. 258. 263. 365 bis. 562. 621. 626. 683 bis. 703. 761 (au queu): 773. 803. 845. 858. 882. 895. 913. 971. 977. 981. 1023. 1051. 1091. 1153. 1164. 1185. 1220. 1234. 1259. 1271. 1334. 1343. 1499. 1529. 1603. 1641. 1655. 1702. 1749. 1830 bis. 1831.

[*le*] 1482 à A. aproce, le seint martir.

del 125 del angle: 1048 del encumbrer: 1301 del avoir: 1558 del orient.

[*le*] 1208 d'A. le gentil.

du 69. 122. 138. 158. 207. 317. 362. 367. 405. 450. 487. 495. 564. 622. 658. 691. 760. 800. 835 bis. 837. 838. 875. 882. 894. 895. 896 bis. 913. 948. 965. 989. 1013 bis. 1045. 1061. 1094. 1164. 1166. 1169. 1175. 1180. 1226. 1265. 1303. 1322. 1391. 1445. 1537. 1601. 1613. 1702. 1726. 1772. 1802. 1838.

en l' 371 en l'amur: 1136 en l'endemein: 1259 en l'air.

eu 38. 146. 167. 174. 208. 264. 301. 318. 331. 352. 362. 370. 661. 716. 822. 842. 843. 848. 871. 899. 900. 924. 965. 988. 1117. 1172. 1183. 1201. 1352. 1365. 1451. 1505. 1521. 1693. 1732.

el 1675 el puis: 1758 el regne: 1760 el siecle: 1804 el nun.

[*le*] 1572 en tut le mund.
after other prepositions :—

l(e) (7.) 67. 155. 245. 400. 878. 937. 938. (1253. 1497.) 1606. 1786. 1823. (1825.)

lu 1704 vers lu ciel.

nom. pl. *li* *without a final sibilant :—*
259 li felun tirant: 260 bis. li las, li dolent: 289 li Giüe: 341 li autre: 353 li felun cheitif: 354 li las dolerus: 357 li autre prince feffé: 533. 1337 li autre: 549 bis. li grant e li menur: 664 li felun: 692 li verger: 693 ter. li bois, li gardin, li praiol: 713. 1119 li citoien: 714. 737 li prince: 714 li bailli: 731. 910. 1175. 1778 li oil: 738. 978. li parent: 739 li veillard: 747 bis. li grant e li petit: 792 li petit enfant: 793 li mort: 796. 1734 li paien mescreant: 839 li trespassant: 840. 1430 li nierf: 879 li mescreant: 918 bis. li un, li autre: 994 bis. li las, li maluré: 998 li crestien: 1067. 1513 li joure: 1096 li quatre element: 1097. 1353 li angere: 1141 li gainnur paisant: 1330 li mien ami: 1332 li glut adverser: 1381 li enemi: 1404 li Sarrazin cruël: 1408. 1555. 1641 li pa(i)en: 1422 li precheür Apl.: 1481 li plusur: 1600 li paien criminal: 1618

(li) li Giu desloial: 1622 li fil: 1682 li felun guerroïer: 1728 li Sarrazin glutun: 1744 li traitre senglant: 1759 li païen felun: 1779 li doi.
with final sibilant :—
763. 767. 772. 1168. 1483. 1592 li uns: 771* li joure volentrifs: 1064 li beus angeres: 1480 li angre espiriteus.
les 1371. 1376 les cors: 1374 les menbres: 1467 les Sarrazins crüeus: 1479 les pecchurs repentantz: 1758 les* (MS. *le*) martirs:
acc. pl. *les* (*always with final sibilant*) :—
85. 151. 170. 243. 449. 675. 688. 696. 763. 802. 853. 891. 1000 bis. 1069. 1078. 1100. 1293. 1339. 1349. 1360. 1368. 1375. 1387. 1395. 1464. 1539. 1550. 1672. 1690. 1691. 1755.
(abs.) ,, ,, 805 les Sarrazins ouant.
prp. ,, *as* 168. 363. 529. 551. 699. 804. 847. 951. 988. 1037. 1075. 1341. 1387. 1462. 1548. 1834.
des 93. 267. 394. 404. 676. 720. 844. 867. 900. 905. 936. 1031. 1032. 1074. 1388. 1439. 1461. 1483. 1554. 1706.
[*les*] 402 de A. e M. les veillardz alosez.
es 1482 es cels.
les *after other prepositions :—*
362. 532. 639. 854. 885. 891. 951. 1018. 1036. 1299. 1684. 1816.
fem. nom. sg. *la* 153. 198. 222. 226. 254. 272. 324. 349. 435. 439. 494. 495. 497. 537. 569. 588. 605. 652. 737. 760. 841. 886. 897. 1093. 1169. 1254. 1257. 1274. 1304. 1383. 1403. 1439. 1455. 1517. 1532. 1693. 1751. 1766. 1786.
before vowels :—
291 la image: 324 la entaille: 1822. 1845 la estoire.
l' 349 l'erbe: 360. 1014. 1731 l'alme: 538 l'achesun: 788. 814. 1094 l'ewe.
acc. ,, *la* 35. 65. 126. 128. 172. 185. 200. 209. 256. 286. 323. 337. 350. 372. 415. 416. 445. 516. 528. 540. 543. 696. 705. 730. 731. 785. 831. 889. 898. 977. 1050. 1058. 1112. 1122. 1129. 1180. 1185. 1201. 1241. 1242. 1287. 1343. 1394. 1428. 1452. 1471. 1488. 1601. 1612. 1623. 1637. 1689. 1797. 1809. 1820.
l' 772*. 780. 926 l'ewe: 829 l'achesun: 888 l'espée: 999 l'erbe: 1202 l'estoire: 1493 l'aventure.
(dat.) ,, *la* 1261 fei ke dei Diëne, la bele.
after other prepositions :—
prp. ,, *l(a)* 1235. 366. 412. 499. 1366. 1754 *à* :—1443 à la espée :—69 à l'euue.
12. 21. 245. 258. 261. 311. 370. 372. 387. 453. 480. 520. 425. 588. 657. 714. 726. 739. 750 (hors). 837. 1144. 1238. 1322. 1394. 1580. 1611. 1728. 1780. 1790 1807. 1816 *de* :—61. 368. 870. 880 de l'ewe: 519 de l'esclavine.
112. 209. 599. 673. 1020. 1023. 1081. 1092. 1139. 1585. 1643 *en* :—772 en l'ewe: 1836 en l'eille :—190. 1445 apres :—527 devant l'ajurnée :—1152 dehors :—1451 of :—317. 503. 531. 533. 1055. 1166. 1302. 1393 par :—923 pur: 1445 pur l'alme :—741 sulum :—1062. 1181 sur.
[*la*] 1441 de V. sui, la cité enrichie: 1833 vers R. la cité.
nom. pl. *les* 267 les legiuns: 786 les oraisuns: 1778 les buches: 1779 les langes.
acc. ,, *les* 447. 699. 836. 943. 999. 1234. 1326. 1389. 1409. 1604.
prp. ,, *as* 62. 507. 879: 1530 (v. note).
des 235. 396 (partit. acc. temp.). 424. 515. 836. 905. 1610. 1769.
es 1531 es pleinnes se espaundi.
after other prepositions :—
les 393 pur :—432 par.
ntr. nom. sg. *le* 726 le plus de la curt.
(acc.) ,, *le* 242 tant es le plus huni: 568 n'en serras le pejur (v. note).
prp. ,, *del* 1442. 1696 del tut (adv. = wholly.)

li II. under il.

li III., li (488), lia, lie, lié under liër.

lief under lever.

liër v. tr. to bind.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 488 à lui vus cumant, e abandun, e li.
,, ,, 3 ,, 320 ferm lie Sathan: 891 les cheveus A. lie par les focuns crespiz:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1463 lie k'à pleisir li vent e ki li plest, deslie.
,, pret. ,, ,, 233 (ki) lia e repruva (Jesu).
infin. 710 out fait liër A. de chaesnes de fer: 1615 liër se lessa cum larrun desloial.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 749 (l'unt) de chaesnes lié: 1360. 1409. 1604 les meins li unt lié.

(liër) ppp. (mas. acc. sg.) 666 (le getter en prisun) lié de chaesnes : 590 (truver sun chief) à un arbre lié :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1160 (mena A) lié.

liez under lez.

ligger ,, leger.

lignage s. m. lineage.
acc. sg. 286 (rescust de diable) humein lignage.
obl. ,, 113 (lur cuvint sujurner) e trestut lur lingnage en les laz le adverser (v. note).
prp. ,, 1101 à humein lignage sunt traitres enemi :—563 pens de tun lingnage :—
,, ,, 451 pur lignage ne serra esparni : 658 pur lui e sun lignage (Deu tramist sun fiuz).

lincel s. m. linen sheet, bed-clothes.
prp. sg. 1412 chucez en lit suz lincel.

lingance s. f. (oath of) allegiance.
acc. sg. 297 fai lui, cum fere deiz, lingance e humage.

lingnage under lignage.

lire v. tr. to read.
infin. 131 dunt as oï lire e prophetizer.
grnd. 1193 clers es e apris l'as en tes livres lisant.
app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 83 ne jo ne l'ai apris ne pruvé ne leü.
ppp. mas. sg. 1402 k'en lunge remembrance seit escrit e leü.

lis s. m. lily.
nom. sg. 1070 plus furent beus ke rose u ke n'est lis espani : 1721 quant se espanist lis en sa saisun.

lisant under lire.

lit s. m. bed.
acc. sg. 682 de soie coiltes pointes n'a mais lit au chucher.
prp. ,, 202 en sun lit s'endort : 223 en mun lit fu chuchez : 1412 ne dormirunt chucez en lit suz lincel :
,, ,, 684 pur lit ad roche bise si dure cum acier.

liu, lius s. m. place ;—nul liu, nowhere ; en liu de, in lieu of.
acc. sg. 1605 nel lessent reposer ne nul liu prendre estal.
prp. ,, 10 il vent à V. un liu emperial :—
,, ,, 680 manicles e buies en liu de buus d'or cler.
,, pl. 159 dunc trembla terre en tuz lius e païs : 653 en plusurs lius du cors (ist) li sancs.

lïun, lïuns s. m. lion.
nom. sg. 1357 senglantz cum lïun k'à proie est devurer : 1602 cum lïun ki desire char de cors bestial.
prp. ,, 281 Deus l'at fait aignel d'un léun sauvage : 317 par la voiz du lïun.
nom. pl. 825 fremissent cum lïuns ki vunt proie sivant.

lïunceus s. m. lion-cub.
nom. sg. 317 cum fait li lïunceus par la voiz du lïun.
acc. ,, 1405 plus ke leonesse ki pert sun léuncel.

livra, livras, livre I., livré v. tr. to give up.
ind. pret. 2 sg. 923 tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras.
,, ,, 3 ,, 313 sun fiz lur envea e livra à bandun.
infin. 1218 ne pur sun cors livrer* à torment.

livrer, livrez app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 1648 tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber.
,, (,, ,, 3 pl.) 1785 ses martirs gentilz k'il unt à mort livré.
ppp. mas. sg. 745 à ceste mort est A. e livrez e damnez : 963 par vus est A. à martire livré.
,, ,, ,, 548 jas fuissez à mort livrez e à dulur.
,, (acc.) ,, 847 charoinne le tenent, à luus e chiens livré.*

livre II., livres s. m. book.
acc. sg. 1839 musterai i mun livre, escrit en veeslin.
prp. pl. 1193 apris l'as, en tes livres lisant.

loant under loër.

loënges s. f. praise.
acc. pl. 1354 (chantent) "gloire e loënges" pur joie demener.

loër v. tr. to praise ; to recommend.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 1077 entendez tuit vers moi ke jo vus lou e di.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1692 par batesme te lou tes pecchez espurger : 1695 vus lou par tens de vus purvoier.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1460 lot e glorifie le grant poër Jesu.
infin. 1345 cumpainnie ki tant fist à loër.
grnd. 802 ki venent Deu louant : 1158 dunt cist vunt Deu loant.

loi under lei.

loial, loiele under leal.

loing adv. to a distance ; de loing, by far.
1160 loing engetta sun brant :—1620 n'est de loing paringal.

lointein adj. distant.
mas. prp. sg. 715 sumuns de païs lointein.
lores } adv. temp. then; always beginning the clause; and always (save 649, q. v.) the first word in the line.
lors } *lores* 649. 1584. 1598. 1746.
lors 397. 531. 749. 977. 1009. 1203. 1241. 1282. 1326. 1621. 1699. 1729.
los s. m. praise, glory.
nom. sg. 992 par unt le los Jesu clers est e eshaucé.
losenge s. f. flattery, blandishment.
prp. sg. 1197 ne larrum pur losenge ne pur mort manaçant.
losengerie s. f. flattery, blandishment.
prp. sg. 1235 ne larrum (pur les testes duner) pur losengerie pur duns.
losengeres s. m. knave.
nom. sg. 1569 a dit cum losengers ki sun errur defent.
lot, lou, louant under loër.
lu I. (58 bis. 62. 991. 1704) [def. art. mas. sg. obl. cases] under li I.
lu II. s. m. wolf.
nom. sg. 460 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu enchani: 555 (s'en est binnez) cum luz u cum gupilz:
,, ,, 889 (saisist) cum fait lu la berbiz: 1548 as cors garder vunt un grant lu enchani e uns aigles.
prp. pl. 847 charoinne le tenent à luus e chiens (livré*): 1004 charoinne le tenimes à lus e chens duné:
,, ,, 957 (ke ne soit pas) de lus devoré.
luër s. m. reward.
nom. sg. 755 luër tei est apresté.
prp. ,, 1337 li autre volenters muerent certz de luër.
lui under il.
lumere s. f. light, brilliancy.
acc. sg. 255 (solail ne espandi) ne rai ne lumere.
lune s. f. moon.
nom. sg. 160 mua lune culur: 254 la lune enpali.
acc. ,, 1287 ù unt fait aparer le solail e la lune.
lung } adj. long (of time).
lunge } mas. nom. sg. 858 au jur ki dunc fu lung ki ne urent beü.
fem. prp. ,, 1402 k'en lunge remembrance seit escrit: 1217 ne pur lunge prisun (flecchir).
lungement adv. for a long time.
1578 si il vive lungement: 1626 nel volent parocire mais lungement pener.
lunges adv. for a long time.
912 n'est mie de sun fait lunges esjoïtz: 1628 (pur) lunges duluser.
Lungis n. pr. Longinus (v. note).
prp. 158 au queur feru du chevaler Lungis.
lur I. under il.
lur II. under sun.
lus under lu.
lusant } v. intr. to shine, gleam.
lut } ind. pres. 3 sg. 473 vus ma robe averez, ù lut li ors burni.
,, pret. ,, ,, 1095 feu, ki à sa tumbe lut e resplendi.
pres. ptcp. (mas. prp. sg.) 1134 (robe) bruidée d'or lusant: 1180 du cel lusant (v. note).
luus, luz under lu II.

M.

m' under jo.
ma under mun.
maççus s. m. club, bludgeon.
acc. pl. 504 portantz bastuns, maççus, &c.
mace } s. f. mace.
maces } acc. sg. 826 (uns paëns, portant) une mace.
prp. ,, 1001 coup desturnent de mace: 1701 brisent e batent de mace e de bastun:
,, pl. 1747 un estur pesant de maces e cuteus (v. note).
maçues s. f. club.
prp. pl. 1010 batu de maçues.

maëns — adj. of middle (age or stature).
acc. pl. 1379 queus petiz, queus maëns, queus grantz de cresance (cunustre).

mahainné — v. tr. to maim.
ppp. mas. sg. 1774 (ke il ne fust) u mort u mahainné.

Mahom, Mahomet, Mahommet, Mahum, Mahummet, Mahun — n. pr. Mahomet, (Mohammed).
acc. 413 il guerpi Mahum : 608 reni Mahom : 819 guerpissez Mahom : 1230 Mahummet lenquir :
,, 1323 guerpir Mahum : 1410 juré unt Mahomet : 1635 refusum Mahum.
obl. (gen.) 333 reni l'enchantement Mahun : 447 (jure les grantz vertuz) Mahommet.
,, (dat.) 1007 fei ke devum Mahum le reduté.
prp. 1718 abanduner al enfernal Mahun : 1737 juré eürent par lur deus, Phebum, Mahum e T.

mailz — s. m. hammer, mallet.
prp. pl. 1792 de mailz unt depecé lur deus.

main — under meins.

mais I. — s. m. messenger.
prp. pl. 1570 ki bien de lui dira, u à ces mais entent.

mais II. — adv. (*a*) ever (in negative sentences); (*b*) ne . . . mais, no longer; (*c*) desore mais, henceforth.
(*a*) 642 (chose faire par unt ja . . .) mais aüre diables : 1390 ne fu unc mais veü :
(*b*) 676 ne beit mais (vins) : 678 n'a mais viandes : 682 n'a mais lit : 735 ke mais de li ne seit nuvele oïe : 907. 1040 ne dute mais : 1787 ne puet mais . . . estre celé.
(*c*) 1100. 1104. 1262 desore mais : 584 desoremes (v. note).

mais III. — (conj.) under mes II.

maisfait — s. m. misdeed.
prp. sg. 568 repent toi de tun maisfait.

maisnée — under mesnée.

maissuns — under maisuns.

maistre, maistres — s. m. master; adj. (15) chief, main (v. note).
nom. sg. 219 tu serras mi maistres e jo tis escoler : 718 autrement ke li maistres, sis hom ne murra mie.
,, ,, 559 (venuz dust estre) cum maistre e avoué.
acc. ,, 437 susprendra lui e sun maistre : 949 va quere tun seinnur, tun maistre e avoué.
prp. ,, 15 vent s'en li clers à un maistre portal :
,, ,, 455 à sun maistre est venuz tut esbaï : 1091 le sen au maistre prove li deciples :—
,, ,, 542 (atur) ke il ad de sun maistre retenu par amur.
voc. ,, 388. 468. 484 beu maistre !

maistrie — s. f. (mastership,) guidance.
acc. sg. 736 celui sive ki (= cujus) doctrine e maistrie tant prise.

maisun — s. f. house.
nom. sg. 497 ke la maisun A. seit tute cerchée.
acc. ,, 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
prp. ,, 75 est venuz à une maisun foreine : 1275 à maisun reamener :—
,, ,, 392 d'une maisun sutive (unt fait lur escole) : 1731 (l'alme) s'en ist de sa charnel maisun :—
,, ,, 45 oses devant moi en ma maisun precher : 331 quant geü dormant en ma maisun.
,, pl. 507 as maissuns A. vunt.

majesté — s. f. majesty.
prp. sg. 1019 li Deus de majesté : 1782 le Rei de majesté :—
,, ,, 782 Deu ki tut guverne regnant en majesté.

majur — adj. (compar.) greater, very high (used absolutely).
fem. prp. sg. 547 citoien de parenté majur.

mal I. — s. m. evil (words, disease, treatment, conduct, plight, &c.).
nom. sg. 13 dunt fu grant duel e mal : 418 dunt grant mal avendra :
,, ,, 432 par les autres li maus s'espandera : 708 dura cist grantz maus tant cruël e tant fer :
,, ,, 1143 par A. fu cist maus tant durant : 1245 cist maus mut surt e renuvele.
acc. ,, 314 ne li firent pur ses bens si mal nun : 463 si mal eiez ki point n'i avez deservi :
,, ,, 600 dunt utrage as dit e mal à desm[es]ure : 643 mal aient deu (ki de metal sunt) :
,, ,, 1157 cel mal kar restorez : 1621 lors se rejoïst cum se il n'ust unc mal.
prp. ,, 1652 tu sul es acheisun de cest grant mal plener.
acc. pl. 675 penance i meine pur ses maus espurger : 1324 (recever batesme) pur voz maus espurger :
,, ,, 1510 ces grantz maus nus basti : 1805 guerpissent lur errurs e maus e vanité.
prp. ,, 617 de voz maus lui recuntai : 867 des maus ses enemis dolentz est e meü.

mal II. — adv. only in phr. de mal en pis, from bad to worse.
163 tuz jurs declinerent de mal en pis.

malade, malades — adj. sick, diseased.
mas. nom. sg. 1189 un suls i faut, malade sugurnant : 1347 un sul ki remist malade en un senter :
,, ,, pl. 862 uns mortz, uns malades, autres recreü (fremissent) (v. note).

(malade) fem. acc. sg. 431 il verra une brebiz malade.
maladie } s. f. disease, sickness.
maladies } nom. sg. 729 langur e maladie (plus nuit e greve ke mort): 1116 morteu maladie le quor lui envaï.
prp. ,, 1434 (remist) par chemin, suspris de maladie.
nom. pl. 704 neissent maladies e divers encumbrer.
maluré } adj. unhappy, ill-fated.
malurée } mas. voc. sg. 756 tu muras, maluré!
,, nom. pl. 354. 1795 tant sunt maluré: 994 dient par envie li las, li maluré.
fem. ,, sg. 536 dunt plus se curuce cele gent malurée.
mamele s. f. breast, pap.
prp. sg. 1252 ki enfanta e nurri J. de sa mamele.
manaçant under manacer.
manace s. f. menace.
prp. sg. 1277 par promesse u manace lur quers reapeler.
,, pl. 505 à hautes manaces e grant bruit e criée.
manacer v. tr. to threaten.
infin. 1317 par duns ne par turment ne par mort manacer.
pres. ptcp. (fem. prp. sg.) 1197 ne larrum pur losenge ne pur mort manaçant (v. note).
ppp. mas. pl. 1524 mut furent manacez, deproiez e blandi.
mance s. f. sleeve.
nom. sg. 1376 plus blancs ke de chemise n'est girun ne mance.
mandé } v. tr. to send for.
mandez } app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1282 lors ad mandé sa gent.
ppp. mas. pl. 715 (sunt) mandez e sumuns de païs lointein.
manée s. f. restraint.
prp. sg. 532 (l'unt trahit par la rue) sanz mesure e manée.
manere s. f. manner.
prp. sg. 47 en queu manere peüstes vus passer: 689. 1058 en teu manere.
manga } v. tr. to eat.
manger } ind. pret. 3 sg. 62 quant manga as nosces lu ber Architrichin.
mangera } ,, fut. ,, ,, 1580 plus ne mangera jamais de la dent.
mangerunt } ,, ,, ,, pl. 1413 ne mangerunt à table (s'averunt mené A.).
infin. 106 d'un arbre lur defendi le fruit à manger: 678 n'a mais delicïuses viandes à manger.
manicles s. f. manacles.
acc. pl. 680 (ad) manicles e buies en liu de buus d'or cler.
mansiun s. f. place of abode.
nom. sg. 321 en enfer ù ert tuz jurs sa mansiun: 1676 là est lur mansiun tuz jurs sanz fin aver.
acc. ,, 361 mansiun truvera sanz nule fauseté.
prp. ,, 1719 (angeres) ki de lur mansiun desendent.
mantel s. m. cloak.
prp. sg. 1423 sanz chauceüre e nuz tut fors d'un mantel.
mar adv. lucklessly, with an ill result.
420 mar nus en dutera: 443 mar ja cumencera nus autres teu chose:
828 bis. mar unc le deis, mar l'alas cuntruvant: 947. 1508 mar reclamas (Jesu):
1475 tant mar fustes nez: 1503 tant mar vus vi: 1647 tant mar nus as fait cest (encumbrer).
marage adj. of the sea.
mas. acc. sg. 283 (ki fist) peisun marage.
marbrin adj. of marble.
mas. prp. sg. 52 en tun paleis marbrin: 959. 982. 1815 en sarcu marbrin.
marcheant s. m. merchant.
nom. sg. 576 (par traisun perist) marcheant en feire.
mareschal s. m. marshal.
nom. sg. 21 de la cité un haut mareschal.
mari adj. sad, grieved.
mas. nom. sg. 462 dunt trop seroie mari: 774 marriz est e grevé.
,, ,, pl. 918 li un en sunt joius e li autre mariz: 1498 nus en fumes irez e dolent e mari.
mariage s. m. marriage.
nom. sg. 298 (batesme seit) aliance e primer mariage.
Marie n. pr. (The Virgin) Mary.
voc. sg. 128 Marie, Deu te saut, la benoite mulier!
gen. ,, 102. 1230. 1442 fiz Marie.
prp. ,, 1251 de Marie va prechant, une simple ancele.
marin adj. marine.

(marin) mas. acc. sg. 1103 (reni) Neptun le marin.
,, prp. ,, 1831 k'en nief me mette au procein port marin.
mariz, marriz under mari.
martele v. tr. to hammer.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1250 fevre ki martele.
martir s. m. martyr.
nom. sg. 68 pur Deu murras martir : 300 tu murras pur lui martir par vasselage :
,, ,, 366 à la fin serras martir par Deu pruvé : 965 eu regne du ciel est martir curuné :
,, ,, 1073. 1183 martirs est glorïus : 1449 A. haut martirs* est :
,, ,, 1613 li martirs (liër se lessa).
gen. ,, 973 (seint cors) le martir honuré : 991 il out le cors lu martir tuché.
prp. ,, 977 lors ad la sepulture au martir aturné : 1432 (aproce) à A., le seint martir nuvel :
,, ,, 1749 (sustrait) le cors au martir vaillant.
voc. ,, 921 ai, martir gentilz ! 1043 martir bonurez ! 1219. 1761 glorïus martir !
,, ,, 1644 martirs ! 1708 martir !
nom. pl. 1350 cist sunt martir de cors : 1758 les martirs sunt en gloire el regne permenant.
acc. ,, 1342 puet sanz martire les martirs regarder : 1753 (mist en terre) ses cumpainnuns martirs !
,, ,, 1785 le eüst deshonuré e ses martirs gentilz.
prp. ,, 1037 deigna mustrer as ses martirs privez : 1387 les cors unt as gentilz martirs gardé :—
,, ,, 1018 entre les* seintz martirs (l'acoïlt Deus, v. note) :—
,, ,, 1384 un autre (miracle) ad Deus pur ses martirs fait.
martire } s. m. martyrdom.
martires } nom. sg. 1052 li martires de A. fait est e acumpli.
prp. ,, 798 ala trainant A. à martire : 849 ki fu à sun martire divisez e purvu :
,, ,, 923 tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras : 963 par vus est A. à martire livré :—
,, ,, 929 ki primers E. par martire aürnas : 1099 (gueredun) ke il par martire en terre beu meri :
,, ,, 1220 par martire venir au grant gueredun : 1349 sanz martire les martirs regarder.
martirizé v. tr. to martirize.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1022 li las dolentz ki l'a martirizé.
martirs under martir.
masle adj. male.
acc. sg. 1255 en paraïs fist hom, masle e femmele.
mastiin s. m. dog.
nom. sg. 66 en enfer gist puant cum bucs u mastiin.
mater v. tr. to kill.
infin. 121 par humme cuvint descumfire e mater.
matin s. m. morning.
(acc.) sg. 58 lui pri e aür lu soir e lu matin : 212 le matin (A.) est levez par tens al enjurner.
prp. ,, 1830 ne dormirai au vespre ù jo lief au matin.
matinal adj. (as adv.) in the morning.
8 ceste croiz aüre serrein e matinal.
matinée s. f. dawn, morning.
nom. sg. 494 al endemein par tens quant part la matinée : 702 n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mester.
maubailliz } v. tr. to ill-treat.
maubailli } ppp. mas. sg. 886 est la nostre creance e poples maubailliz : 1656 morz es e maubailli :
,, ,, ,, 1767 meint [i out] maubailli e nafré.
,, ,, pl. 1516 tant sunt de lur parentz destruit e maubailli.
maudient } v. tr. to curse.
maudiz } ind. pres. 3 pl. 864 maudient A. e escrient cum lu : 1515 maudient Apl. le precheür.
ppp. mas. (nom.) sg. 884 atant s'escrie un paëns de Damnedeu maudiz.
maufé } s. m. devil, Satan.
maufez } nom. sg. 365 ke hem vus face au cors u au quor maufé (v. note).
prp. ,, 1023 (est) en la prisun au maufé : 1776 ore est un cuntraitz e purpris de maufé :—
,, ,, 67 cunpainz e vesin lez Sathan le maufé.
(pred.) pl. 599 maufez i sunt k'en la prisun d'enfer gisent obscure.
prp. ,, 150 leprus e cuntrez e de maufez purpris.
maumené v. tr. to ill-treat.
ppp. mas. sg. 944 Arade ki tant fu maumené.
maür adj. ripe.
mas. nom. sg. 550 ki sages es de aprise e d'age estes maür.
maus under mal.
mautalent s. m. displeasure, ill-will.
prp. sg. 446. 543. 1565 de ire e mautalent (tressua e fremi) (tut müe la culur) (tut est enflambez).
,, ,, 197 atant s'en part par ire e mautalent.

mauvois adj. evil.
mas. prp. sg. 1680 ki obeïssent à lur mauvois voler.
me under jo.
medlée s. f. strife.
prp. sg. 506 cum gent ki s'aturne à morteu medlée.
megres adj. haggard.
mas. nom. sg. 1145 nu-pez e megres e pales cum penant.
mei under jo.
meimes pron. indeclin. (in apposition,) self.
(nom.) sg. 379 Deu meimes ad tun quoer saelé.
(gen.) ,, 304 le fiz Deu meimes fu.
(prp.) ,, 656 à lui meimes semblable le fist :—342 mes vus par Deu meimes en es revisité.
mein under meint.
meine, meinent under mener.
meins s. f. hand.
acc. sg. 1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi.
prp. ,, 1773 (mahainné) de main u de pé.
acc. pl. 1409. 1604 les meins li unt lié.
prp. ,, 328 à jointes meins a dit e à weimentisun : 879 en beivent, as meins l'unt receü :—
,, ,, 250 en tes meins mun esperit (cumant).
meint adj. many ; (pron.) many a one.
mas. nom. sg. 467 meint hom purra (estre gari) :
,, ,, ,, 575 bis. par traisun perist meint quens, meint vavasur :
,, ,, ,, 1559 ne fait pas à despire cum meint quide e entent :
,, ,, ,, 1766. 1767 meint en i out blescé, meint mort e defulé,
,, acc. ,, 1648 tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber :
,, ,, ,, 1840 tesmoin of moi averai mein veillart e meschin.
meintanant } de — , adv. immediately.
meintenant } 823 es le vus seisi e pris de meintenant : 1136 A. en l'endemein pris fu de meintanant.
mel s. m. honey.
nom. sg. 1431 plus li est duz ke mel.
men adj. pron. in phr. men escient, to my knowledge, acc. to my judgment.
1560 si il fust boiseür, ne feist, men esciënt, teu mescinement.
mena under mener.
menant adj. wealthy.
mas. nom. pl. 1125 tuit fuimes citoiens e riches e menant.
menbres s. m. limb.
nom. pl. 1374 les menbres lur sunt restorez : 1777 lur menbres sunt destuers desjointz e esluissé.
mené } v. tr. to lead ; bring ; perform (penance), experience (sorrow).
menée } ind. pres. 3 sg. 675 sa penance i meine pur ses maus espurger.
mener } ,, ,, ,, pl. 848 cist ki A. meinent.
menez } ,, pret. ,, sg. 312 en terre les mena de promissiun : 1160 k'A. lié mena.
infin. 1363 einz ke à V. aient fait mener (le clerc).
app, (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 750 hors de la cité l'unt trait ja e mené.
,, (,, fut.-pft. 3 pl.) 1415 (s'averunt) vif u mort mené lur enemi mortel.
ppp. mas, sg. 761 pur ver le gugement au queu chief fust mené :
,, ,, ,, 771 dunt fu grant duel mené : 1144 de chartre fu menez.
,, ,, pl. 461 si pris sumes andui e menez devant li.
,, fem. sg. 540 atendant la parole à queu chief fust menée.
mentant } v. intr. to lie, tell lies.
mentent } ind. pres. 2 sg. 827 tu mentz apertement : 1670 en pecches mut e menz.
mentir } ,, ,, 3 pl. 1571 faus pauteners ki vus mentent uvertement.
mentz } infin. 1202 l'estoire unt cunté sanz mentir.
pres. ptcp. (mas. nom. sg.) 833 ki autrement le dit fableür est mentant.
menu adj. small, minute.
mas. prp. pl, 854 (entre espines) e les cailloz menu.
menur adj. (compar.) less,—young, used absolutely.
mas. nom, pl. 549 li grant e li menur (s'esmervellent de vus).
menz under mentir.
mer s, f. sea ; utre mer, beyond sea.
nom. sg. 636 ainz purra mer secchir.
acc. ,, 122. 283. 1634 ki fist e terre e mer : 528 ki cria la terre e mer salée.
prp. ,, 27 m'en veng d'utre mer : 681 pailles d'utre mer : 1271 clerc d'utre mer.

merci — s. f. pardon; pl. thanks; aver —, to forgive; criër —, to ask pardon.
acc. sg. 246 toi aürrum e criërum merci: 1080 si Deus n'en eit merci: 1327 sanz merci aver.
prp. ,, 1526 les oceismes sanz pieté e merci.
acc. pl. 1397 à Deu en unt graces e mercis rendu.

merciable — adj. merciful.
mas. nom. sg. 1049 cist ki tant poisant e tant est merciable.

mercié, merciër — v. tr. to thank.
infin. 1629 cist ne fine de urer e Jesu merciër.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 939 si en ad umblement Damnedeu mercié.
,, (,, ,, ,, pl.) 1789 trestuit à une voiz en unt Deu mercié.

mercis — under merci.

mere — s. f. mother.
nom. sg. 1253 apres l'enfantement remist mere e pucele.
acc. ,, 137 toi cumme mere vudra enumbrer.
prp. ,, 1781 à nul de mere né.

meri, merir, meriz — v. tr. to merit.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1099 (gueredun) ke il par martire en terre beu meri.
infin. 1226 par esample de vus gloire du cel merir.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 910 le regne à recever ke il ad beu meriz.

merveille, merveilles, mervelles — s. f. marvel, wonder; à mervelles, adv. wonderfully, very much.
nom. sg. 1390 teu merveille en terre ne fu unc mais veü.
acc. ,, 972 es-vus grant merveille ke Deus i ad mustré.
,, ,, 1623 ne virent la merveille en cest mund temporal.
,, pl. 943 pur les merveilles ver ke Deus i out ovré.
prp. ,, 73 est à mervelles meüz: 1769 un des grantz merveilles ki unc fust recunté (v. note).

mes I. — (53. 171. 329. 812. 1213. 1215) under mun.

mes II. — conj. (*a*) but; (*b*) nay rather; (*c*) ne . . . mes, only; (*d*) mes (or mais) ke, except, save; (*e*) mes ke, even though.
(*a*) 2. 13. 152. 165. 179. 203. 248. 263. 277. 293. 310. 314. 342. 350. 353. 360. 410. 464. 573. 601. 633. 721. 733. 742. 758. 768. 771*. 809. 829. 853. 881. 911. 1007. 1028. 1042. 1049. 1147. 1150. 1174. 1249. 1258. 1351. 1422. 1431. 1469. 1575. 1597. 1741. 1819. 1842 (*mes*).
561. 614. 933. 969. 1276. 1297. 1321. 1470. 1493. 1517. 1527. 1580. 1626. 1824 (*mais*).
(*b*) 1792 lur deus, mais diables, de mailz unt depecé.
(*c*) 334 Apollin ne prise mes vallant un butun.
(*d*) 1114 (mil) mes ke li uns remist: 1189 (mil) mes ke un suls i faut:
1547 (mil cors) mais ke un sul i failli (v. note).
(*e*) 810 ore, mes ke à tart, deveng sis hom.

meschin — adj. young.
mas. acc. sg. 1841 tesmoin averai of moi mein veillart e meschin.

mescinement — s. m. cure, remedy.
acc. sg. 1561 des cors detrenchez (ne feist) teu mescinement.

mesciner — v. tr. to cure.
infin. 1666 de tes morteus plaies te purrunt mesciner.

mescreant — adj. unbelieving, miscreant.
mas. nom. sg. 1811 (jo ki) estoie mescreant sarrazin.
,, prp. ,, 64 pur toi e pur meint autre mescreant Sarrazin.
,, nom. pl. 796 sunt esbaïz li paien mescreant: 879 li mescreant en beivent:
,, ,, ,, 1681 parjure e mescreant, desdeingnant Deu amer:
,, ,, ,, 1715 ne me flecchissent cist mescreant felun:
,, ,, ,, 1734 s'entrecunbatent li paien mescreant.

mescuneü — (pp. =) adj. unknown.
mas. prp. sg. 78 nuveles me portes d'un deu mescuneü.

mesdit — v. tr. to defame.
app. (subj. plpft. 3 sg.) 1771 ki l'ust mesdit u mesfait.

mesfait — v. tr. to injure.
app. (ind. ant. 3 pl.) 162 ki urent e mesfait e mespris.
,, (subj. plpft. 3 sg.) 1771 ki l'ust mesdit e mesfait.

mesnée — s. f. band, troop, company.
nom. sg. 435 la vostre maisnée (cerchera).
acc. ,, 496 li fels tirantz cumande trestute sa mesnée.
prp. ,, 1020 en la mesnée A. est atitlé:—968 of sa mesnée est li princes passé.

mespris — v. tr. to ill-use.
app. (ind. ant. 3 pl.) 162 ki urent e mesfait e mespris.

mesprisun — sf. ill-usage, "misprision."
prp. sg. 307 par envie e lur grant mesprisun (mistrent Jesu à mort).

messager — s. m. messenger.
acc. sg. 125 del angle Gabriel en fist sun messager.
nom. pl. 1272 ço dient messager.

Messias, Messie — n. pr. Messiah.
nom. 930 proiez celui k'est verai Messias.
acc. 132 (celui enfanterez) . . . Messie, ki deit tut le mund restorer.

mester — s. m. duty, function; m. estre, be necessary; aver m. be useful (also used impers. with dat.).
nom. sg. 674. 1292 ço fu sun mester: 210 à crestien croire est mester.
acc. ,, 114 ne pout estre guarantz, ne nus aver mester: 672 aïe ne rescusse n'i pust aver mester:
,, ,, 702 n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mester: 1279 si trestut ço ne puet aver mester:
,, ,, 1781 n'a mester à nul de mere né.

mesuré — v. tr. to measure, mark out.
ppp. mas. pl. 359 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez mesuré.

mesure — s. f. measure, moderation; prudence.
acc. sg. 1313 (vus ne savez) ses grantz vertuz, e mesure e saver.
prp. ,, 611 gent de sen, de raisun e mesure: 532 (l'unt trahit par la rüe) sanz mesure e manée.

metal — s. m. metal.
nom. s. g. 644 pere perist, fust art, e metal funt.
acc. ,, 594 quidez ke jo pur Deu recleim metal u pere dure.
prp. ,, 2 n'ert d'or adubbée ne d'autre metal: 643 mal aient deu ki de metal sunt.

met, mette, mettez, mettre — v. tr. to place, put; involve; expend;—refl. to put one's self; to begin.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 662 en vus met ma esperance.
,, ,, 3 ,, 325 à genoilluns se met: 338 (la lei paëne) met hum a ruine e à perdiciun:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1368 Deus ne met pas les suens en ubbliance.
,, pret. ,, ,, 120 (diable) mist hom en encumbrer: 292 ne mist (rançun ne guage) d'or pur nus:
,, ,, ,, ,, 305 (à sauvaciun) mist nus tuz morteus: 648 par peine k'em i mist:
,, ,, ,, ,, 661 eu cors m'alme mist: 1752 puis mist le cors en terre.
,, ,, ,, pl. 289 en croiz lui mistrent li Giüe: 308. 315 le (= Jesu) mistrent à mort:
,, ,, ,, ,, 773 autres ki au noër se mistrent, sunt néé.
subj. pres. 1 sg. 1831 si là k'en nief me mette au procein port marin.
,, ,, 2 pl. 491 ma croiz vus doins ke ne mettez ja Jesum en ubbli (v. note).
infin. 1717 se peinent de mettre mei à confusiun.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 775 à genoilluns s'est mis.
,, (,, ,, ,, ,, 971 au cors l'ad mis e ajusté: 1057 (Jesus) n'a mis A. en ubli.
,, (,, ,, ,, pl.) 981 le chief unt au cors mis: 1400 en sueires les unt e mis e encusu:
,, (,, ,, ,, ,,) 1401 en escrit unt mis le numbre.
,, (,, ant. ,, sg.) 147 apres pou de tens ke out entre nus mis: 1539 n'avoit mis les noz en ubli.
ppp. mas. sg. 157 en croiz (fu) mis: 670 mis i fu enchaesnez.
,, ,, pl. 1815 gesk'atant k'il furent mis en sarcu marbrin.

meü, meüz — v. tr. to move (physically, or mentally), to affect;—refl. to set out.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 479 atant si sunt andui d'iluec meüz e parti.
ppp. mas. sg. 73 de ses diz est meüz: 867 des maus ses enemis dolentz est e meü.

mi — under mun.

midi, midiz — s. m. mid-day.
prp. sg. 902 raant cum solailz ki flamboie à midiz:—
,, ,, 1060 un feu ki plus ert clers ke solailz de midi.

mie — adv. (strengthening the negation), at all.
718 ne murra mie: 912 n'est mie (esjoïtz): 1028 ne sevent mie: 1057 n'a mie mis en ubli:
1312 ne savez mie: 1435 ne pout mie: 1539 n'avoit mie mis en ubli.

mien — poss. adj. pron. mine; [see also men 1560].
mas. (prp.) sg. 1823 ne sai autre language for le mien barbarin.
,, voc. pl. 1330 venez, li mien ami!
fem. acc. sg 604 (de lui retenc) ceste moie vesture.

mil — num. adj. indecl. thousand; mil mes ke un, a thousand save one.
(nom.) 1271 mil citoien nus faillent: 1346 ne failli ke n'i eüst mil enter:—
(pd.) 1114 mil sunt: 1188 mil sumes: 1450 mil fumes.
(acc.) 1031 des citoiens en ad bien mil u plus numbré:
,, 1547 mil cors i truvas[mes*]: 1653 mil en avum ja mort.

miller — (s. m.) only adverbially, by thousands.
(acc. pl.) 1282 lors ad mandé sa gent centeines e miller.

miracle } s. m. miracle.
miracles } acc. sg. 801 quant veit le miracle:—1384 (ad fait un autre) miracle e vertu.
prp. ,, 1398 (unt graces rendu) de teu miracle.
,, pl. 936 quant ot des miracles : 1036 par les grantz miracles.
mireür s. m. mirror.
mas. sg. 551 deüssez estre as autres essample e mireür.
mis I. (216 bis) under mun.
mis II. mist, mistrent under mettre.
moi under jo.
moie ,, mien.
mois s. m. month.
(acc.) pl. 1138 enprisunez fu sis mois en un tenant.
mord, mort I. under murir.
mort II. s. f. death.
nom. sg. 220 mort ne vie (ne nus purra) sevrer : 725 cele mort apent à home ki deu renie :
,, ,, 729 (langur e maladie) plus nuit e greve ke mort.
acc. ,, 931. 1256. 1496 en croiz mort sufri : 1072. 1225 mort (sufrir) : 1317 par mort manacer :
,, ,, 1675 mort sanz parmurir sufrent el puis de enfer.
prp. ,, 308 mistrent Jesu à mort e à dampnaciun : 315 il le mistrent à mort e passiun :
,, ,, 548 à mort livrez e à dulur : 745 à ceste mort est A. e livrez e damnez :
,, ,, 741 à mort est jugé : 1151 à mort estoit jugez : 1367 (ocire le ferum) à la plus cruële mort :
,, ,, 1648 tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber : 1785 (martirs) k'il unt à mort livré :—
,, ,, 190 apres la mort (turment atent) : 1445 apres la mort du cors :—
,, ,, 37 (relever) de mort : 794 (resuscitez) de mort : 1297 estre quites de mort e repruver :—
,, ,, 1302 (passer) par la mort : 1799 nus reinst par sa mort d'enfernal poësté : —
,, ,, 607 ne flecchirai pur nule mort tant cruële : 983 pur sa mort grant duel unt demené :
,, ,, 1197 ne larrum pur losenge ne pur mort manaçant : 1200 resortist pur mort :—
,, ,, 48 sanz mort e sanz encumbrer : 1713 ù est vie sanz mort.
mortal adj. mortal ; (differs from next word, in that it is only used with 'man.')
mas. nom. sg. 94 um mortal (ne te serroit) escu : 1614 devint hom mortal.
,, prp. ,, 5 de fust i fu furmez uns cors d'um mortal.
mortalité* s. f. liability to death.
prp. sg. 360 mes l'alme tuz jurs viit santz mortalité (v. note).
mortel } adj. mortal ; fatal ; deadly ; final ; huge ;—subst. a mortal.
morteu } mas. acc. sg. 1359. 1647 cest mortel encumbrer : 1415 mené lur enemi mortel.
morteus } ,, nom. pl. 1260 cum autres morteus furent andui cist e cele.
,, acc. ,, 305 à sauvaciun mist nus tuz morteus : 907 ne dute mais morteus (feluns, &c.) :
,, ,, ,, 1474 à sun semblant fist nus tuz morteus.
,, prp. ,, 91 cum un de nus morteus : 596 (faiture) de uns enginnurs morteus :
,, ,, ,, 1213 pur (garantir) moi de mes enemis morteus :—
,, ,, ,, 208 entre morteus e vivre e cunverser.
fem. nom. sg. 1116 morteu maladie (lui envaï le quor) : 1751 si fu la presse grant e mortel nepurquant.
,, prp. ,, 506 cum gent ki s'aturne à morteu medlée.
,, ,, ,, 1703 estoit en mortel passiun : 1709 sui en tel mortel prisun.
,, ,, pl. 1666 (te mesciner) de tes morteus plaies.
morticine s. f. carrion, dead bodies.
prp. sg. 1393 (sunt devenu) gardeins de morticine.
mortz, morz under murir.
mot s. m. word ; with negat., not a word.
acc. sg. 247 cist ja noise ne fist ne mot ne respundi : 758 cist mot ne sune.
Moyses n. pr. Moses.
prp. 870 de l'ewe dunas à Moyses tun dru :—
,, 402 (escriz) d'Abram e Moyses, les veillardz alosez.
mua } v. tr. to change (colour, feelings) ;—ppp. (bird) that has moulted.
müe } ind. pres. 3 sg. 543 de ire e mautalent tut müe la culur.
mué } ,, pret. ,, ,, 160 mua lune culur, devint li solailz bis.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 296 mes par avisiun vus a Deu mué le curage.
ppp. mas. sg. 1005 ore est seins e ligger cum uns osturs mué.
muerent under murir.
mües adj. mute, dumb (animals).
fem. acc. pl. 697 (veisez) oises e bestes mües baër e pantoiser.
muillere } s. f. woman, wife.
mulier } acc. sg. 128 Marie ! Deu te saut, la benoite mulier (v. note).

(mulier) acc. sg. 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
multiplie v. tr. to multiply.
subj. pres. 3 sg. 1440 (cist ne laist) ke ses criz ne eshauce e multiplie.
muluz adj. sharpened, sharp.
mas. acc. pl. 852 portent gisarmes e grantz cuteus muluz.
,, prp. ,, 95 detrenchez ja de brantz muluz.
mun I. (1832) under munt.
mun II. poss. adj. pron. my; [v. also mien, moie].
mas. nom. sg. 34 est mun purpos:
,, ,, ,, 216 mis quors ne mis penser: 219 mi maistres.
,, acc. ,, 56 bis. mun aiere e mun chemin: 808 trestut mun viant:
,, ,, ,, 813. 1673 mun cors: 1829 mun peliçun: 1839 mun livre.
,, prp. ,, 34 vers G. mun païs: 223 en mun lit: 376. 380 en mun païs: 529 de mun ée.
,, nom. pl. 1826 a J. me sui rendu, cum mi veisin.
,, prp. ,, 53 vers mes diz: 329. 812 de mes pecchez: 1213 de mes enemis: 1215 à mes cumanz.
,, voc. ,, 171 venez, mes leaus amis gentils! 1534 venez, mi chevaler!
fem. acc. sg. 473 ma robe: 491 ma croiz: 662 ma esperance.
,, prp. ,, 45. 331 en ma maisun: 1268 à vus, ma gent k'estes loiele.
mund I. adv. above.
1712 (k'il mei) part doinst of vus là mund en cele regiun (v. note).
mund II. } s. m. world.
mundz } nom. sg. 40 ne vaut pas tut li mundz un dener: 86 par ki li mundz est e faitz e sustenu:
,, ,, 252 trembla trestut li mundz: 348 trespassable est li mundz e tute sa beuté:
,, ,, 400 par le deluge estoit li mundz* purgez.
acc. ,, 25. 46. ad tut le mund à guverner: 130 sauver le mund: 132 deit tut le mund restorer:
,, ,, 603 fist trestut le mund: 637 cria tut le mund: 777 as le mund furmé.
prp. ,, 138 du mund ad seingnurie: 564 (cumandeür) du mund: 922 gloire du mund guerpis:—
,, ,, 208 eu mund entre morteus (vivre): 362 (cors) k'eu mund ad esté:
,, ,, 1085. 1199. 1319. 1475. 1623. 1680. 1762 en cest mund: 1572 en tut le mund resplent.
mund III. } s. m. mountain.
munt } acc. sg. 1832 passerai Mun Giu, le roiste munt alpin.
prp. ,, 875 du munt est li roisseus hissu: 1094 (l'ewe) ki puis du munt sailli:
,, ,, 1164 le lessames au pe du munt gisant:—
,, ,, 848 sunt ja eu mund venu: 1172 suz un arbruseu ki eu munt fu cresant.
,, ,, 363 (ainz purra) ruisseu cure vers munt.
muntainne s. f. mountain.
prp. sg. 1030 herberge en muntainne ne puet estre celé.
munta } v. tr. (and intr.) to ascend, climb, mount;—refl. to get on horseback, mount.
monté } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1063 (li beus angeres) muntent e desendent (du cel).
muntent } ,, pret. 3 sg. 167. 264. 318 eu ciel munta.
munter } infin. 38 eu ciel munter: 1266 tant cum estriu puis bailler pur munter sele.
muntez } app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 940 à genoilz e à cutes ad le tertre monté: 942 (li princes) a sun destrer monté.
pp. (,, ,, ,, ,,) 1420 n'a cist ki n'est muntez palefrei bon e bel.
,, (,, ,, ,, pl.) 1483 adunc se sunt muntez li uns des juvenceus.
mureus s. m. wall (of city).
acc. pl. 1464 pres sunt de V., ja veient les mureus.
murant } v. intr. to die; refl. s'en m., id.; tr. to kill;—pp. = adj. dead, the dead.
muras } ind. pres. 2 sg. 588 si tu t'en murs ki en es de la cité la flur.
muriant } ,, ,, 3 ,, 351 (ki sert Deu) e murt en sun servise, à bonure fu né.
murir } ,, ,, ,, pl. 1337 li autre volenters muerent certz de luër.
murra } ,, pret. 3 sg. 159. 249 murut: 502 murut en haute croiz drescée: 1448. 1798 en croiz murut.
murras } ,, fut. 2 ,, 68 pur Deu murras martir: 300 tu murras pur lui martir par vasselage:
murs } ,, ,, ,, ,, 756 bis. tu murras santz delai, tu muras maluré.
murt } ,, ,, 3 ,, 444 quant A. s'en murra: 718 autrement ke li maistres, sis hom ne murra mie.
murunt } ,, ,, ,, pl. 639 ne pur tuz les hummes ki vivent e murunt.
murut } infin. 37 (deingna) en croiz murir: 699 (fu duel à regarder) les flurs as reims murir:
,, 1218 ne pur sun cors livrer* à torment e murir: 1318 plus devum (desirer) pur Jesu murir.
,, 1527 chescun de eus de murir avant se purofri: 1628 pur murir e remurir.
grnd. 1185 ke il au muriant teinst en sun sanc: 249 en murant getta un cri.
app. (ind. pft. 1 pl.) 1653 mil en avum ja mort ui sanz esparniër.
ppp. mas. sg. 90 (fu) mort, e posez en sarcu: 1774 (ke il ne fust) u mort u mahainné.

(murir) (adj.) mas. nom. sg. 263 cist ki mortz estoit: 862 uns mortz, uns malades, autres recreü:
,, ,, ,, 920 mortz est e escharniz: 1656 mors es e maubailli:
,, ,, ,, 1767 meint (en i out) mort e defulé.
,, (acc.) ,, 987 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi: 1164 cum mort le lessames:
,, acc. ,, 1415 (mené) lur enemi, vif u mort: 1738 amerroient le clerc mort u vivant.
,, prp. ,, 845 pur mort le guerpissent.
,, nom. pl. 793 li mort ki noiez furent, se drescent en seant:
,, ,, ,, 1079 ki mort sunt e purri: 1667 (resusciter) ceus ki par tei sunt morz.
,, acc. ,, 151 resuscita mortz: 170 juger les mortz e vifs:
,, ,, ,, 173 ù (noise) nafra jamais mortz.
,, ,, ,, 1000 les mortz funt vifs parer: 1672 sul Deu puet les morz à vie reapeler.

murnes adj. sad.
mas. nom. pl. 161 devindrent Jüeus murnes e pensis.

musça, muscé } v. tr. to hide.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 898 la croiz prist e musça uns crestiens gentilz.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1015 si parent e ami l'unt en terre muscé.

musches s. f. fly.
prp. pl. 707 de musches e vermine ne se pout nul garder.

musterai, mustra, mustre, mustré, mustrer } v. tr. to show, make known.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 732 ço mustre e signifie.
,, pret. ,, ,, 274 plus me mustra Deus e plus me descuvri.
,, fut. 1 ,, 1839 musterai i mun livre.
infin. 1037 mustrer as ses martirs privez: 1809 mustrer al apostoille tute la verité.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 211 lui ad mustré sanz ren celer: 284 sa croiz li ad mustré.

mut adv. much, very, greatly; (a) with verbs, (b) with ptcps., (c) with advs., (d) with adj. [only *grant*].
(*a*) 42. 1066 mut esmervoiller: 215 mut ai dormi: 686 mut sufrir: 1237 mut lur plut: 1235 mut surt: 1245 mut me plest: 1364 mut paër: 1459 mut l'enmercie: 1551 urent mut despit: 1590 mut se penent: 1670 pecehes mut: 1724 reahaite mut sa entunciun.
(*b*) 796. 1066 mut sunt esbaïz: 997 mut fut endoctriné: 1404 mut sunt curucez: 1524 mut furent manacez:—1793 mut sunt repentant.
(*c*) 1009 mut plus k'avant: 1301 mut largement: 1307 mut petit: 1457 mut umblement.
(*d*) 482 mut veissez grant duel: 1274 mut serra la perte grant: 1500 mut funt grant noise: 1733 (atant surt) un estrif mut grant:— 1462 mut est de grant seignurie: 1491 mut sunt de grant joie refait: 1586 mut est de grant enseignement.

N.

n' under ne.

nafra, nafré, nafrent under naverer.

naistre, naski, nasqui } v. intr. to be born.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 704 neissent maladies e divers encumbrer.
,, pret. 1 sg. 1502 dist chescun lermant, "las! purquei nasqui"?
,, ,, 3 ,, 61 en B. naski: (484 en B. nasqui:) 144 pur nus tuz nasqui li reis de Paraïs.
infin. 37 deingna naistre: 87 deingnast de femme naistre: 139 par droit apent naistre.
pp. mas. sg. 351 à bonure fu né: [743 seit gentilz e bien né (v. bien)]: 976 puis k'il fu né.
,, ,, pl. 564 (ki furent) de Rumme nez: 1475 tant mar fustes nez en cest mund.
,, ,, prp. sg. 1781 à nul, né (de mere).

nature s. f. nature.
prp. sg. 595 ne parole, ne ot, ne veit, par nature.

naturel adj. natural.
fem. prp. sg. 1414 (mené) à V., lur cité naturel.

naverer, navrent } v. tr. to scathe, wound.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1730 navrent e defulent à chevaus: 1748 ferent, nafrent e traient.
,, pret. 3 sg. 173 ù nafra jamais mortz noise ne duel ne estrifs.
infin. 1625 (aegre) de batre, e de cuteus naverer.
ppp. mas. sg. 1767 (meint en i out) maubailli e nafré.

ne I. conj. and not; nor, neither [v. note on 1137].
conjoining a co-ordinate negative clause :—
(1) 22 n'i out plus cuneüz, ne nus plus communal: 94 ne te serroit or rançum, n'um mortal escu: 192 ço ne reçoit sen, ne purreit estre pruvé: 247 noise ne fist, ne respundi: 273 quors nel puet penser, ne jo pardi: 607 ne guerpirai, ne flecchirai: 1588 nuls ne remaint, ne atent.
(β) 83 ne jo ai apris: 1137 ben recunust le ovre, . . ne ren fu celant.
(2) *ne . . . ne, introducing two subordinate members of a negative sentence :—*
a 192 ço ne reçoit . . ne sen ne entendement: 203 nel vout . . ne guerpir ne ubbliër: 255 ne rai ne lumere . . solail ne espandi: 474 ne te osera nuire . . ne cuard ne hardi: 582 n'averunt vers toi . . ne ire ne rancur: 640 ami ne brun ne blund . . chose ne purrunt faire: 790 n'i fust nus à flote, . . ne batel ne chalant: 842 ne remeint sein . . ne tant ne quant: 1088 il ne fu . . ne truan ne failli: 1216 il ne vout, &c. . . ne pur large prisun ne pur sun cors livrer (v. note): 1520 ne sunt . . ne perdu ne peri.
b *with omission of the first ne :—*
2 bis. ne ert adubbée . . d'or ne d'autre metal, d'ivoire ne roal: 53 n'oiez quor . . dur ne ferrin: 196 droitz ne raisuns . . n'i assent: 220 (sevrer) ne nus purra . . mort ne vie: 292 bis. ne mist . . rançum ne guage, d'or ne d'argent: 297 ne eiez quor . . ligger ne volage: 672 n'i peüst aver mester . . aïe ne rescusse: 702 n'i pout aver mester . . matinée ne vespre: 703 bis. n'a . . pluie ne rosée, au seir n'al enjurner: 766 ne . . batel ne nief unt truvé (v. note): 842 ne remeint . . sein ne enter: 957 ne seit . . emblé ne devoré: 961 bis. n'ai . . soing ne volunté, de eschars ne gas oïr (v. note): 1042 n'est ja . . chançun ne fable: 1093 (ne rendi) . . fruit ne herbe: 1139 ne pluveit . . tant ne quant: 1148 (nel pout hom) . . veintre ne flecchir: 1216 bis. il ne les vout . . enfreindre ne guerpir, fauser ne flecchir: 1376 n'est . . girun ne mance: 1516 n'estes . . posez ne enseveli: 1541 n'i peüst cunustre . . privé ne estrangi: 1549 (ke nul ne fust blesmi) de chens ne d'autres bestes: 1605 nel lessent . . reposer ne prendre estal: 1650 n'estes . . las ne saûl: 1716 ne me . . flecchissent ne part eient de moi: 1756 ke ne les devurassent . . bestes n'oisel :—
(β) *in dependent clauses virtually negative:—*
99 ne vout Deus ke soiez . . damnez ne perdu: 1108 ne larrum ke soium . . desturnez ne flecchi: 636 ainz purra mer secchir ke Jesu treshublie . . pur tant de fin or ne pur tuz les hommes.
(γ) 1720 plus blancs ke cheinsil ne cotun [v. *ne* II. No. 6].
c *in predicate of elliptic negative relative clause :—*
1391 li lu du bois, ne saûl ne peü [= without being either full or fed].
(3) *in three-membered negative predication with ne only between the last two members :—*
a 76 ki n'i soient . . veü, oï ne aperceü: 573 n'est nul . . tant sage, tant fort ne tant seür: 861 funtaine ne trovent, rivere ne palu: 1040 ne dute mais . . tirantz, prince ne cunestable: 1727 garde n'a . . de fu, de verm ne de larrun.
b *with ne preceding each of the last two members :—*
4 n'i out . . acastonée ne gemme ne cristal: 81 ne purreit estre . . entendu ne enquis ne seü: 83 jo ne l'ai . . apris ne pruvé ne leü: 173 ù nafra jamais mortz . . noise ne duel ne estrifs: 177 ne sai . . vostre lei ne cuntenement ne ke J. aprent (v. note): 682 (n'a mais lit) . . à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles: 738 (ne l'unt pas otrié) . . li prince ne li parent ne cist de la cité: 1197 ne larrum . . pur losenge ne pur mort ne pur richesces: 1313 vus ne savez . . sa vertu ne poër ne ses grantz vertuz: 1413 ne mangerunt . . à table n'en tente n'en ostel :—
(β) 1316 ne place à J. ke nus puissez sevrer . . par duns ne par turment ne par mort.
(4) *conjoining two co-ordinate negative clauses :—*
892 ne gent, ne grundille, n'est flecchiz: 1411, 2, 3 n'osterunt, ne dormirunt, ne mangerunt.
(5) *conjoining three co-ordinate negative clauses :—*
589 n'ert esmuz, ne geenst, ne deut, ne plure: 595 ki ne parole, ne ot, ne sent, ne veit.

ne II. adv. not, never, &c. [v. note on 1137].
(1) a *of simple negative without any strengthening particle :—*
2. 4. 22. 28. 68. 81. 94. 99. 108 (nes). 114. 134. 177. 189. 192. 196. 203 (nel). 216. 247. 255. 292. 295. 339. 359. 389. 410. 451. 470. 474. 568. 577. 578. 582. 589. 591. 595. 606. 615 (nel). 630. 633. 641. 650. 664. 673. 694. 701. 702. 703. 730. 742. 758. 791. 809. 858. 861. 881. 892. 919. 922. 955. 961. 962. 1008. 1021. 1030. 1034. 1042. 1088. 1093. 1107. 1110. 1148 (nel). 1150. 1174. 1177. 1197. 1204. 1234. 1259. 1267 bis. 1269. 1270. 1290. 1296. 1303. 1314. 1322. 1342. 1346. 1349. 1362. 1411. 1420. 1433. 1440. 1447. 1469. 1497. 1506. 1525. 1541. 1560. 1569 (nel). 1579. 1589 (nes). 1605 (nel). 1620. 1623. 1626 (nel). 1629. 1633. 1649. 1650. 1656. 1671. 1678. 1727. 1742. 1750. 1771. [1825. 1830.
b *of limited negation, with (α) ke or (β) mes following, = nothing but, only :—*
(α) 1325. 1639 n'i out ke curucer.
(β) 334 Apollin ne prise mes vallant un butun: 1841 jo ne me os numer mes pecchur cupable.
c *followed by (α) fors or autre, or (β) the elliptic si . . . nun :—*
(α) 359 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez: 1710 jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus nun :—
1447 n'est autre Deu for cist: 1823 ne sai autre language fors le mien :—

(ne II.) 123 ne se vout fiër en autre k'en sun cher fiz.
(β) 314 ne li firent pur ses bens si mal nun : 807 n'est autre se il nun.
d *after à pou = nearly :—*
751 à pou n'est voidé li temples : 1566 à pou de ire ne fent.
(2) *accompanied by a strengthening particle,—pas, point, mie ; nul :—*
16. 40. 383. 435. 492. 535. 577. 601. 687 (nel). 690. 721. 737. (932. 956.) 1200. 1368. 1382. 1518. 1529. 1559. 1619. 1678 *pas :*—463 *point :*—718. 912. 1028. 1057. 1312. 1435. 1539 *mie.*
508. 573. 707. (733.) 768. (790.) 1371. 1461. 1549. 1588. 1689. 1781. 1783 *nul.*
(3) *with unc, jamais, mais, = never :—*
217. 314. 587. 976. 1216. 1380. 1390. 1406 *unc :*—220. 1537. 1580 *jamais :*—676. 678. 682. 735. 907. 1040. 1162. 1787 *mais.*
(4) *with imperatives,—(β) subj. used imperatively,* (μή) :—
53. 96. 299. 347. 364. 375. 486. 873.
(β) 569 ne vus nuit (v. note) : 733 ja nul ne voie : 928 n'eit ja part : 1315 ne place à Jesu.
(5) *in dependent sentences,—*(a), *final, causal, consecutive,* [*ke*],—(b), *hypothetic* [*si*],—(c) *concessive* :—
a 75. 95. 115. 221. 279. 469. 485. 489. 491. 672. 735. 790. 932. 956. 1083. (1216.) 1346. 1388. (1406.) 1440. (1549.) 1580. 1696. 1715. 1745. 1756 *ke ne.*
b 12. 428. 547 [*si* omitted]. 1080. 1082. 1239. 1275. 1279. 1289. 1621. 1685. 1760 *si ne.*
c (a) *with tut, = although . . . not*; (β) *with ja tant, = however much :—*
(a) 874 tut n'eit tei Deu rekeneü.
(β) 1035 ja tant ne en serrunt requis.
(6) *after ke of comparison in clauses where the verb is expressed :—*
460 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu : 521 plus est esmeüz ke n'est leonesse : 669 plus seut demurance pener ke ne fait anguisse : 877 plus clers ke n'est argentz : 1070 plus beus ke n'est lis : 1250 plus set (de e.) ke ne set (de t.) fevre : 1356 plus crüeus ke n'est urs : 1376 plus blancs ke n'est girun.
(7) *in attributive-relative sentences, after a negative principal verb* :—
650 n'a cist ke ne obeïst : 1303 n'a cist ke decolez ne seit : 1420 n'a cist ki n'est muntez ;—
578 n'est ki ne prent sum : 1342 n'est hom ki n'en peüst aver pieté : 1772 n'i out ki . . , ke il ne fust :—
574 n'est nul tant fort . . . ki n'est susduit : 1461 n'a nul . . ki ne die.
(8) *pleonastically :—*
83 ne jo ne l'ai apris : 247 ne mot ne respundi : 273 ne jo nel pardi : 648 ne ren n'i espleite : 892 ne de ren n'est flechiz : 1137 ne ren ne fu celant : 1139 n'en terre ne pluveit : 1716 ne part ne eient.

né, neissent under naistre.
néé under noiez.
nel under ne and le [= illum, illud].
nent s. m. nothing ; pur n., for nought.
prp. sg. 634 pur nent travaillerunt,
Neptun n. pr. Neptune.
acc. 335 Jovin descunus e sun frere Neptun : 1103 reni N. le marin e Plutun l'ennerci,
nepurquant adv. however.
809 ore nepurquant, mes ke à tart : 1590 mut nepurquant se penent d'aler hastivement.
1751 si fu la presse grant e mortel nepurquant (v. note).
nerci } v. intr. to grow black.
nercir } infin. 698 (veisez) gent e nercir e suër.
pp. mas. prp. sg. 1546 e feimes enbrever à arrement nerci,
nerf } s. m. nerve.
nerfs } nom. pl. 840 li nierf li sunt rumpu e tut le cors doillant : 1430 doillant li sunt li nerf,
acc. ,, 954 (k'il garisse) tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré.
nes I. s. m. nose.
prp. sg. 837 du nies e de la buche li sancs ist e espant :—632 ferent en face e nes e frunt.
nes II. (108. 632. 1589.) under ne and les.
nesance s. f. birth.
prp. sg. 1378 gentil de nesance.
nette adj. clean, morally blameless.
fem. nom. sg. 602 sa vie (est) espirable e seinte e nette e pure.
nevu s. m. nephew.
acc. sg. 1328 fiz, frere, nevu, d'ocire e detrencher (v. note).
voc. pl. 1503 fiz, frere, nevu, ai ! tant mar vus vi.
nez under naistre.
ni under niër.
nief s. f. ship.
acc. sg. 766 ne batel ne nief à passer unt truvé.
prp. ,, 1831 si là k'en nief me mette au procein port marin,

niër — v. tr. to refuse, deny.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 275 segrei celestien ke desclore vus ni.
infin. 142 cele l'ottreit sanz niër u duter.
nierf — under nerf.
nies — under nes.
nigromancie — s. f. magic art (necromancy).
prp. sg. 997 de nigromancie mut fu endoctriné.
nigromanciens — s. m. magician.
nom. sg. 1509 cist nigromanciens ces grantz maus nus basti.
nigromant — s. m. magic (magician ? v. note).
acc. sg. 1335 tant aprist nigromant kant il ert escoler.
nis — adv. (strengthening the assertion,—(*a*) affirmative, or (*β*) negative,) even.
(*a*) 792 nis li petit enfant :—(*β*) 1362 ne se desjunerunt nis de un disner :
1388 n'unt nis un des cheveuz entamé.
nobile } adj. noble.
nobiles } mas. acc. sg. 19 (trove le seingnur) nobile citoien.
,, voc. ,, 285 A., citoien nobiles de parage !
,, nom. pl. 565 (ki furent) sarrazins nobiles (v. note).
fem. prp. sg. 11 il vent à V. une cité nobile.
nobilité — s. f. nobility.
acc. sg. 358 ki tant urent tresor e tant nobilité.
Noë — n. pr. Noah.
prp. sg. 401 Par Noë e ses fiz (fu restorez li mundz).
noër — v. intr. to swim.
(prp.) infin. 773 au noër se mistrent.
grnd. 791 ù avant passer ne pout hom nouant.
noiez — v. intr. to be drowned.
pp. mas. pl. 773 autres ki au noër se mistrent sunt néé : 793 li mort ki furent noiez.
noire — adj. black.
fem. nom. sg. 841 la char (est) noire e emflée.
noise — s. f. noise, disturbance, quarrel.
nom. sg. 173 ù nafra jamais mortz—noise ne duel ne estrifs :
,, ,, 883 entre eus est ja levez noise e bruit e criz : 1733 surt une noise e un estrif mut grant.
acc. ,, 247 cist ne fist noise : 518 unt grant noise cumencée : 1500 funt grant noise e cri.
nosces — s. f. (pl.) marriage.
prp. pl. 62 quant manga as nosces lu ber Architriclin.
nostre } poss. adj. pron. our ; les noz, our people (1299. 1539. 1554).
noz } fem. nom. sg. 886 est la nostre creance e poples maubailliz : 1320 ço est nostre sentence.
mas. nom. pl. 44. 49 noz deus : 1079 noz parentz : 1273 noz veisins e amis.
,, acc. ,, 419. 584. 723. 1162. 1661 noz [always with *deus*, deities] : 1539 mis les noz en ubli.
,, gen. ,, 754 enemi nus deus de la cité (v. note) : 1270 (venger) le deshonur noz deus.
,, prp. ,, 1554 en ad des noz tant seisi :—566. 580 en noz deus :—1299 of les noz k'i sunt.
nou — s. m. swimming ; à nou, [M. F. à la nage,] by swimming.
prp. sg. 772* passent l'ewe à nou.
nouant — under noër.
nu — ,, nuz.
nué — v. tr. to tie.
ppp. mas. sg. 951 as reims est nué (sun chief).
nüe — s. f. cloud.
nom. sg. 701 nüe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrer.
prp. ,, 1059 purs estoit li airs e (seri) sanz nüe.
nuef — num. nine.
1403 bis. nuef centz e nunante nuef.
nuire } v. tr. to hurt.
nuit I. } ind. pres. 3 sg. 729 (langur e maladie) plus nuit e greve ke mort.
subj. ,, ,, ,, 569 ne vus nuit la puür (but v. note).
infin. 474 ne te osera nuire ne cuard ne hardi.
nuit II. } s. f. night.
nuitz } nom. sg. 198 la nuit le susprent : 222 la nuit estoit peisible, li tens beus e seri :
,, ,, 454 quant li jurs decline e nuit enobscuri : 1677 ù est grant tenebrur, nuit sanz enjurner.
acc. ,, 200 davant sa croiz la nuit en uraisuns despent :—603 jur e nuit aüre (Deu) :
(,,) ,, 674 co fu sanz lassesce jur e nuit sun mester : 1180 la nuit proceinne apres.
prp. ,, 1055 par la nuit ki survint li airs enobscuri.

(nuit) prp. pl. 700 dure li chautz de nuitz sanz rein amesurer.

nulli pron., in phr. pur — , for nobody, (for nothing).
489 ke ne soiez de lui esloinnez pur nulli : 1110 ke il lur emprise ne larrunt pur nulli.

nul, nule, nuls } adj. no, none.
mas. nom. sg. *nus* 22 n'i out plus cuneüz ne nus plus communal : 114 ne pout estre guarantz ne nus aver mester : 420 mar nus en dutera : 434 nus hom garde s'en dura : 444 (mar ja cumencera) nus autres teu chose : 768 nus ne remaint : 790 ke n'i fust nus à flote (v. note).
nuls 425. 1569 nuls dire purra : 803 ù nuls unc hom ala avant : 1588 nuls ne remaint : 1689 ne puet nuls parcunter.
nul 573 n'est nul tant sage (ki n'est susduit) : 707. 1783 ne se pout nul (garder) (vanter) : 770 à grant estrif i passent e nul à volenté : 1460 n'a nul (ki ne die) : 1549 ke nul ne fust blesmi.
,, acc. ,, 733 ja nul ne voie : 1280 sanz nul esparniër : 1355 sanz nul passer :—
(,,) 1605 nel lessent reposer ne nul liu prendre estal [no place, nowhere].
,, prp. ,, 1140 unc à nul jur tant : 1781 n'a mester à nul de mere né.
fem. nom. ,, *nule* 508 n'est nule (chambre) trespassée.
,, prp. ,, 1371 de nule cunussance : 347 par nule vanité : 364 pur nule adversité : 607 pur nule mort : 361 sanz nule fauseté : 507. 1373 sanz nule demurée (demurance).

numbré v. tr. to number
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1031 des citoiens en ad bien mil u plus numbré.

numbre s. m. number, count.
acc. sg. 1401 en escrit unt mis le numbre.
prp. ,, 169 ki estoient esluz par numbre deus faiz sis : 1188 mil sumes par numbre.

numéement adv. especially, in particular.
500 numéement celui (ki preche, &c.)

numer v. tr. to name, speak of.
infin. 43 cument oses tu celui numer ? 1841 jo ne me os numer (mes pecchur cupable).

nun I. under nuns.

nun II. adv. not, no ; si . . nun, except but, nothing but ; phr. voille u nun, whether one will or no.
(1) 314 ne li firent unc pur ses bens si mal nun : 807 n'est autre si il nun : —
1710 jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus nun.
(2) 432 kar si nun, li maus s'espandera : 1302 si ço nun, par la mort cuvent passer.
(3) 628 voille u nun, verra : 1461 n'a nul ki, voille u nun, ne die.
(4) 1214 nun pas sulement oïr, mes, &c.

nunante num. ninety.
1403 nuef centz e nunante nuef.

nunciër v. tr. to announce, declare.
infin. 35 la nuvele precher e nunciër (est mun purpos) : 126 vint en terre nunciër (la nuvele) :
,, 1834 (tendrai le chemin à Rome) as Romeins nunciër kancke ai veü.

nuns s. m. name.
nom. sg. 1041 sis nuns est en estoire e escrit remembrable.
acc. ,, 21 A. ad nun : 799 Aracle avoit nun.
prp. ,, 102 al nun le fiz Marie (= on the mention of the name) :—
,, ,, 370 (baptize A.) eu nun de la trinité : 899 à celée crut eu seint nun Jesu Cristz :
,, ,, 1804 baptizer se funt tuit el nun de trinité.

nunsaver (nun saver) s. m. ignorance.
prp. sg. 1662 tu les as curucé par tun grant nunsaver.

nupez adj. barefooted ; (v. also under nuz).
nom. sg. 514 nupez : 1145 nupez e megres : 1248 nupez e depanez : 1828 nupez sanz chauceüre.

nureture s. f. training, feeding ; (riote e n., riotous living, hendiadys ?)
prp. sg. 617 (lui recuntai de voz maus,) riote e nureture.

nurri v. tr. to nourish.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1252 ki enfanta e nurri Jesu de sa mamele.
ppp. mas. sg. 228 en terre fu nurri.

nusches s. f. ornament, bracelet, (*nouche* O. E.)
prp. pl. 20 à robe d'or batue e [à] nusches de aesmal.

nus I. under jo.

nus II. (754 = noz) under nostre.

nus III. (22. 114. 420. 434 444. 768. 790) under nuls.

nuvele I. s. f. news, account ; la nuvele esjoïe, the Gospel.
nom. sg. 735 enchacez seit ke mais de li ne seit nuvele oïe :
,, ,, 1242 tost est à V. venüe la nuvele : 1786 tost s'espaunt la nuvele par le regné.

(nuvele) acc. ,, 35 (precher) la nuvele esjoïe : 126 vint nunciër la nuvele :
,, ,, 416 d'A. la nuvele descuvri e cunta : 1488 cist unt la nuvele d'Apl. oï.
,, pl. 78 nuveles me portes d'un deu mescuneü.

nuvelement adv. newly, lately.
1596 à Jesu se sunt duné nuvelement.

nuvel, nuvele, nuveus } adj. new, newly made.
mas. nom. sg. 1470 sis bons quors tut frois est e nuveus.
,, prp. ,, 1432 à A. aproce, le seint martir nuvel : 501 d'un deu nuvel preche.
,, acc. pl. 1595 entur lui crestiens nuveus (à sermun entent, v. note).
fem. prp. sg. 520 (noise) de la croiz nuvele : 1262 (prechera) de cele lei nuvele.

nuz adj. naked.
mas. nom. sg. 853 sul A. i est le cors e les pez nu : 1423 sul Apl. i est, sanz chauceüre e nuz.

O.

obeï, obeïr, obeïsant, obeïssant, obeïssent, obeïst } v. intr. to obey (dat.).
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1680 en cest mund ki obeïssent à lur mauvois voler.
,, pret. 3 sg. 478 à ses diz obeï : 1092 à ki en la grant seccheresce li airs obeï.
subj. impft. ,, ,, 650 n'a cist ke ne obeïst.
infin. 1215 (deingnat) à mes cumanz tant leument obeïr.
grnd. 814 l'ewe, à toi obeïssant, prove ta vertu.
periph. pres. ptcp. mas. pl. 1753 ses cumpainnuns k'erent obeïsant.

obscure adj. dark, obscure.
fem. acc. sg. 679 prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler.
,, prp. ,, 599 en la prisun d'enfer gisent obscure : 665 en prisun obscure le cumandent getter.

oceismes, ocire, ociroient, ocis, ocist } v. tr. to slay.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 399 d'Abel,—cum l'ocist Caim : 1042 ki l'ocist.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1526 dunc les oceismes sanz pieté e merci.
condit. 3 ,, 1740 juré eürent k'il l'ociroient.
infin. 1328 d'ocire : 1340 (veissez les uns) ocire : 1367 ocire le ferum (à cruële mort).
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1355 quant paëns unt ocis tuz sanz nul passer.

oëz under oïr.

of prep. with, (avec ; chez) ; on the side of.
386. 1535. 1840 of moi : 74. 101. 117. 301. 318. 1179. 1386 of lui : 1433 of ki : 1321. 1324 of nus : 487. 1712 of vus : 1112 of eus :—909 of ses desmeine eslitz : 968 of sa mesnée : 1299 of les noz : 1451 of la croiz : 1683 of lur deus : 1684 of les dampnez : 1726 of A. : 1816 of les paëns.

ofrimes v. tr. to offer.
ind. pret. 1 pl. 1149 asez li ofrimes, jüeus, argent, besantz.

ofuokes prep. with.
480 A. de la cité ofuokes lui issi.

oi I. (376) under aver.

oï II. oïe, oient, oiez, under oïr.

oil I. s. m. eye.
prp. sg. 1788 cist k'en oient parler, al oil l'unt esgardé.
nom. pl. 731 li oil crevé li soient : 913 li sunt li oil du chief sailliz :
,, ,, 1175 li oil li sunt chaet andui du chef : 1778 li oil sunt reversé.

oil II. adv. yes.
1233 cist respunent tuit, ' oil,' sanz repentir.

oïr, oïsmes, oïstes } v. tr. to hear, listen to ; hear about ; oïr parler, hear spoken of ; used abs., of the sense of hearing.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 41 quant l'ot du fiz Deu parler : 595 ki ne parole, ne ot, ne veit, par nature :
,, ,, ,, ,, 726 ki l'ot, à lui s'asent : 936 quant ot des miracles : 1236 les ot Apl. ço de quor
,, ,, ,, ,, geïr : 1564. 1639 quant ot ço li princes : 1574 ki les ot e i assent : 1725 ot une voiz.
,, ,, 2 pl. 1184 nus tut ço veimes ke m'oëz recuntant.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1325. 1332 ço ouent : 1329 oient une voiz : 1697 oient : 1788 cist k'en oient parler.
,, pret. 1 sg. 272 la joie ke jo oï : 421 ben vi e bien l'oï : 1670 quant te oï tes deus priser.
,, ,, 3 ,, 411 lur faitz e lur cunseilz oï.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1533 une voiz oïsmes, chescun ben l'entendi.
,, ,, 2 ,, 217 kar un sunge sungai, ne oïstes unc le per.
,, fut. 3 sg. 438 kar aidunc orra la curt apertement k' A. vus dirra.
,, ,, 2 pl. 689 en teu manere cum m'orrez recunter.

(oïr) condit. 3 pl. 470 kar raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre ensauvagi.
infin. 612 veritez voissez oïr : 1214 (oïr) m'ensegnement : 1237 ki mut lur plut oïr.
(abs.) grnd. 805 dist en haute voiz, les Sarrazins ouant.
app. (ind. pft. sg.) 1835 kancke ai veü e oï : 131 dunt as oï lire : 1668 quant l'ad oï parler.
,, (,, plpft. 3 ,,) 448 si voirs est ke d'A. avoit iluec oï.
ppp. mas. sg. 905 est li chantz oïz : 1071 teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oïz.
,, ,, pl. 76 (ke n'i soient de veisins) oï ne aperceü.
,, fem. sg. 735 ke mais de li ne seit nuvele oïe : 1455 ta priere ert oïe.

oisel, oises, oiseus, oisseus — sm. bird.
acc. sg. 283 (ki fist) oisel, peisun marage : 990 (or l'unt veü) delivre e tut legger cum oisel enpenné.
nom. pl. 1507 oisel te devurent : 1756 ke ne les devurassent bestes n'oisel volant.
acc. ,, 697 (veisez) oises e bestes mües baër e pantoiser : 1389 l'egle oiseus enchace.
prp. ,, 847 à luus livrer e as oisseus volant : 1550 ki d'oiseus les cors bien defendi.

oitisme — num. adj. ord. eighth.
mas. prp. sg. 145 (circumcis) au jur oitisme.

oïz — under oïr.

onur — under honur.

or I. — (989) under ore (v. note).

or II. — s. m. gold.
nom. sg. 94 (or) ne te serroit rançum n'um mortal escu : 473 (ma robe) ù lut li ors burni.
acc. ,, 1288 or portent e argent en cofres à sumer.
prp. ,, 292 (guage) d'or ne d'argent : 624 image d'or bruni : 683 pur tant de fin or :
,, ,, 680 buus d'or cler : 903 curune d'or esmeré requitz : 1664 tresor de argent e de or cler :—
,, ,, 2 (croiz adubbée) d'or : 20 robe batue d'or : 1134 robe bruidée d'or lusant :
,, ,, 1525 pur un val (empli) d'or : 1497. 1825 pur tut l'or (de Damas, Costentin).

oraisun, oraisuns — s. f. orison, prayer.
acc. sg. 327 à lermes e suspirs fait sa uraissun : 1704 vers lu ciel regarde e fait sa oraisun.
nom. pl. 786 les oraisuns e lermes de vertu sunt tant.
prp. ,, 200 la nuit en uraisuns despent.

orb — adj. blind.
mas. nom. sg. 732 orb est de quor e avoglez.

ordure — s. f. filth.
prp. sg. 618 enclins avez tuz jurs esté à pecchez e ordure.

ore — adv. now; (precedes the verb, save in 245. 1124). [1482. 1658. 1776. 1796. 241. 243. 245. 344. 359. 433. 552. 554. 561. 809. 824. 872. 924. (989 or). 1005. 1088. 1124. 1219.

orfanin — adj. orphan, wretched.
mas. nom. sg. 1835 jo peccheres orphanin.
,, acc. ,, 60 ki pest le famillus, ki sustent l'orfanin.

orgoil — s. m. pride.
prp. sg. 722 A. li engres par orgoil e envie (v. note).

orient — s. m. east, the East.
prp. sg. 33 de orient veng : 1127 d'orient venant : 1558 li clercs ki vint del orient.

orientel, orienteus — adj. oriental, eastern.
mas. nom. sg. 1486 est venuz li traitre orienteus.
,, acc. ,, 1407 tut rettent Apl. le clerc orientel.

original — adv. native, by origin, by birth.
mas. nom. pl. 23 si ancesur estoient Romein original.

orphanin — under orfanin.

orra, orreient, orrez, under oïr.

ors — under or II.

os I. — s. m. bone.
nom. pl. 652 fruissent os, char emfle.
prp. ,, 954 tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré.

os II., oses, osera, oserent — v. intr. to dare.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 276 kar descuverir ne l'os : 1841 jo ne me os numer.
,, ,, 2 ,, 43 cument oses tu celui numer : 45 oses en ma maisun precher.
,, fut. 3 ,, 474 ne te osera nuire ne cuard ne hardi.
,, pret. 3 pl. 1660 reni Jesu ki Giu oserent encroër.

ost — s. f. host, army.
nom. sg. 1285 cist s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener.
acc. sg. 1419 d'envaïr ost à rei u cité u chastel (v. note).

ostage — s. m. hostage.
acc. sg. 293 mes de sa char demeine (mist) sacrifice e ostage.

ostal, ostel, osteus — s. m. dwelling-house, residence (= shelter).
acc. sg. 29 ostel demand pur Deu : 1087 quist, cum esgarez, ci ostel e abri.
prp. ,, 18 le seingnur seant al uis de sun ostal : 72 [ki est en] sun ostel entrez e receüz.
,, ,, 1413 ne mangerunt à table n'en tente, n'en ostel.
,, pl. 1485 sunt à V. venuz, à lur osteus.

oste, ostes — under hoste.

osté, osterunt, ostez — v. tr. to take (down, away).
ind. fut. 3 pl. 1411 de cheval n'osterunt ne sele ne panel.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 970 ad osté (le chef A. del arbre ù pendi).
ppp. mas. sg. 90 mort, de croiz ostez e posez en sarc[u] : 261 de la croiz fu ostez e puis enseve[li].

osturs — s. m. hawk.
nom. sg. 1005 ore est seins e ligger cum uns osturs mué.

otrié, otriez, otroier, ottreit, ottrie — v. tr. to grant, accord, agree to.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 721 ço pas ne ottrie.
,, ,, 3 ,, 142 l'ottreit cele sanz niër u duter : 478 Apl. l'ottrie.
subj. ,, ,, ,, 1224 (proiez lui) k'il m'ottreit, par sa grace, ceste vie finir.
imper. 2 pl. 388 beu maistre ! pur Deu le m'otriez.
infin. 1687 tant cum il lui plest espace otroier.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 737 li prince e la commune ne l'unt pas otrié.

ot, ouant, ouent under oïr.

oui (1647) — under ui.

out (147) — under aver.

ovré — v. tr. to work (miracles) ;—v. intr. to act, behave.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1803 geisent ke il a dreitureument uvré.
,, (,, ant. ,, ,,) 936 des miracles ki Jesus out uvré : 943 les merveilles ke Deus i out ovré.

ovre — s. (m. ?) work done, deed.
nom. sg. 596 de uns enginnurs morteus ki est ovre e faiture.
acc. ,, 1137 ben recunust le ovre : 1581 ke il ne cunpere cest ovre cherement.

ovri — v. tr. to open ;—refl. id.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 224 li cels se desclot e uvri : 256 un de eus la curaille d'un glaive li ovri :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1064 du cel ki desclot e uveri.

P.

paën, paëne, paëns, paien, paiens — adj. pagan ; s. m. 'paynim', infidels.
nom. sg. 727 dist uns paëns : 826 uns paëns haut s'escrie, une mace portant :
,, ,, 884 s'escrie un paëns de Damnedeu maudiz : 894 li paëns l'ad feru du brant.
voc. ,, 1669 entenc, dist-il, vers moi, paën adverser !
nom. pl. 796 mut en sunt esbaïz li paien mescreant : 916 effréez sunt paëns de ço e esbaïz :
,, ,, 985 paën s'aperceivent e en sunt trop iré : 1056 paëns se reposent cuchez e endormi :
,, ,, 1069 paëns les angles (unt) veü : 1355 paëns unt ocis tuz : 1418 li paën sunt grant pueple :
,, ,, 1555 respunent li paën : 1600 un peel à terre afichent li paien criminal :
,, ,, 1622 dunt paien se curucent, li fil Belial : 1641 li paien les detrenchent tuz :
,, ,, 1734 s'entrecunbatent li paien mescreant : 1759 li paën felun (sunt) el fu d'enfer puant.
acc. ,, 1065 aguetes e pasturs paëns en unt garni : 1121 (baptizant) paëns.
prp. ,, 469 de ces paëns crüeus ke ne soiez huni :—1816 of les paëns estoie de la loi Ap.
,, ,, 1841 jo ne me os numer pur paiens de puslin.
fem. nom. sg. 1517 quant la gent paëne lur gref pleinte entendi.
,, acc. ,, 337 (descunus) tute la lei paëne.

paé, paër — v. tr. to satisfy ; appease.
infin. 1364 par unt lur deus mut purrunt paër.
ppp. mas. pl. 747 li grant e li petit bien sunt de ço paé.

pailles — s. f. stuff, cloth.
prp. pl. 681 à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles d'utre mer.

païs — s. m. country.
prp. sg. 459 de cest païs ki est tut sires : 715 mandez de païs loïntein :—
,, ,, 63 en cest païs m'en veng : 98 sui en cest païs entrez :
,, ,, 376. 380 e (= en) mun païs m'en vois (v. note) : 716 ki crucifié fu eu païs de Sulie :—
,, ,, 995 trop i a sun barat par cest païs semmé :—34 vers G. mun païs est mun purpos teser.

(païs) prp. pl. 159 dunc trembla terre en tuz lius e païs : 1119 tant vunt li citoien par païs querant.
pais s. f. peace.
nom. sg. 1713 ù est vie sanz mort, pais sanz cuntenciun.
paisant adj. peasant.
mas. nom. pl. 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paisant.
pal } adj. pale.
pales } mas. nom. sg. 1145 nupez e megres e pales cum penant.
fem. ,, ,, 1454 la char (m'est) pal e flestrie.
palefrei s. m. palfrey.
acc. sg. 28 las ! ki palefrei n'ai à chevaucher.
obl. ,, 1420 n'a cist ki n'est muntez palefrei bon e bel.
paleis s. m. palace.
acc. sg. 16 un palois perrin trove ki ne pert pas casal : 436 le paleis e chanbres A. cerchera.
prp. ,, 1465 (tureles e kerneus) de lur temples e paleis :—
,, ,, 52 herbergé en tun paleis marbrin : 1210 tenir en sun palois : 1813 reçut en sun palois perrin.
pali v. intr. to grow pale.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 483 A. de tendrur gent, plura e pali.
Palladie } n. pr. Pallas (Minerva).
Pallaïde } acc. 336 (descunus) Tetim e Pallaïde.
obl. (dat.) 1261 fei ke dei Palladie e Diëne la bele.
,, (gen.) 1817 de la loi Apolin, Pallaïde e Diëne.
palois under paleis.
palu } s. m. marsh, morass, pool.
paluz } acc. sg. 861 funtaine ne trovent, rivere ne palu.
,, pl. 696 (veisez) les grantz paluz secchir e la terre crever.
panel s. m. housings, horse-cloth.
acc. sg. 1411 de cheval n'osterunt ne sele ne panel.
pantoiser v. intr. to pant.
infin. 697 (veisez) oises e bestes mües baër e pantoiser.
par 1. prep. by, through ; among, &c.
(1) a *denoting the means by which an action is accomplished,* (*a*) *person,* (*β*) *thing, or* (*γ*) *action* (*infin.*) :—
(*a*) 44 par ki unt eü damage : 86 par ki est faitz : 97 par Deu (v. note) : 121 descumfire par humme : 155 quis par Jüeus : 341 endoctriné par humme : 342 revisité par Deu meimes : 366 pruvé par Deu : 401 restorez par Noë : 453 guarni par aucun de la curt : 467 gari par vus : 734 garniz par autres : 931 trahi par Judas : 963 livré par vus : 1132 garniz par un sun bien voillant : 1143 cist maus fu durant par A. : 1247 cist maus renuvele par un clergastre : 1300 aver desturber par vus : 1489 par ki unt perdu : 1515 par ki sunt destruit : 1667 par tei sunt morz.
(*β*) 82 enquis par fines raisuns : 180 par vostre enseignement deveingne Xns. : 193 pruvé par argument : 205 esmoiller le quoer par avisiun : 295. 296. mué le curage par sermun, par avisiun : 302 veistes par revelaciun : 305 à sauvaciun mist par sa encarnaciun : 317 (relever) par la voiz du lïun : 337 met à ruine par teu traisun : 343 par sa revelaciun à lui es acointé : 371 confermé par sermun : 400 purgez par le deluge : 406. 409. 641. 992. 1364. 1693 par unt = whereby : 574 susduit par foleür : 590 justise par sage atempreüre : 597 par engin est cuntrefait : 648 espleite par peine : 657 forfist par traisun : 664. 1027. 1562 par tant (thereby) : 780 l'ewe par quei sunt travaillé : 865 perdu par vostre enchantement : 885 par e. d'A. : 891 par les focuns crespiz : 929 aürnas par martire : 1006 bis. enchanté par caractes e par sortz : 1036 par les grantz miracles (v. note) : 1055 par la nuit ki survint li airs enobscuri : 1099 meri par martire : 1166 est surse par la priere A. : 1220 bis. venir, par ta aïe, par martire : 1223 cunvertir par avisiun : 1225 finir par peine : 1226 merir par esample de vus : 1277 reapeler par promesse : 1289 espleiter par el : 1295 enganer par barat : 1317 bis. sevrer par duns, par turment : 1334 ço est par sortz : 1385 venu par sun cumant : 1393 devenu par la force J. : 1472 par quei : 1487 trahi par ses sermuns desleus : 1510 basti par ses enchauntement : 1651 enganer par diz : 1654 sunt abanduné par vostre sermuner : 1662 curucé par tun nunsaver : 1692 espurger par batesme : 1711 par sa redempciun : 1799 reinst par sa mort : 1810 revisité par sa vertu.
(*γ*) 135 par raisuns demustrer : 706 par beivre : 1278 par tresor abaunduner : 1291 par querre : 1298 par gas cuntruver : 1311 par langurus garir : 1317 par mort manacer : 1696 par trop targer : 1718 par [abanduner.
b *the state of mind owing to which, or in which, the action is effected :—*
119. 1224 par sa grace : 197. 1294 par ire : 239 par despit : 300 par vasselage : 307. 994 par envie : 325 par grant devociun : 347 par nule vanité : 542 par amur : 544 par curuz e irur : 604 per amisté : 722 par orgoil : 945 par felunie.
c *the manner or circumstance, of the action :—*
139 par droit apent naistre : 169. 1188 par numbre : 179. 621. 1115 par aventure : 212. 494. 1688. 1695 par tens : 595 par nature : 1573 il en perdera le cief par jugement.

(par) d *the deity sworn by* :—
1575 par Jovin (no verb) : 1737 juré eürent par lur deus.
2 *in local relations, to denote* (*a*) *passage through, or along by,* (*β*) *place of seizure* :—
(*a*) 432 par les autres li maus s'espandera : 839. 1209 (trespassant) par lui : 1523 une part par eus (aside by themselves) :—426. 525. 996. 1509 (va) par ci : 503. 531 par la rüe : 553. 1247 par terres : 995 par cest païs : 1119 (querant) par païs : 1127 par Brettainne : 1302 (passer) par la mort : 1434 par chemin (remist) : 1540 gurent par ces champs : 1592 vunt par un adrescement : 1786 s'espaunt par trestut le regné.
(*β*) 532 par les chevoilz (l'unt pris) : 533 par la robe : 951 par les cheveus i pent.

par II. adv. very ; (wholly, 243).
243 par es peri : 1050 par est delitable :
1476 trop par estes crüeus : 1566 tant par est irascuz : 1742 tant par fu ardant.

parage s. m. birth, origin.
prp. sg. 285 citoien nobiles de parage : 743 seit de parage e gentilz e bien-né.

paraïs s. m. paradise.
prp. sg. 144 pur nus tuz nasqui li reis de paraïs :
,, ,, 109 de paraïs les ruva ambesdeus exuiller : 398 de paraïs cum fu desheritez :—
,, ,, 1255 en paraïs fist hom masle e femmele : 1535 desore of moi serrez en paraïs fluri.

paraler (infin.) s. m. return, of Christ's second coming.
prp. sg. 39 ki puis jugera nus tuz au paraler.

paraletics adj. palsied.
mas. acc. pl. 148 sana paraletics.

parant under parer.

parcener s. m. co-parcener, sharer.
nom. pl. 1321 si estre volez of nus parcener : 1638 requerez Jesum k'en séum parcener.

parchemin s. m. parchment.
prp. sg. 1820 la geste ai, cum la vi, escrit en parchemin.

parcruz (pp. =) adj. full-grown.
mas. nom. sg. 288 parcruz ert e trente anz out.

parcunter v. tr. to recount fully.
infin. 1689 la franchise Deu ne puet nuls parcunter.

pardevant prp. (cpd.) in front of.
1365 pardevant lur auter.

pardi v. tr. to say out, utter.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 273 quors nel puet penser ne jo nel pardi.

pardun s. m. pardon.
acc. sg. 107 sanz pardun demander : 329. 812 de mes pecchez demant pardun : 1665 pardun aver.

pardurable adj. everlasting.
fem. prp. sg. 1046 regnerez tuz jurs en joie pardurable.

parent } s. m. relative, kinsman.
parentz } acc. sg. 1490 (unt perdu) A., e lur parent à lui atrait e asoti.
prp. ,, 1327 (sanz merci aver) de parent u veisin.
nom. pl. 146 Jesu l'apelerent si parent e amis : 640 veisin, u parent (ne purrunt faire) :
,, ,, 738 ne li parent A. (ne l'unt pas otrié :) 978 li parent A. e. si ami privé (unt aidé) :
,, ,, 983 si parent pur sa mort grant duel unt demené : 1015 si parent e ami l'unt en terre muscé :
,, ,, 1079 si firent noz parentz : 1273 (se sunt alié) noz veisins e amis e parentz k'eümes cher.
voc. ,, 1076 citoiens ! vesin, parent, ami.
prp. ,, 1516 tant sunt de lur parentz destruit e maubailli.

parenté s. f. parentage, birth.
prp. sg. 547 ne fuissez citoien de parenté majur.

parer v. intr. to appear, be seen.
ind. pres. 2 sg. 26 (vus . . . .) ki tant pers prude ber.
,, ,, 3 ,, 16 un palois perrin, ki ne pert pas casal : 241 ore pert ke tu es (guerpi) :
,, ,, ,, ,, 494 al endemein par tens quant part la matinée (v. note) :
,, ,, ,, ,, 557 k'à fause fust pruvée ben pert k'il out poür :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1088 ore pert ben k'il ne fu (failli) : 1113 li sancs A. i pert aërs e endurci.
,, pret. 3 ,, 226 ù la gloire de Deu parut e resplendi : 495 e du solail parut la clarté k'est levée :
,, ,, ,, ,, 701 nüe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrer.
,, fut. 3 ,, 440 e quancke vus ai dit, dunc pur voir parra.
infin. 1000 les mortz funt vifs parer : 1002 veir funt tut parer chose k'est fauseté.
periph. pres. ptcp. 1176 sa croiz ù si sancs est parant.

parfund } adj. deep, low ; de parfund, heavily, deeply.
parfunde } mas. prp. sg. 642 (diables) k'en enfer sunt parfund.

(parfunde) fem. nom. ,, 772* (l'ewe) ki parfund fu e lé : 788 l'ewe ki ert parfunde e raedde.
,, prp. ,, 765 (à une ewe) grant e parfund sanz gué (venent).
adv. 1203 lors gette de parfund un suspir.

parilgal } adj. quite equal.
paringal } mas. nom. sg. 271 li est parilgal e uni : 1620 (cist turment) n'est de loing paringal cum Deus sufri.
(fem.) prp. sg. 11 une cité nobile sans gueres paringal (= with scarcely an equal).

perjure s. m. perjurer.
nom. pl. 1681 parjure e mescreant, &c. (v. note).

parjuré (pp. =) adj. perjured.
mas. nom. pl. 1744 ki tuit fussent parjuré li traitre senglant.

parler v. intr. to speak ; speak of.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 595 ki ne parole, ne ot, ne sent, ne veit, par nature :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1075 parole primereins as autres entur li :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1293 cist, ki les autres guie, parole premer.
infin. 41 quant l'ot A. du fiz Deu parler : 213 hastivement s'en va à sun hoste parler :
,, 1668 quant l'ad oï parler : 1788 cist k'en oient parler.

parmi prep. amid.
236 en un fust drescé autre entravers parmi (v. note).

parmurir v. intr. to die wholly ; sanz p. (= adj.) unending.
infin. 1675 mort sanz parmurir sufrent el puis de enfer.

parocire v. tr. to slay outright.
infin. 1626 nel volent parocire, mais lungement pener.

parole I. under parler.

parole II. } s. f. word, speech.
paroles } acc. sg. 445 la parole entendi : 540 atendant la parole, à queu chief fust menée.
prp. ,, 526 (dist) à parole simple e atemprée.
,, pl. 647 de quor les haï, de paroles laidist.

parra, part I. (494) under parer.

part II. s. f. part, portion, share ; side ; une part, (a side =) aside (adv.) ; cele part, thither.
acc. sg. 928 n'eit ja part de ceus : 1712 part doinst of vus là mund : 1716 ne part ne eient de moi.
(,,) ,, 31 une part l'apele : 74 une part l'acoilt : 115 lur cuvint cele part aler :
,, ,, 1080 tuit vunt une part : 1523 une part par eus tuz severez e parti.
prp. ,, 1339 d'une part, veissez les uns decoler.

part III. } v. intr. to depart (482),—refl. s'en partir, to go away ;—v. tr. (1523) to set apart.
partent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 197. 493 atant s'en part : 1014 l'alme s'en part, le cors à terre est trebuché.
partez } ,, ,, ,, pl. 984 partent s'en atant e d'iluec sunt alé.
parti } ,, pret. 3 sg. 482 veissez grant duel quant l'un d'autre parti.
partie I. } ,, fut. 2 pl. 383 uncore de moi pas ne vus en partirez.
partir } imper. ,, ,, 347 ja ne vus en partez par nule vanité.
partirez } infin. = (s. m. prp. sg.) 1051 au partir de cest secle ke si est trespassable.
partiz } app. (ind. pft. 1 pl.) 1523 (puis ke les eümes) tuz severez e parti.
pp. mas. sg. 1053 li poples ki là fu, d'iluec s'en est parti.
,, ,, pl. 1025 atant s'en sunt partiz, vunt s'en en lur cité.
,, fem. sg. 1458 (atant s'angoisse) tute s'en est partie.

partie II. s. f. party, body.
nom. sg. 720 grant partie des Sarrazins s'asentent bien à li.

partut adv. everywhere.
390 partut frai tes volentez : 538 l'achesun partut est renumée :—
530 partut ù veritez est pruvée : 1585 partut ù sun poër estent.

parut under parer.

pas particle, strengthening the negative, no, not.
(a) after the verb,(—after the auxil. ; if a compd. tense) ; (b), preceding the verb, and standing immediately before the direct negative ne, in which cases also it is always (save 383) immediately preceded by *ki*.
(a) 16. 40. 535. 577. 601. 687. 737. 932. 956. 1200. 1368. 1382. 1518. 1520. 1559. 1619 ne . . . . pas.
(b) 383. 435. 492. 690. 721. 1678. (ki pas ne &c.)
(c) 1214 nun pas sulement oïr, (mes obeïr).

passa } v. intr. to pass, go over or through ; v. tr. to cross, get beyond, get before.
passastes } ind. pres. 3 pl. 763 li uns les autres passent : 770 à grant estrif i passent :
passé } ,, ,, ,, ,, 772 l'ewe passent à nou : 792 à secches plantes passent nis li petit enfant.
passent } ,, pret. 3 sg. 996. 1509 ki par ci passa.
passer } ,, ,, 2 pl. 1127 passastes par Brettaine, d'orient venant.
passerai } ,, fut. 1 sg. 1832 passerai Mun Giu, le roiste munt alpin.

(passer) infin. 47 peüstes vus passer : 669 anguisse ki s'en put tost passer :
,, 791 ù avant (hom nouant ne pout) passer : 1302 par la mort tuz lur cuvent passer.
prp. ,, 766 ne batel ne nief à passer unt truvé : 768 de passer s'est chescun eforcé :
,, ,, 1355 unt ocis tuz, sanz nul passer.
(= s. m.) ,, 1153 au passer de un pund, ù li flotz fu bruant.
pp. mas. sg. 968 atant of sa mesnée est li princes passé : 712 passé en fu ja dimi an plener.
,, ,, pl. 767 un pund i unt truvé ù sunt li uns passé.

passiun s. f. passion, suffering, death-agony.
prp. sg. 315 il le mistrent à mort e passiun : 1703 cum il estoit en mortel passiun.

pastur, pasturs } s. m. shepherd.
nom. sg. 1478 il tuz vus apele cum pastur ses aigneus.
prp. ,, 555 cum luz u cum gupilz escriëz de pastur.
acc. pl. 1065 (en unt garni) aguetes e pasturs paëns.

pastureus s. m. herdsman.
nom. sg. 430 ço fra ke fait li pastureus.

paumes s. f. palm of the hand.
prp. pl. 235 des paumes à la face crüeument feri.

pautener, pauteners, pautoner } adj. (s. m.) base, ruffian, wretch.
nom. sg. 460 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu enchani : 709 li feluns tiranz pautoner.
voc. ,, 1294 vassal pautener ! 1646 tres cruël pautener !
nom. pl. 1608 cist pautener vassal (ferent) : 1745 cist pautener tirant.
prp. ,, 1571 (ki à ces mais entent,) faus pauteners ki vus mentent (v. note).

pavée (pp. =) adj. paved.
fem. prp. sg. 503 s'en vunt curant par la rüe pavée.

pé under pez.

pecché under pecchez.

peccheres, peccheür, pecchur, pecchurs } s. m. sinner.
nom. sg. 1835 kancke ai veü e oï jo peccheres orphanin.
acc. ,, 1842 (jo ne me os numer) mes pecchur cupable.
prp. ,, 464 de moi ki cheut, peccheür enveilli : 581 pieté unt tost de repentant pecchur.
nom. pl. 1479 les pecchurs repentantz sunt ses especieus.
acc. ,, 1690 les pecchurs repentanz acoilt sanz reprover.
prp. ,, 927 pieté te preinne de nus tuz pecchurs las : 1047 proiez pur nus pecchurs.
voc. ,, 174 vus, pecchur dampnez !

pecches v. intr. to sin.
ind. pres. 2 sg. 1670 en pecches mut, e menz, quant te oï tes deus priser.

pecchez s. m. sin.
prp. sg. 1806 pernent confessiun de folie e pecché.
acc. pl. 1692 par batesme te lou tes pecchez espurger.
prp. ,, 618 enclins à pecchez e ordure :—329. 812 de mes pecchez demant pardun.

peel s. m. stake, pole.
acc. sg. 1600 un peel en terre afichent.
prp. ,, 1603 au peel l'unt ataché à grant turment cural : 1606 entur le pel l'enchacent.
,, pl. 651 de peus e de bastuns u enpeinst u batist.

peine, peines } s. f. pain, suffering ; trouble, difficulty ;—à peine, with difficulty, scarcely.
prp. sg. 619 à peine ublie : 843 à peine chaut remeint li quors eu piz batant :
,, ,, 938 le vis à queuke peine ad vers le ciel drescé :—
,, ,, 290 tant sufri de peine e tant sufri de huntage :—
,, ,, 648 ren n'i espleite par peine k'em i mist : 1225 (ceste vie finir) par peine e repruver.
acc. pl. 1630 k'il le tenc digne pur li teu peines endurer.

peinent under pener.

peinture s. f. painting.
prp. sg. 597 par engin est cuntrefait en entaille u peinture.

peise under pesa.

peisible adj. peaceful.
fem. nom. sg. 222 la nuit estoit peisible, li tens beus e seri.

peisun s. m. fish.
acc. sg. 283 (ki fist) oisel, peisun marage.

peitrine s. f. breast.
acc. sg. 1612 teinte en a la peitrine.

pejur adj. compar. worse.
568 repent toi de tun maisfait, n'en serras le pejur (you will be none the worse for it).

pel 1. (1606) under peel.

pel II. s. f. skin, sole (of foot).
nom. sg. 652 fruissent os, char emfle e la pel enpalist.
(acc.) ,, 1428 l'alasse e l'ensenglante des plantes la pel.

peleiçun } s. m. cloak, mantle.
peliçun } acc. sg. 477 plus l'eim ke peleiçun d'ermine : 1829 pur esclavine eschaung mun peliçun d'ermin.

pelerin s. m. pilgrim.
nom. sg. 51 respond li pelerin : 423 un pelerin trespassant (par ci sermunant va) :
,, ,, 996 cist pelerin lettré (trop i a sun barat par cest païs semmé).
acc. ,, 1814 (A. reçut sun oste Apl.) trespassant pelerin.

penance s. f. penance.
acc. sg. 675 sa penance i meine pur ses maus espurger.
,, ,, 1083 penance demenum ke ne seium peri : 1807 penance demeinent.

penant s. m. penitent.
nom. sg. 1145 nupez e megres e pales cum penant : 1827 penant deveng e preng burdun fresnin.

pendant s. m. hill.
gen. sg. 798 ala trainant A. à martire au puiër le pendant (v. note).
prp. ,, 878 ki avau le pendant s'espant : 1166 par la priëre A. est surse du pendant.

pendi } v. tr. to hang ;—intr. to be hanging.
pendirent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 951 par les cheveus i pent : 1579 damage est k'il ne pent.
pendu } ,, pret. ,, ,, 237 à clous le afferma, encroa e pendi.
penduz } ,, ,, ,, ,, 970 del arbre ù pendi : 1508 tant mar reclamas le deu k'en croiz pendi.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1618 en croit le pendirent li Giu desloial.
ppp. mas. sg. 6 penduz e cloufichez à loi de desloial : 87 estre en croiz pendu.

pené } v. tr. to torture ;—ref. to trouble one's self, to labour.
penent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1590 mut se penent d'aler hastivement : 1717 se peinent de mettre mei à confusiun.
pener } ,, pret. ,, ,, 427 ki Giüeu en Sulie en croiz penerent ja.
penerent } infin. 668 plus seut demurance (pener) le cors : 1626 nel volent parocire mais lungement pener.
penez } app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1009 lors l'und de rechief mut plus k'avant pené.
ppp. mas. nom. sg. 89 (deingnast estre) penez : 759 ki en croiz fu pené : 1798 en croiz murut pené.
,, ,, acc. ,, 1740 l'ociroient pené.
,, ,, prp. ,, 344 (ore vus pri) pur deu en croiz pené.

pens } v. intr. to think, reflect ;—tr. conceive (273) ;—infin. = s. m. thought, mind.
pense } ind. pres. 2 sg. 32 ù penses tu aler ?
penser } ,, ,, 3 ,, 1613 li martirs ki pense du rei esperital.
penses } imper. 2 ,, 563 pens de tun lingnage.
infin. 273 (la joie ki i fu) quors nel puet penser : 1322 la joie du ciel dunt quor ne puet penser.
nom. sg. 216 mis quors ne mis penser (ne prist sum).

pensis adj. pensive, sad.
mas. nom. pl. 161 dunc devindrent Jüeus murnes e pensis.

pent under pendi.

penuncel s. m. banner, flag.
prp. sg. 1286 (s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener) à penuncel levé.

per adj. equal, peer ; mate.
mas. acc. sg. 217 un sunge sungai, ne oïstes unc le per.
,, prp. ,, 1361 jurent Jovin lur deu, li plus haut k'est sanz per.
fem. acc. sg. 105 quant Deus out fait Adam e Ewe süe per.

perdiciun s. f. perdition, ruin.
prp. sg. 338 met hum à grant ruine e à perdiciun : 1716 ne part ne eient de moi fiz de perdiciun.

perde } v. tr. to lose, destroy.
perdera } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1405 plus ke leonesse ki pert sun léuncel.
perdirent } ,, pret. 3 pl. 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paisant.
perdist } ,, fut. 3 sg. 1573 il en perdera le cief par jugement.
perdre } subj. pres. ,, ,, 932 (proiez) k'il nus, ki sa faiture sumes, ne perde pas.
perdu } ,, impft. ,, ,, 730 ne voudroie ke A. uncore perdist la vie.
infin. 140 sanz pucelage perdre u damager.
app. (ind. pft. sg.) 808 despendu e perdu ai trestut mun viant : 418 A. as perdu.
,, (,, ,, 3 pl.) 1388 il n'unt nis un des cheveuz entamé ne perdu : 1489 unt perdu A.
ppp. mas. sg. 873 ne suefre ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu.
,, ,, ,, 865 par vostre enchantement trestuit sumes perdu : 1520 (ne sunt pas) ne perdu ne peri.
,, ,, pl. 99 ne vout Deus ke soiez damnez ne perdu.

pere I. s. m. father.
nom. sg. 122 li haut Pere du ciel (ne se vout fiër) : 270 benoit seit le pere (v. note).
,, ,, 1343 li pere au fiz va bender (la plaie) : 1529 le pere le fiz au quor feri (v. note).

(pere I.) gen. ,, 167 à destre sun pere est asis : 1705 al destre sun pere veit ester Jesun.
acc. ,, 186 (craire) le Pere e le Fiz, Seint Esperit ensement : 893 le S. E. reclaime e le Pere e le Fiz.
voc. ,, 250 pere Adonaï !

pere II. } s. f. stone, rock.
peres } nom. sg. 644 pere perist e depece.
acc. ,, 594 quidez ke jo pur deu recleim metal u pere dure ?
prp. ,, 643 mal aient deu pere u fust u ki de metal sunt (v. note) : 1011 (deroché) de pere :—
,, ,, 490 ki sa eglise sur pere funda e establi.
nom. pl. 254 froisirent peres e la lune enpali.
prp. ,, 3 (adubbée) de peres precïuses : 1700 de peres l'agraventent, de zuche e de perrun.

peri, perie under perir.

perillez adj. imperilled, exposed to danger.
mas. acc. pl. 243 les perillez rescuz ja ki ore par es peri.

perin under perrin.

perir } v. intr. to perish.
peris } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1438 moi ki peris sanz aïe.
perisent } ,, ,, 3 ,, 575 par traïsun perist mein quens : 644 pere perist e depece.
perist } ,, ,, 3 pl. 692 flestrisent blez en terre, perisent li verger : 771 plusurs i perisent.
peritz } infin. 1239 si il ne veut perir.
pp. mas. (nom.) sg. 911 li las cheitifs peritz (n'est mie esjoïtz) :—243 es peri (v. note).
,, ,, pl. 1154 sunt chaeth e peritz : 1655 tuit sunt (peri) :—1083 ke ne seium peri :
,, ,, ,, 1696 ke ne soiez del tut peri :—465 si fuissez peri.

permenant adj. everlasting.
mas. prp. sg. 1758 les* martirs sunt en gloire, el regne permenant.

pernent, pernez, under prendre.

perrin adj. of stone.
mas. nom. sg. 57 escu m'est e guarant plus ke chastel perin.
,, acc. ,, 16 un palois perrin trove ki ne pert pas casal.
,, prp. ,, 1813 A. reçut en sun palois perrin.

perrun s. m. huge stone.
prp. sg. 1700 de peres l'agraventent, de zuche e de perrun.

pers, pert I. under parer.

persones s. f. person.
acc. pl. 187 (craire) trois persones, un Deu.

pert II. (1405) under perdre.

pesa v. intr. to be weighty, grievous (used impers. with dat.).
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1528 pesa al darreiner k'il tant fu esparni.
subj. pres. ,, ,, 498 à ki peise u agrée [no matter whom it may offend or please].

pesance s. f. grievous displeasure.
acc. sg. 1381 li enemi Jesu en unt e envie e pesance.

pesant adj. weighty, heavy.
mas. nom. sg. 1746 lores cumence li bruit e un estur pesant.
,, prp. ,, 835 le fert du poin e du bastun pesant.

pest v. tr. to feed.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 60 ki pest le famillus.
pp. mas. nom. sg. 1391 li lu du bois ne saûl ne peü.

petit } adj. little ;—adv. id.
petiz } mas. nom. sg. 1379 queus petiz, queus maëns.
,, ,, pl. 747 li grant e li petit bien sunt de ço paé : 792 passent nis li petit enfant.
,, prp. ,, 890 à reims bas e petiz : 91 cum un de nus morteus petiz e [malotruz ?]
adv. 1307 mut cunussez petit cest prude ber.

peü (1391) under pest.

peus ,, peel.

peüst, peüstes, peüsum, under poër.

pez s. m. foot ; à pé, on foot.
prp. sg. 762 curent e poinnent à cheval e à pé : 1422 (Apl.) sul i est à pé :
,, ,, 1164 gisant au pé du munt :—1773 (defiguré) u de main u de pé.
nom. pl. 1374 les menbres lur sunt restorez, pez e braz sanz faillance.
(acc.) ,, 853 sul A. i est le cors e les pez nu.
prp. ,, 804 chiet as piez A. : 1010 defulé (à pez) : 844 des pez le defulent :—
,, ,, 359 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez mesuré.

Pharäun n. pr. Pharaoh.
prp. 309 ki jadis furent serfs au tirant Pharäun.

Phebum } n. pr. Phœbus (Apollo, although in 1817 the two are used as names of different deities).
Phebun } acc. 1102 (Jovin) e danz Phebun reni.
ob. (gen.) 1817 (de la loi Apolin) e Phebum e Jovin.
,, (dat.) 1572 fei ke dei Phebum ki en tut le mund resplent.
prp. 622 quant feste funt à Febum deu du solail: 1416 à Phebun le durrunt :—
,, 1737 par lur deus, Phebum, Mahum, e Tervagant.

pieté s. f. pity.
nom. sg. 927 pieté te preinne de nus: 1438 pité te preinne de moi.
acc. ,, 581 pieté unt tost de repentant pecchur: 630 de lui pieté n'unt : 866 pité en ad eü :
,, ,, 1342 n'est hom ki n'en peüst grant pieté aver : 1456 Apl. pieté en ad.
prp. ,, 775 gent [= he groans] de pieté : 1526 dunc les oceismes sanz pieté e merci.

piez under pez.

piler s. m. pillar, post.
prp. sg. 1616 lër se lessa à un piler.

pis adv. compar. worse.
163 tuz jurs declinerent puis de mal en pis (from bad to worse).

pité under pieté.

piteus adj. piteous.
mas. prp. sg. 821 A. regarde à piteus semblant.

piz s. m. breast, bosom.
prp. sg. 895 li fait voler le chef senglant du piz :—843 à peine chaut remeint li quors eu piz batant.

place under plest.

plaie } s. f. wound.
plaies } acc. sg. 1343 tant cum li pere au fiz la plaie va bender.
nom. pl. 975 garies sunt ses plaies, e sis cors restoré.
acc. ,, 1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi (v. note).
prp. ,, 1666 (te purrunt mesciner) de tes morteus plaies.

plainnes s. f. plain.
prp. sg. 1466 à une pleinne se aresteent.
,, pl. 1531 li sancs cum un roiseus es plainnes se espaundi.

plaist under plest.

plantes s. f. sole of the foot.
prp. pl. 792 à secches plantes passent nis li petit enfant :—1428 l'ensenglante des plantes la pel.

pleinent v. tr. to bewail.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1794 pleinent lur ancesurs ki sunt ja devié.

pleinne under plainne.

pleinte s. f. complaint.
acc. sg. 1517 quant la gent paëne lur gref pleinte entendi.

pleintifs adj. miserable.
mas. nom. pl. 164 dulurus, serfs pleintifs (se declinerent).

pleisir s. m. pleasure; venir à p., to please.
prp. sg. 433 s'à pleisir vus vendra : 1240 sire ! tut à vostre pleisir :
,, ,, 1463 ki lie k'à pleisir li vent e ki li plest deslie.

plener adj. entire, complete; vast.
mas. nom. sg. 712 passé en fu ja dimi an plener.
,, prp. ,, 1652 tu sul es acheisun de cest grant mal plener.
fem. nom. ,, 1285 cist s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener.

plenté s. f. plenty, great quantity.
nom. sg. 381 tant i a plenté : 769 de pople i out plenté.

plest v. intr. to be pleasing, (impers. and with dat. of pron.; for 1631 v. note).
nd. pres. 3 sg. 388 s'il vus plaist : 1229 à keus plest eschoisir (Jesu): 1231 plest vus dunc amer ?
,, ,, ,, ,, 1276 s'il vus plaist cumander : 1281 mut me plest cist voler : 1463 (deslie) ki li plest :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1673 si li plest : 1674 diable ki servez e vus plaist aürer : 1687 il lui plest espace otroier.
,, pret. ,, ,, 116 ki cunseil lur plust escuter : 118 à ki'l plut à lui (v. note) :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1221 dunt Deu (τῷ) te plut seisir: 1237 mut lur plut oïr : 1287 lur plut aürer.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1309 ki (ᾧ) nus plut tuz criër : 1631 plusurs de eus, ke Deus plust sauver (v. note).
subj. pres. ,, ,, 1315 ne place à Jesu (ke nus (ἡμᾶς) puissez sevrer de sun enseignement).

pleurent under plure.

plevi v. tr. to pledge.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1109 entrejurez sunt e lur foi unt plevi.

plie v. intr. to comply.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 726 à lui s'asent e plie.

ploier v. tr. to throw down (the glove) in challenge.

(ploier) infin. 834 à ço pruver, sui prest ploier le gant.
pluie s. f. rain.
nom. sg. 703 n'a pluie ne rusée al seir n'al enjurner.
plume s. f. feather.
prp. sg. 681 (lit) à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles d'utre mer.
plura } v. intr. to weep.
plurant } ind. pres. 3 sg. 589 ne geenst, ne deut, ne plure: 1348 plure e gent de quoer.
plure } ,, ,, ,, pl. 1513 pleurent e weimentent li joure e enveilli.
,, pret. 3 sg. 483 A. de tendrur gent, plura e pali.
grnd. 456 en plurant dit.
plus I. adv., = more; used a, with adjj., b, with verbs, c, with adverbs :—
a 1 *simply, to form comparatives :—*
22 bis. n'i out plus cuneüz, ne nus plus communal: 593 queus est plus haut? 976 ne fu unc plus delivres: 1305 bis. plus ferms e plus enter: 1333 bis. plus crüeus e plus fier: 1380 unc plus beus ne estoient: 1484 bis. plus fortz e plus igneus: 1624 plus aegre.
2 *followed by* (α) *de*, or (β) *ke, with term of comparison :—*
(α) 1074 plus sages des autres: [1595 crestiens plus de cent]:—
460 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu: 521 plus est esmeüz ke n'est leonesse: 860 plus ert chautz ke feu: 877 plus clers ke n'est argentz: 1060 plus est clers ke solailz: 1070 plus furent beus ke rose u ke n'est lis: 1206 plus desirable k'esmeraude: 1356 plus crüeus ke n'est urs: 1376 plus blancs ke n'est girun: 1406 sunt curucez plus ke leonesse: 1417 sacrifice agreable plus ke buef: 1431 plus li est duz ke mel: 1574 plus est fous ke beste: 1720 plus blancs ke cheinsil ne cotun.
3 *preceded by def. art., to form superlatives :—*
1032 (mil) des plus honurables: 1366 à la plus cruële mort k'em purra deviser.
b 1 *simply,* (α) = *more, to a greater extent, degree ;* (β) *in negative clauses, = no longer :—*
(α) 536 dunc plus se curuce: 670 pur sun cors plus grever:—
(β) 1300 sanz plus aver travail: 1326 sanz plus demurer: 1584 plus ne mangera jamais.
2 *followed by ke, with term of comparison :—*
57 escu m'est plus ke chastel: 470 raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre: 477 plus l'eim ke peleiçun: 615 nel eüssez plus entendu ke asne harpeüre: 668 plus (pener) seut demurance ke ne fait anguisse: 729 plus nuit langur ke mort: 1009 l'unt plus k'avant pené: 1259 ne fait plus à creire k'au vent:
c 1425 l'ahüent plus viument k'un chaël.
(plus) II. *as substantive (neuter), = a greater amount :—*
1 (α) *simply,* (β) *with following noun in (genitive) :—*
(α) 275 plus me mustra Deus: 1578 uncore fra il plus :—
(β) 359 n'unt ore plus de terre fors saet pez: 387 de la lei plus m'enseinnerez: 425. 1250 plus set d'enchantement (ke nuls dire purra) (ke fevre ne set de tanailles): 1031 mil u plus des citoiens.
2 *preceded by def. art.,* (α) = *the greater part,*—(β) *adv. by so much the more :—*
(α) 726 le plus de la curt à lui s'asent :—(β) 242 tant es le plus huni.
(plus) III. *as adjective (in comparative), = more numerous :—*
275 me descuvri plus segrei celestien: 962 plus a fait vertu.
(β) 1595 crestiens nuveus plus de cent.
plust, plut under plest.
plusur } pron. several, many; with def. art., the greater portion.
plusurs } nom. pl. 771 plusurs i perisent: 979 crestiens plusurs (unt aidé):
,, ,, 1177 plusurs entendimes: 1481 li plusur de eus (se sunt duné à Deu).
acc. ,, 406 (li ad desclos) plusurs poinz.
prp. ,, 653 (li sancs ist du cors) en plusurs lius.
Plutun n. pr. Pluto.
acc. sg. 336 Jovin descunus e le subterin Plutun: 1103 Jovin reni e Plutun l'ennerci.
pluveit v. intr. to rain.
ind. impft. 3 sg. 1139 dimi an n' en la terre ne pluveit tant ne quant.
poënt v. intr. to be able.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 1266 tant cum vif e estriu puis bailler pur munter sele.
,, ,, 2 ,, 294 tun sunge puez entendre.
,, ,, 3 ,, 273 quors nel puet penser: 571 ben s'en puet gabber de vus: 669 ki s'en put tost passer (v. note): 966 garir me puet: 1030 ne puet estre celé: 1204 de lermer ne se puet retenir: 1279 si ço ne puet aver mester: 1322 dunt quor ne puet penser: 1349 ne puet (regarder): 1672 puet les morz à vie reapeler: 1678 verm, k'em ne puet tuër: 1689 ne puet nuls parcunter.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1275 si nus ne les pöum à maisun reamener: 1562 par tant le pöum bien saver.
,, ,, 3 ,, 664 par tant ne poënt li felun esploiter: 1289 si par el ne poënt espleiter.
,, pret. 3 sg. 114 ne pout estre guarantz: 702 n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mester: 707 ne se

(poënt) (ind. pret. 3 sg.) pout nul garder: 791 passer ne pout hom nouant; 1148 flecchir nel pout hem vivant: 1377 cunustre les pout hom: 1435 ki ses cumpainnuns sivre ne pout mie: 1783 ne se pout nul vanter.
,, ,, 2 pl. 47 en queu manere peüstes-vus passer?
,, fut. 2 sg. 579 repentir te purras: 585 tu en purras consirer gueredun:
,, ,, ,, ,, 950 sun chief purras truver: 1663 tu en purras (honur) cunsirer.
,, ,, 3 ,, 220 jamais ne nus purra vie ne mort sevrer: 425 (plus) ke nuls dire purra: 467 meint hom purra estre gari: 636 ainz purra mer secchir: 1366 à la plus cruële mort k'em purra deviser: 1569 (tant) cum nuls dire purra.
,, ,, 2 pl. 578 fere purrez retur: 1310 ço purrez vus (espruver):
,, ,, ,, ,, 1656 ne purrez eschaper: 1665 pardun purrez aver.
,, ,, 3 ,, 641 chose ne purrunt faire: 1364 mut purrunt paër lur deus: 1666 te purrunt mesciner.
condit. ,, sg. 81 ne purreit estre entendu: 193 ne purroit estre pruvé.
subj. pres. ,, ,, 667 ke sun voler poüsse flecchir (but v. note).
,, ,, 1 pl. 1299 ke peüsum repairer of les noz, k'i sunt.
,, ,, 2 ,, 1316 (ne place à Jesu) ke nus puissez sevrer.
,, impft. 3 sg. 672 k'aïe ne rescusse n'i pust aver mester: 694 ne venta vent si ki les peüst aorer: 701 nüe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrer: 1342 n'est hom ki n'en peüst grant pieté aver: 1541 n'i peüst hem cunustre (privé ne estrangi).

poër s. m. power, authority.
nom. sg. 1585 par tut ù sun poër s'estent: 1787 ne puet mais le poër Jesu estre celé.
acc. ,, 49 ù noz deus unt lur lei e lur poër: 138 du mund ad seingnurie e poër.
,, ,, 917 le poër Jesu prisent: 1460 (lot e glorifie) le grant poër Jesu.
prp. ,, 1661 (noz deus) ki tant sunt de poër.

poësté s. f. ability; majesty; sway.
prp. sg. 771* (li joure) de force e poësté: 869 ki regne en poësté: 1799 (nus reinst) d'enfernal poësté.

poëstifs adj. mighty, powerful.
mas. nom. sg. 165 mes Jesu releva cume sires poëstifs: 806 cist est Deus poëstifs.
,, acc. pl. 584 noz deus poëstifs desoremes aür.

poin s. m. fist.
prp. sg. 835 atant le fert du poin e du bastun pesant.

poinnal adj. pointed (v. note).
1607 (ferent) de lances, e gros bastun poinnal.

poinnent v. tr. to spur.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 762 curent e poinnent à cheval e à pé: 1593 pur tost venir poinnent ignelement:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1608 ferent, batent e poinnent cist pautener vassal.

point adv. strengthening the negation.
463 (mal) ki point n'i avez deservi.

pointes v. tr. to stitch.
ppp. fem. (prp.) pl. 682 (n'à) coiltes pointes de soie (but v. note).

poinz s. m. point, matter.
acc. pl. 406 (li ad desclos) plusurs poinz par unt doit hom estre sauvez.

poisance s. f. power.
nom. sg. 1671 kar ne vaut lur poisance un butun d'eglenter.

poisant, poisantz, poissant adj. powerful; tut—, almighty.
mas. nom. sg. 661 ki poisantz est: 807 cist est li tut-poissant: 1049 ki tant poisant est:
,, ,, ,, 1123 Jesu te gard, li tut-poisant: 1743 si le purvit dunc Deus li tut-poisant.

politz (pp. =) adj. polished.
mas. nom. sg. 901 purs e esmirables cum cristals politz.

pople, poples under pueple.

port s. m. harbour.
prp. sg. 908 à bon port arivez: 1831 en nief me mette au procein port marin.

portal s. m. gateway.
prp. sg. 15 vent s'en li clers e entre à un maistre portal.

porta, portant, portantz, porté, porte 1., portent, porter, portercit, portes, portez v. tr. to carry, bring.
ind. pres. 2 sg. 78 nuveles me portes d'un deu mescuneü.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1122 cist ki la croiz porte.
,, ,, ,, pl. 852 portent gisarmes: 1112 la croiz of eus portent:
1288 or portent e argent en cofres: 1732 angeres la portent eu ciel à grant processiun.
condit. 3 sg. 638 pur tant cum portereit de fin or un dromund.
infin. 476 (ta esclavine) ke ça porter vus vi: 1824 fei ke doi porter lui ki fist d'ewe vin.
pres. ptcp. mas. nom. sg. 826 ù uns paëns haut s'escrie, une mace portant.
,, ,, ,, pl. 504 (cist s'en vunt) portantz bastuns.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 368 (de l'ewe demande) e hom li ad porté.

(portez) ppp. mas. sg. 900 des angles est portez eu ciel li esperitz.
porte II. s. f. door.
nom. sg. 1693 ço est la porte par unt cuvent eu ciel entrer.
acc. ,, 509 uis brisent e porte si il la trovent saerrée.
posé } v. tr. to place.
posez } app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 982 posé l'unt en marbrin sarcu e estué.
ppp. mas. sg. 90 de croiz ostez, e posez en sarcu : 778 ki vi estre en croiz posé :
,, ,, ,, 959 en sarcu marbrin ke soit li cors posez.
,, ,, pl. 1506 n'estes en sarcuz posez ne enseveli.
pou adv. little; à pou — ne, almost.
147 apres pou de tens :—751 à pou n'est voidé li temples : 1566 à pou de ire ne fent.
pöum under poënt.
pountz s. m. bridge.
nom. sg. 769 li pountz estoit estroitz.
acc. ,, 635 de glace fates pund : 767 un pund i unt truvé.
prp. ,, 772 li uns du pund en l'ewe sunt trebuché : 1153 au passer de un pund.
poür s. f. fear; aver —, to be afraid.
acc. sg. 557 il out poür : 733 (ja nul ne voie, mes) poür eit.
prp. ,, 1107 ne larrum pur poür ja de brant furbi.
poure adj. poor.
mas. acc. sg. 59 ki guarde e cunforte le poure e le frarin : 1842 (me numer) dolent, poure e frarin.
poüsse, pout under poënt.
praiol s. m. meadow.
nom. pl. 693 (perisent) li praiol e herber.
pré s. m. meadow.
prp. sg. 349 cum est la flur du champ u cum l'erbe du pré : 999 funt flestrir l'erbe du pré.
prechant } v. intr. to preach.
precher } ind. pres. 3 sg. 501 (ki) d'un deu nuvel preche : 1558 li clercs ki de lui preche.
precher } ,, fut. ,, ,, 1262 ki prechera desore mais de cele lei nuvele.
prechera } infin. 35 precher (la nuvele esjoïe); 45 oses en ma maisun precher : 1642 cumence à precher.
periph. pres. ptcp. 1754 dunt li clers fu prechant.
grnd. 525 va par ci prechant de la lei : 552 ore croiz (ço) ke va prechant (un tafur) :
,, 806 (Deus) dunt A. va prechant : 1251 de Marie va prechant.
(acc.) 1120 (Apl. unt truvé) prechant : 1292 (unt le clerc truvé) prechant e baptizant :
,, 1735 ki quis l'avoient e truvé prechant.
prechement s. m. preaching.
nom. sg. 1563 verai est sanz dutance li suen prechement.
precheür } s. m. preacher.
prechur } nom. sg. 559 (venuz dust estre) cum certein prechur : 1422 mes sul i est à pé li precheür Apl.
acc. ,, 1515 maudient Apl. le precheür.
precïuses adj. precious.
fem. prp. pl. 3 adubbée de peres precïuses.
preinne under prendre.
premer } adj. first ;—adv. id.
premers } mas. nom. sg. 298 primer mariage (seit batesme) : 929 ki primers aürnas (Engletere par martire) :
,, ,, ,, 1338 premers voisist estre ki est li darrener : 1837 ki l'ad teinte premers de sanc rosin.
adv. 1293 cist ki les autres guie, parole premer.
premur s. m. the first of any thing, initiative, inauguration.
nom. sg. 577 n'estes pas darreins, à tei n'est fait premur.
prendrai } v. tr. seize, to take hold of; p. sum, take a nap; p. char, to become incarnate; p. estal, to halt.
prendre } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1827 penant deveng e preng burdun fresnin.
preng } ,, ,, 3 ,, 179 si curage me prent : 578 n'est ki ne prent sum : 783 ki de tut prent cure :
prent } ,, ,, ,, ,, 889 saisist e prent A.
,, ,, ,, ,, 441 s'en pernez teu vengance (v. note).
,, ,, 3 ,, 1806 pernent confessiun de folie e pecché.
,, pret. 3 sg. 216 (mis quors ne mis penser) ne prist sum : 231 prist e seisi J. :
,, ,, ,, ,, 659 en terre char prist : 898 la croiz prist : 1801 de virgne prist enterre humanité.
,, fut. 1 ,, 471 prendrai (de bon quor) quancke Deus m'a purveü :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1582 jo en prendrai si haut vengement.
imper. 2 pl. 1512 pernez ent vengance de ceu tafur failli.
subj. pres. 3 sg. 927 pieté te preinne de nus : 1438 pité te preinne de moi.
infin. 1265 prendre le frai : 1583 (vengement) cum de itel felun traitre prendre apent :
,, 1605 nel lessent reposer ne nul liu prendre estal.
prp. ,, 190 (turment) sanz fin prendre (= that has no end).

(prent) app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 531 lors l'unt pris e trahit par la rüe : 1408. 1598 l'unt pris e seisi.
ppp. mas. sg. 156 fu pris : 1136 pris fu : 428 si cunrei n'en est pris : 823 es-le-vus seisi e pris.
,, ,, pl. 461 si pris sumes andui e menez devant li.

pres adv. near.
1464 pres sunt de V.

present I. s. m. present, gift.
acc. sg. 188 de toi li fras sacrifice e present : 311 de la lei lur fist e present e dun.

present II. } adj. present.
presentz } mas. nom. sg. 645 (li princes) ki presentz juge i sist : 1564 (li princes) ki i estoit present.

presente v. tr. to present.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 787 à Deu presente A. à devociun grant : 1351 à Deu les presente.

presse s. f. crowd.
nom. sg. 760 la presse ert grant du pueple ki là fu aüné : 1751 si fu la presse grant e mortel.

prest } adj. ready.
pretz } mas. nom. sg. 834 à ço pruver sui prest ploier le gant : 1686 ki prest est tuz sauver.
,, ,, pl. 1195 pretz sumes à fere à quor baud e joiant.

preuz adj. gallant.
mas. nom. sg. 26 ki tant pers prude ber (v. note) : 1775 ki avant fu chevaler preuz e alosé.
,, acc. ,, 1307 mut cunussez petit cest prude ber : 1648 tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber.

pri } v. tr. to beseech, pray to, beg.
prias } ind. pres. 1 sg. 58 lui pri e aür : 279 ço pri : 468. 1084. 1219 (ço) vus requor e pri :
prie } ,, ,, ,, ,, 344 ore vus pri e sumoin pur Deu en croiz pené : 1124 pri (parenthetically).
,, ,, 3 ,, 728 entendez ke raisuns cumande e veut e prie : 1457 pur lui requert e prie.
,, pret. 2 ,, 925 ki pur tes enemis curaument Deu prias.
imper. 2 pl. 485. 822 proiez Deu (Jesu) pur moi : 930 pur nus proiez celui k'est Messias :
,, ,, ,, 1047 proiez pur nus le roi esperitable :
,, ,, ,, 1222 proiez lui ki te vout sun segrei descuverir.
infin. 1665 pardun purrez aver si tu les voilz proier.
app. (ind. plpft. 3 sg.) 391 demurez est cum A. li avoit proiez.

priëre s. f. prayer.
nom. sg. 1455 si tu requers pur moi, ta priëre ert oïe.
prp. ,, 1166 par la priëre A. est surse (une funtainne).

primer, primers under premer.

primereins adj. first, taking the lead.
mas. nom. sg. 1075 parole primereins as autres entur li.

primes adv. firstly, before all else.
282 Deu primes enmercie.

prince } s. m. prince, chief.
princes } nom sg. 355 ù est Alexandres li princes alosé : 541 quant li princes l'ad veü :
,, ,, 645 li princes, ki presentz juge i sist, cumande ke batu seit : 942 li princes, (l'at escharni) :
,, ,, 968 of sa mesnée est li princes passé : 1243 li princes, espris de ire, art e restencele :
,, ,, 1281 respund li princes : 1564. 1639 quant ot ço li princes :
,, ,, 1741 li prince feluns (ne vout tant atendre :) 1780 de la cité li princes tost s'en est aragé.
acc. ,, 1040 ne dute mais tirantz—prince ne cunestable.
prp. ,, 414 à un prince felun (ala) !
voc. ,, 417 ai, princes gentilz !
nom. pl. 357 (ù sunt) li autre prince tant riche e tant feffé : 714 li prince de la terre (sunt assemblé) :
,, ,, 737 li prince e la commune ne l'unt pas otrié : 1319 (regner) en cest mund princes curunez.

pris I. s. m. esteem.
nom. sg. 153 de lui crut la renumée e pris.

pris II., prist under prendre.

prisa } v. tr. to prize, value.
prisant } ind. pres. 1 sg. 334 Apollin ne prise mes vallant un butun.
prise } ,, ,, 3 ,, 736 celui sive ki doctrine (e maistrie) tant prise.
prisent } ,, ,, ,, pl. 917 (volentris e enviz) prisent le poër Jesu.
priser } ,, pret. 3 sg. 1150 il ne prisa tut un esperun vaillant : 1162 ne prisa noz deus à valur d'un gant.
infin. 1670 te oi tes deus priser.
grnd. 811 (Jesu) k'A. va tant prisant.

prisun s. f. prison, imprisonment.
acc. sg. 679 prisun ad obsure pur sale e pur soler.
prp. ,, 310 Deus les engetta de servage e prisun :—112 en la prisun de emfer aler : 1023 en la prisun est tuz jurs au maufé : 1081 en la prisun d'enfer ki sunt enseveli : 1709 ki sui en tel mortel prisun :—1217 ne pur large prisun fauser ne flecchir.

prisuns s. m. prisoner.
acc. pl. 166 d'enfer rescut ses prisuns cheitifs.
privé } adj. intimate ; s. m. intimate, familiar friend.
privez } nom. sg. 784 hautement soudée ki de lui est privé.
acc. ,, 1541 n'i peüst hem cunustre privé ne estrangi.
nom. pl. 403 furent andui (privez) de Damnedeu : 978 li parent A. e si ami privé (unt aidé).
acc. ,, 1244 ki ses hummes e amis e sis privez apele.
prp. ,, 1037 ke Deus deigna mustrer as ses martirs privez.
procein } adj. neighbouring, next (of space or time).
proceine } mas. prp. sg. 1831 en nief me mette au procein port marin.
fem. (acc.) ,, 1180 la nuit proceine apres.
processiun s. f. procession, pomp.
prp. sg. 1732 angeres eu ciel la portent à grant processiun.
proie s. f. prey.
acc. sg. 825 fremissent cum lïuns ki vunt proie sivant.
prp. ,, 1357 senglantz cum lïun k'à proie est devurer (v. note).
proier, proiez, under pri.
promesse s. f. promise.
prp. sg. 1277 par promesse u manace lur quers reapeler.
promettant } v. tr. to promise.
promis } ind. pret. 1 sg. 172 recevez la joie ke jo ja vus promis.
grnd. 1198 ne (larrum) pur trespassables richesces promettant (v. note).
promissiun s. f. promise.
prp. sg. 312 (les mena en terre) de promissiun.
prophecie s. f. prophecy.
nom. sg. 1257 la prophecie d'anciens ço conferme e saele.
prophetizer v. tr. to prophesy.
infin. 131 dunt as oï lire e prophetizer.
prude under preuz.
prove } v. tr. to prove, demonstrate.
pruvé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 814 (l'ewe, à tei obeïssant) prove ta vertu : 1091 (li deciples) prove le sen au maistre.
pruvée } infin. 834 à ço pruver sui prest ploier le gant.
pruver app. (ind. pft. sg.) 83 jo ne l'ai apris ne pruvé ne leü : 561 ben l'ad ore pruvé k'il est boiseür.
ppp. mas. nom. sg. 366 serras martir (pruvé) par Deu : 742 n'est leres pruvé.
,, fem. sg. 530 par tut ù veritez e dreiture est pruvée : 557 k'à fause fust pruvée (sa doctrine).
,, ntr. (= infin. pass.) 193 ne purroit estre pruvé.
puant adj. striking.
mas. voc. sg. 827 vassal failli puant !
,, prp. ,, 1759 (sunt) el fu d'enfer puant : 66 en enfer gist puant.
pucelage s. m. virginity.
acc. sg. 140 sanz (perdre u damager) pucelage.
pucele s. f. virgin.
nom. (pd.) sg. 1253 e apres l'enfantement remist mere e pucele.
acc. sg. 127 (tut issi saluër) une pucele.
prp. ,, 79 fiz d'une pucele : 659 sun fiuz d'u[ne] pucele k'en terre char prist (v. note).
pueple s. m. people, multitude.
nom. sg. 229 un poples cuntre lui e cruël e hardi (vint) : 751 tant lui suit grant pueple (v. note).
,, ,, 871 quant eu desert tis poples de sei fu cunfundu :
,, ,, 873 ne suefre ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu :
,, ,, 886 est la nostre creance e poples maubailliz : 1053 li poples ki là fu, d'iluec s'en est parti :—
,, ,, 1418 li paën sunt grant pueple.
acc. ,, 306 le pueple ke veistes tant cruël, Giüeu sunt (v. note) : 856 là trovent grant pueple.
prp. ,, 1834 as Romeins nunciër, le pueple Cesarin :—
,, ,, 760 la presse ert grant du pueple ki là fu aüné : 769 de pople i out plenté :—
,, ,, 245 de la croiz desent ore devant le pople ci.
puët, puez under poër.
puier s. m. slope of hill.
prp. sg. 798 (ala trainant) A. à martire au puier le pendant.
puis I. (1266) under poër.
puis II. s. m. pit.
prp. sg. 1675 mort sanz parmurir sufrent el puis d'enfer.
puis III. (a) adv. afterwards ; (b) prep. after ;—(c) puis ke, conj. temp. with ind. pret., after that.
a 39 ki puis jugera : 112 aler, puis sujurner : 163 declinerent puis : 401 cum puis fu restorez :

(puis) 591 puis respund : 657 puis par traïsun forfist : 1094 ki puis du munt sailli : 1128 ke est puis avenu : 1138 emprisunez fu puis : 1256 puis devint hem : 1752 puis mist le cors.
38. 176. 231. 261. 544. 926 e puis :—147 pou de tens puis (v. note) : 1760 el siecle puis (v. note.)
b 1380 puis lur enfance.
c 152 puis ke il fu d'age : 967 p-k'il fut ajurné : 976 p-k'il fu né : 1522 p-ke les eümes truvez.

puissez under poër.

pulein s. m. colt, foal.
nom. sg. 619 à peine ublie ço k'aprent pulein en sa adanture.

pund under pountz.

pur prep. for, as instead of, on account of, &c.
a *denoting substitution or exchange,* (1) *of object exchanged, &c.,* (α) *in place of,* (β) *in return for ;* (2) *of object taken in exchange ;* (3) *after respundre, to answer for :—*
1 (α) 679 bis. prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler : 684 pur lit ad roche bise :—
(β) 314 ne li firent pur ses bens si mal nun : 1267 pur ki ne doins une cenele : 1536 pur turmentz corporeus . . . le regne averez du ciel : 1725 receverez pur tun travail guerdun.
2 65 pur J. guerpiras la loi Ap. : 1829 pur esclavine eschaung mun peliçun.
3 529 pur lui respunderai : 1306 respunt pur Apl.
b *denoting equality, introducing secondary predicates :—*
440 dunc pur voir parra : 594 ke jo pur Deu recleim metal : 815 ço ke hem desdit pur vers recumbatant : 845 pur mort le guerpissent : 1473 diables reclamez pur deus : 1617 à curune de espines pur chapel capital.
c *denoting motive or aim :—*
1 *in the name of :—*
29. 344. 382. 388. 484. 1124 pur Deu (for God's sake).
2 *in the cause of :—*
68. 300 pur Deu murras : 686 pur sun seignur sufrir : 920 pur ki A. mortz est : 923 tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras : 1072. 1225. 1318. 1431 pur J. mort (sufrir) : 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisun : 1199 pur Deu sun sanc espant : 1449 pur ki A. haut martirs est : 1482. 1838 pur J. decolé : 1630 pur li teu peines endurer.
3 *in honour of :—*
937 miracles out uvré pur le martir : 1444, 5. pur li Deus deingna fere vertuz,—pur l'alme esclarcie : 1770 merveilles fist pur Apl.
4 *for the sake of :—*
451 ja pur lignage ne serra esparni : 638, 9 ainz ke J. treshublie pur tant de fin or, ne pur tuz les hummes : 779 pur tüe franchise, fai l'ewe descrestre : 873 ne suefre ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu : 983 pur sa mort grant duel unt demené : 1190 pur l'amur Jesu : 1197. 1235 ne larrum pur losenge ne pur richesces (duns) : 1494 pur ki furent tuit sumuns : 1497 pur tut l'or ne fusent resorti : 1525 n'eüssum flecchi pur un val d'or empli : 1825 ne i deise fauseté pur tut l'or C. : 1837 pur A. musterai i mun livre.
(β) 475 pur quei ke : 538 l'achesun pur quei : 1502 pur quei nasqui :—1187. 1446 pur ço assemblames :—1440 pur tant ne laist.
5 *in behalf of :—*
(α) 485. 759. 822. 930. 1047 proiez pur moi (nus) : 925 pur tes enemis Deu prias : 1384 pur ses martirs ad fait miracle : 1455 si tu requers pur moi : 1457 pur lui requert : 1620 Deus pur moi sufri.
(β) 64 bis. en cest païs m'en veng pur toi e pur meint autre S. : 144 pur nus tuz nasqui : 292 ne mist rançun d'or pur nus : 658 pur lui tramist sun fiuz.
6 *for fear of :—*
364 ne soiez esmeüz pur nule adversité : 393 d'une maisun sutive unt fait lur escole pur les grantz fertez des S. : 489 ne soiez de lui esloinnez pur nulli : 607 ne flecchirai pur nule mort : 1107 ne larrum pur poür : 1110 ne larrunt pur nulli : 1197 (ne larrum) pur mort : 1200 resortist pur mort : 1217 ne flecchir pur lunge prisun ; 1841 jo ne me os numer pur paiens de puslin.
d *with infinitive,* (α) *of motive,* (β) = *final clause :—*
(α) 1281 ne vout guerpir pur sun cors livrer : 1234, 5. ne larrum pur les testes duner . . . ne pur blandir.
(β) 670. 1360 pur sun cors (lui) plus grever : 675. 1324 pur ses (voz) maus espurger : 761 pur ver le gugement : 943 pur les merveilles ver : 1213 pur moi de mes enemis garantir : 1241 pur la loi acumplir : 1266 pur munter sele : 1289 pur duner : 1329 pur eus recumforter : 1354 pur joie demener : 1367 pur autres chastiër : 1448 pur delivrer nus : 1452 pur aver de vus batesme : 1593 pur tost venir : 1614 pur ses serfs sauver : 1627 pur ses turmentz dubler : 1628 pur murir (to kill) : 1659 pur la gent enginner : 1691 pur embracer : 1808 pur estre endoctriné.

pure under purs.

purgez v. tr. to purify.
ppp. mas. sg. 400 par le deluge estoit li mundz purgez.

purofri v. refl. to put oneself forward, stand forth.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1527 chescun de eus de murir avant se purofri.
purpens s. m. product of reflection, figment.
nom. sg. 598 semblance est e fausseté, purpens e cuntrevure.
purpos s. m. purpose.
nom. sg. 34 (teser vers G. mun païs) est mun purpos.
purposé] v. tr. to purpose.
app. (ind. ant. 1 sg.) 376 en mun païs m'en vois ù oi einz purposé.
purpris (ppp. =) adj. possessed (by the devil).
mas. nom. sg. 1776 ore est un cuntraitz u purpris de maufé.
,, acc. pl. 150 (sana) purpris de maufez.
purra, purras, purreit, purrez, purroit, purrunt under poër.
purri v. intr. to grow putrid.
pp. mas. pl. 1079 noz parentz ki mort sunt e purri.
purs adj. pure.
mas. nom. sg. 225 (li cels se desclot) purs e esclarci: 901 (li esperitz) purs e esmirables cum cristals.
,, ,, ,, 1059 purs estoit li airs, e sanz nüe seri.
fem. ,, ,, 602 sa vie est espirable e seinte e nette e pure.
purveü } v. tr. to provide.
purvit } ind. pret. 3 sg. 1743 si le purvit Deus.
purvoier } infin. 1695 vus lou par tens de vus purvoier.
purvu } app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 472 quancke Deus m'a purveü e establi.
ppp. mas. sg. 849 ki fu à sun martire divisez e purvu.
puslin infamy (v. note).
prp. sg. 1841 jo ne me os numer pur paiens de puslin.
pust, put under poër.
putage s. m. debauched life.
prp. sg. 289 en croiz lui mistrent li Güe de putage.
pute adj. vile, detestable.
fem. prp. sg. 524 à pute destinée.
puteïre s. f. (i. q. putage).
prp. sg. 1579 cist clers de puteïre, damage est k'il ne pent.
puür s. f. filth, filthy thing.
nom. sg. 569 engettez ces drapeus,—ne vus nuit la puür.

Q.

qant (1012) under quant.
quancke } pron. comp. as much as, whatever.
quanke } nom. nom. 1142 flestri quancke estoit verdoiant.
,, acc. 440 quancke vus ai dit, pur voir parra: 1431 (plus li est duz ke mel,) quancke il (suefre).
acc. nom. 1012 il unt acumpli quanke lur vint à gré.
acc. acc. 210 mustré quancke croire (est mester): 248 (sufri) quancke il savoient fere:
,, ,, 472 prendrai quancke Deus m'a purveü.
quant I. conj. temporal, (never causal,)—almost always (33 out of 45) initial in the line,—when; 1, as soon as, at the time that, (a) with pres. (b) with pft.; 2, on the occasion that, (with pret.); 3, after that, (with ant. or fut.); 4, = and then (fut.).
1 (a) 41. 280. 454. 494. 521. 522. 621. 645. 664. 801. 936. 944. 1201. 1207. 1236. 1325. 1436. 1564. 1597. 1639. 1721.
(b) 71. 323. 541. 620. 986. 1012 (qant.) 1155. 1355. 1394. 1488. 1500. 1668.
2 62. 289. 331. 396. 445. 482. 926. 1126. 1517. 1670.
3 105 quant Deus out fait A.: 444 quant A. s'en murra.
4 171 (vendra juger), quant dirra, "venez, &c."
quant II. adj. pron. how much, only in phr. '(ne) tant ne quant,' = at all, strengthening the negative.
842 ne remeint sein ne entier ne tant ne quant: 1139 dimi an n'en la terre ne pluveit tant ne quant.
quatre num. adj. four.
1096 li quatre element, tuit l'unt beu servi.
quei rel. pron. ntr. which, what; pur quei, why; quei ke, whatever;—as adv. why.
538 l'achesun pur quei (the reason why):

(quei) 1502 pur quei nasqui :—1472 par quei estes vus teus ?
780 fai l'ewe descrestre par quei (owing to which) cist sunt travaillé :—
1449 quei k'envius die (let envious people say what they like) :—
475 pur quei k'il t'en veie vestu (provided that he see).

quens s. m. count, knight.
nom. sg. 575 par traïsun perist meint quens.

querant, quere, querre } v. tr. to seek, ask ; find.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 1761 jo vus quoer e demant.
,, pret. 3 ,, 1087 qui quist, cum esgarez, ci ostel e abri.

querum imper. 1 pl. 1086 querum ceu crestien ki A. converti.
infin. 949 va quere tun seinnur : 1291 unt le clerc truvé par querre e demander.
grnd. 510 vunt querant (A.) 1119 vunt li citoien par païs querant : 1433 il ne va querant el.
app. (ind. plpft. 3 pl.) 1735 cist ki quis l'avoient e truvé prechant.
ppp. mas. sg. 155 (par Judas) fu quis : 1264 si quis deüst estre de ci k'à Burdele.

quers under quoer.

queu, queus } pron. interrog., what, which ; queu,—queu, one,——another ;—(1229) rel. pron.
mas. nom. sg. 593 queus est (plus haut) ?
,, ,, ,, 1378 queus joures, queus veuz : 1379 queus petiz, queus maëns &c.
,, voc. ,, 572 hai ! queu changeür !
,, prp. ,, 540. 761 (à queu) (au queu) chief fust menée.
,, ,, pl. 1229 (citoiens) à keus plest eschoisir J.
fem. ,, sg. 47 en queu manere peüstes vus passer ?

queuke pron. indef. some, (considerable).
fem. prp. sg. 938 le vis à queuke peine ad vers le ciel drescé.

queur under quoer.

qui (546. 1087. 1795) under ki.

quide, quident, quidez } v. intr. to think, imagine.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1559 cum meint quide e entent.
,, ,, 2 pl. 594 quidez ke jo pur deu recleim metal : 1519 (n'est pas si) cum vus le quidez.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1026 bien quident ki tut eient lur voler achevé.

quis, quist under querre.

quites adj. quit, free.
mas. nom. sg. 1297 si veuz estre quites de mort e repruver.

quoer I. (1761) under querre.

quoer II., quor, quors } s. m. heart ; de quor, heartily ; in heart.
nom. sg. 216 mis quors ne mis penser (ne prist sum) : 273 quors nel puet penser :
843 à peine chaut remeint li quors (batant) eu piz : 1322 dunt quor ne puet penser :
1470 si cors est las mais sis bons quors tut frois est e nuveus.
acc. ,, 53 n'oiez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin : 184 (Deu eslumine) tun quor :
205 lui esmoillir le quoer : 280 entent sun quor e sun curage :
299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligger ne volage : 340 S. Esperitz ad tun quor eslumé :
379 (Deu) ad tun quor saelé : 590 (justise) sun curage e quor :
776 le quor e le visage vers le ciel ad drescé : 1116 morteu maladie le quor lui envaï.
prp. ,, 88 au quor ferru : 158 au queur feru : 365 ke hem vus face au cors u au quor maufé :
1195 pretz sumes tuit à fere à quor baud e joiant : 1529 au quor feri (le fiz) :—
(1) 104. 175. 322 (entent) de quor : 471 prendrai de bon quor esjoï : 647 de quor les haï :
685 (A. suefre) de verai e bon quoer : 1033 tuit se sunt de quor à Deu abaunduné :
1236 (les ot) ço de quor geïr : 1348 plure e gent de quoer :
1632 à J. se rendirent de bon e verai quoer : 1843 batesme i requorai de quor verai e fin :—
(2) ,, ,, 732 orb est de quor : 1350 cist sunt martir de cors, cist de quor duluser.
acc. pl. 1277 par promesse u manace lur quers reapeler.

R.

raa, raant I. } v. intr. to flow.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 7 avau l'un des costez raa li sancs cural : 1610 li sancs raa aval.
grnd. 1429 li sancs en curt raant cum ewe de ruissel.

raant II. adj. radiant.
mas. nom. sg. 830 (li solailz) ki chautz est e raant : 902 (li esperitz) raant cum solailz.
,, acc. ,, 1757 (Deus) ki fist solail raant.
,, prp. ,, 1169 ço fu la vertu du soloil raant.

raed — adj. stiff, firm, (rigidus).
mas. nom. sg. 1147 raed fu e estable cum fer u aimant.

raedde — adj. impetuous, (rapida).
fem. nom. sg. 788 (l'ewe) ki ert parfunde e raedde, à flot briant.

rai, rais — s. m. ray, flash.
nom. sg. 1061 un rais ki flamboie (se arestut) : 1180 un rais du cel lusant (resplendi).
acc. ,, 255 (solail ne espandi) ne rai ne lumere.

raisun, raisuns — s. f. reason.
nom. sg. 196 droitz ne raisuns n'i assent : 728 entendez ke raisuns cumande e veut e prie.
acc. ,, 470 raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre : 817 (hem) à ki Deus dune raisun, à sun semblant.
prp. ,, 611 si feüssez gent de sen de raisun e mesure.
acc. pl. 135 cist la recunforte par (demustrer) raisuns.
prp. ,, 82 ne par fines raisuns enquis ne seü.

rançum, rançun — s. m. ransom.
nom. sg. 94 (or) ne te serroit rançum.
acc. ,, 292 ne mist d'or ne d'argent pur nus rançun ne guage.
prp. ,, 1024 sanz rançun u rescusse.

rancur — s. m. rancour.
acc. sg. 582 n'averunt vers toi plus ne ire ne rancur.
prp. ,, 993 suspris sunt de rancur e de ire envenimé.

randun — de—, adv. savagely, violently.
1730 navrent e defulent à chevaus de randun.

raveinner — adj. ravenous, of prey.
mas. nom. sg. 1392 li aigles raveinner.

reahaite — v. tr. to heighten.
ind. pres. 3. sg. 1724 (une voiz) ki reahaite mut sa entunciun.

real — adj. royal, regal.
mas. acc. sg. 1584 lores fait criër real cumandement : 1616 batre sun seint cors real.

reamené, reamener — v. tr. to bring back.
app. (ind. plpft. 3 pl.) 1736 (l'avoient) reamené de Wales.
infin. 1275 si nus ne les pöum à maisun reamener.

reapealer — v. tr. to recal, call back, away (from a purpose).
infin. 610 ki reapeler me veut, en vein labure : 1277 reapeler lur quers par promesse u manace :
,, 1672 sul Deu puet les morz à vie reapeler.

rebatre — v. tr. to beat again and again.
infin. 1625 (aegre) de batre e de rebatre.

rebundir — v. intr. to re-echo.
infin. 1336 l'eir fait à sun talent rebundir e suner.

receü, receüz, recever, receverez, recevez — v. tr. to receive.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 192 ço ne reçoit ne sen ne entendement.
,, pret. ,, ,, 1813 despuis ke A. reçut (sun oste) en sun palois perrin.
,, fut. 2 pl. 1725 ui receverez pur tun travail guerdun.
imper. ,, ,, 172 recever la joie ke jo ja vus promis.
infin. 1323 recevez batesme : 1645 (alez al haut rei de gloire) sun regne recever :—
,, 910. 1021 le regne à recever.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 879 as meins l'unt receü.
,, (,, ant. 3 sg.) 800 (cist out) receü le cumant de decoler A.
ppp. mas. sg. 72 [est en] sun ostel entrez e receüz.

rechief — de — , adv. once more, afresh.
749 de rechief de chaesnes lié : 1009 de rechief (pené).

reclaime, reclama, reclamas, reclamée, reclamer, reclamez, reclamun, recleim — v. tr. proclaim ; profess.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 54 J. C. recleim e à lui sui enclin : 594 quidez ke jo pur Deu recleim metal :
,, ,, ,, ,, 609 en J. croi, Jesu recleim : 1104 Jesu recleim, en lui me fi.
,, ,, 3 ,, 893 le seint esperit reclaime e le pere, e le fiz.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1634 nus reclamun Jesu (e refusum M.).
,, ,, 2 ,, 1473 vus reclamez (diables enfernaus) pur deus.
,, pret. 2 sg. 947. 1508 mar reclamas (Jesu) (le deu).
,, ,, 3 ,, 413 cum il guerpi M. e reclama Jesu.
imper. 2 ,, 1661 recleim noz grantz deus.
,, 2 pl. 820 guerpissez M. e reclamez Jesu.
infin. 1686 (te cuvendra) reclamer Jesu (v. note).
app. f. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 516 la lei Jesu suvent ad reclamée.

reçoit under recever.
recordant v. tr. to remember.
periph. pres. ptcp. 1130 si tu l'es recordant.
recreü adj. recreant, who has given up in despair.
mas. nom. sg. 862 uns mortz, uns malades, autres recreü (crient).
recumbatant v. tr. to vindicate.
grnd. 815 le element tesmoine, (recumbatant) pur vers ço ke hem desdit.
recuneü under recunustre.
recunforte, recunforter, recunfortez v. tr. to encourage, refresh.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 135 cist la recunforte par raisuns demustrer.
infin. 1723 (ces i enveit Deus) lui recunforter en tribulaciun :—
prp. „ 1329 oient une voiz pur eus recunforter.
ppp. mas. pl. 880 recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe e sustenu.
recunser v. intr. to hide.
infin. 136 seintz esperitz en toi vendra recunser.
recunt, recuntai, recuntant, recunté, recunter v. tr. to recount.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 143 tut issi cum vus recunt e devis.
„ pret. „ „ 617 de voz maus lui recuntai, riote e nureture.
imper. 2 „ 278 k'est ke signifie me recunt e di.
infin. 689 en teu manere cum m'orrez recunter.
pres. ptcp. (acc.) sg. 1184 nus tut ço veimes ke m'oëz recuntant.
ppp. mas. ? nom. „ 1769 un (v. note) des grantz merveilles ki unc fust recunté.
recunu, recunussent, recunust, recunustre v. tr. to recognize, acknowledge.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 881 mes ne recunussent ki lur tramist salu.
„ pret. 3 sg. 1137 ben recunust le ovre ne ren ne fut celant.
infin. 1232 (plest vus) cum Deu recunustre e leaument servir ?
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1800 bien unt ja recunu sa haute deïté.
„ (subj. „ 3 sg.) 874 ta creature est, tut n'eit tei Deu rekeneü.
reçut under recever.
recuverer v. tr. to recover; (infin. =) s. m. recovery.
prp. 1655 tuit sunt abanduné, peri sanz recuverer.
redempciun s. f. redemption.
prp. sg. 1711 requerez Deu k'il mei (part doinst of vus) par sa redempciun.
reduté, redutée, redutez v. tr. to dread.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1395 unt honuré, reduté e cremu (les cors).
ppp. mas. nom. sg. 356 (ù est) Cesaires li riches e li reduté : 405 (jugement) ki tant est redutez.
„ „ ob. „ 1007 fei ke nus devum Mahum le reduté.
„ fem. nom. „ 1 (croiz) ki tant est redutée de diable enfernal.
reestorer under restorer.
refait v. tr. to cheer.
ppp. mas. pl. 1491 mut sunt de grant joie refait e esbaudi.
refusum v. tr. to repudiate.
ind. pres. 1 pl. 1635 reclamun Jesu e refusum Mahum.
regardé, regarde, regarder, regardez v. tr. to see, look at, consider;—v. intr. to look, gaze.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 821 regarde A. à piteus semblant : 774 ki ço regarde : 866 A. les regarde :
„ „ „ „ 1704 vers lu ciel regarde : 1707 regarde e veit A. entré.
imper. 2 pl. 1709 regardez moi ki sui en tel mortel prisun.
infin. 1349 ne puet sanz martire les martirs regarder.
prp. 699 fu duel à regarder (les flurs murir as reims).
app. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 986 (Ar.) ke Deus out regardé.
regiun s. f. region.
prp. sg. 319 delivré d'enfernal regiun : 1712 of vus en cele regiun (là mund).
regnant, regné, regne I., regnent, regner, regnera, regneras, regnerez, regnes v. intr. to reign.
ind. pres. 2 sg. 924 eu ciel ore regnes.
„ „ 3 „ 55 lui ki regne : 869 ki regne en poësté : 1016 regne eu cel esteillé.
„ „ „ pl. 1482 ki ore regnent es cels.
„ fut. 2 sg. 101 tu regneras of lui cum sis amis e dru.
„ „ „ „ 301 regneras tuz jurs eu celestien barnage : 924 (eu ciel) tuz jurs regneras.
„ „ 3 „ 55 ki regne e regnera sanz cumençail e fin : 352 cist regnera eu ciel.
„ „ 2 pl. 1046 e regnerez tuz jurs en joie pardurable.
infin. 1319 (desirer) regner en cest mund princes curunez.
pres. ptcp. nom. sg. 782 Deu, regnant en majesté : 1183 martirs est glorïus A. eu cel regnant.
„ acc. „ 822 proiez pur moi Jesu eu ciel regnant.

regne II. } s. m. kingdom.
regné } acc. sg. 367. 1537 le regne averez du ciel (ki vus est estué) (ki jamais n'ert fini) :
,, ,, 910. 1021 le regne à recever (ke il ad beu meriz) (ki ja n'ert terminé) :
,, ,, 1645 (alez) al haut rei de gloire, sun regne recever.
prp. ,, 965 eu regne du ciel : 1758 en gloire el regne permenant :
,, ,, 1786 tost s'espaunt la nuvele par trestut le regné.

rei } s. m. king.
reis } nom. sg. 144 pur nus tuz nasqui li reis de paraïs.
acc. ,, 1047 (proiez pur nus) le roi esperitable : 1782 guerroier le rei de majesté.
prp. ,, 1645 (alez) al haut rei de gloire :—1613 ki pense du rei esperital :—164 sanz rei.
voc. ,, 240 hai, rois de Giüeus poisant e enrichi !
nom. pl. 567 à eus sunt entendant roi, duc, empereür.

reims s. m. bough, branch.
prp. pl. 699 as reims murir fu duel à regarder :
,, ,, 890 (un arbre) à reims bas e petiz : 951 (sun chief) as reims est nué.

rein under ren.

reinst v. tr. to redeem.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1799 nus reinst par sa mort d'enfernal poësté.

rejoïst v. refl. to rejoice.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1621 lors se rejoïst cum se il n'ust unc mal.

rekeneü under recunustre.

releva } v. intr. to rise up ; to rise (from the dead).
relevant } ind. pret. 3 sg. 165 J. releva cume sires poëstifs ! 263 cist ki mortz estoit, releva au terz di.
relever } infin. 37 (deingna) de mort relever : 316 relever le veistes en vostre avisiun.
pres. ptcp. (ob.) sg. 1157 es-le-vus relevant.

relevées s. f. afternoon.
prp. pl. 396 des relevées e quant fu anoitez.

remain } v. intr. to remain, stay behind.
remaint } ind. pres. 1 sg. 471 jo remain.
remeint } ,, ,, 3 ,, 768 nus ne remaint : 842 ne remeint sein ne entier eu cors :
,, ,, ,, ,, 843 à peine chaut remeint li quors : 1588 à ceste sumunse nuls ne remaint ne atent.
,, pret. 1 ,, 1453 suspris de langur remis en ceste voie haïe.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1114 li uns remist enmaladi : 1253 apres l'enfantement remist mere e pucele :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1347 ki remist malade en un senter : 1435 li languerus (remist, ki) ne pout sivre.

remembrable adj. memorable.
mas. nom. sg. 1041 sis nuns est (remembrable) en estoire e escrit.

remembrance s. f. id.
prp. sg. 1402 k'en lunge remembrance seit e escrit e leü.

remenant I. adj. lasting.
fem. prp. sg. 1039 vit en gloire remenant e estable.

remenant II. sm. remnant, rest.
acc. sg. 838 derochent e debatent du cors le remenant.

remir } v. tr. to look upon.
remire } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1207 croiz ! quant jo te remir.
,, ,, 3 ,, 687 Deus, ki tut remire, nel vout pas ubliër.

remis, remist under remaint.

remissiun s. f. forgiveness.
prp. sg. 330 ai Jesu ! funtainne de remissiun !

remurir v. tr. to kill again.
infin. 1628 pur murir e remurir e lunges duluser.

ren s. f. thing ; (always in virtually negative sentences).
acc. sg. 211 sanz ren celer : 648 ne ren n'i espleite hom :
,, ,, 700 sanz rein amesurer : 1137 ne ren ne fu celant.
prp. ,, 892 (cist) de ren n'est flechiz.

renaistre v. intr. to be born again.
infin. 1694 ço fait hom renaistre e tut renuveler.

rende } v. tr. to give up, repay, produce, give.
rendent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1790 à Jesu se rendent tuit cist de la cité.
rendi } ,, pret. 3 sg. 1093 la terre ki (ne rendi) fruit ne herbe.
rendirent } ,, ,, 3 pl. 1632 à Jesu se rendirent de bon e verai quoer.
rendu } subj. pres. 3 sg. 1757 Deus li rende l'onur.
app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 1826 à Jesu me sui rendu cum mi veisin.
,, (,, ,, 3 pl.) 882. 1397 (à deu) en unt graces rendu.

reni } v. tr. to deny, repudiate.
renie } ind. pres. 1 sg. 608 reni Mahom k'en enfer trait ki lui sert.
,, ,, 3 ,, 725 cele mort apent à home ki le suen deu renie.
imper. 2 ,, 333. 1102 reni apertement (l'enchantement M.) (Jovin): 583. 1660 reni Jesu.
rentinc under retenir.
renumée I. s. f. renown.
nom. sg. 153 de lui crut la renumée e pris.
renumée II. v. tr. to bruit abroad.
ppp. fem. sg. 538 l'achesun est renumée partut.
renuvelé } v. intr. to grow afresh, be renewed.
renuvele } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1245 cist maus mut surt e renuvele.
renuveler } infin. 1694 ço fait hom renaistre e tut renuveler.
pp. mas. acc. sg. 989 or l'unt veü tut seint, (renuvelé) du cors.
repairer } v. intr. to return.
repeira } ind. pret. 3 sg. 1118 (langui) iluec, geske Apl. repeira (v. note).
infiu. 1299 ke peüsum (repairer) of les noz k'i sunt.
repent } v. refl. to repent.
repentir } imper. 2 sg. 568 repent toi de tun maisfait.
infin. 579 repentir te purras de cest grant foleür.
(infin. = s. m.) prp. 1233 cist respunent: "oil, sanz repentir!"
repentant } pres. ptcp. = adj. repentant, penitent.
repentantz } mas. nom. sg. 1146 creümes ke de sa emprise fust ja ben repentant.
repentanz } ,, prp. ,, 581 pieté unt tost de sa emprise repentant pecchur.
,, nom. pl. 1479 les pecchurs repentantz sunt ses especieus (v. note).
,, ,, ,, 1760 (s'il ne estoient) repentant: 1793 en sunt repentant k'il les unt tant amé.
,, acc. ,, 1690 les pecchurs repentanz acoilt sanz reprover.
repleni } v. tr. to fill.
replenie } ppp. mas. nom. pl. 1553 devum tuit estre de joie repleni.
,, fem. voc. sg. 129 (Marie) de grace replenie!
replié v. tr. to bend back.
ppp. mas. pl. 1779 li doi sunt replié.
repos s. m. repose, rest.
acc. sg. 1469 mes repos n'i avoit entre eus suls Amphibeus.
reposent } v. intr. (refl.) to rest.
reposer } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1056 se reposent cuchez e endormi: 1467 iluec se reposent.
infin. 1605 nel lessent reposer, ne nul liu prendre estal.
reprover } v. tr. to reproach; (infin. =) s. m. reproach.
repruva } ind. pret. 3 sg. 233 lia e repruva, laidit e escharni.
repruver I. } prp. sg. 1297 estre quites de mort e repruver:—
,, ,, 141 sanz cunoissance d'umme u repruver: 1690 acoilt sanz reprover.
repruver II. s. m. proverb.
prp. sg. 1314 dit hem en repruver.
requerez } v. tr. to beg, implore.
requers } ind. pres. 1 sg. 468. 1084. 1219 (ço) vus requor e pri: 872 ore requor ta franchise.
requert } ,, ,, 2 ,, 1455 si tu requers pur moi.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1457 mut humblement pur lui requert e prie (Jesu).
,, fut. 1 ,, 1843 batesme i requorai de quoer verai e fin.
imper. 2 pl. 1638 requerez J. k'en séum parcener: 1711 requerez D. k'il mei (doinst part of vus).
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 374 li ad requis e demandé (le cungé).
ppp. mas. pl. 1035 ja tant ne en serrunt requis e turmenté.
requeste s. f. prayer, request.
acc. sg. 785 la requeste A. ducement ad granté.
requis under requerez.
requitz v. tr. to refine (gold).
ppp. mas. prp. sg. 903 curuné est de curune d'or esmeré requitz.
requor, requorai, under requerez.
reschisnant v. intr. to gnash the teeth.
grnd. 753 dient en reschisnant.
rescure } v. tr. to rescue, deliver.
rescust } ind. pret. 2 sg. 243 les perillez rescuz ja (but v. note).
rescut } ,, ,, 3 ,, 166 d'enfer rescut ses prisuns cheitifs: 287 rescust humein lignage de diable.
infin. 38 (deigna) de enfer nus rescure.
rescusse s. f. rescue, deliverance.

(rescusse) nom. sg. 672 k'aïe ne rescusse n'i pust aver mester.
prp. ,, 1024 (retenu e damné) sanz rançun u rescusse.

resne s. f. rein.
acc. sg. 1604 unt duné resne à cheval.

resorti, resortir, resortist } v. intr. to swerve, apostatize ;—infin. = s. m. flinching.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1200 ki resortist pur mort, n'est pas verai amant.
(s. m.) prp. 1228 ateindre sanz fin u resortir (v. note).
pp. mas. pl. 1497 pur tut l'or de Damas ne fusent resorti.

respiit s. m. respite.
prp. sg. 649 cumande ke batu seit lores sanz respiit.

resplendi, resplent } v. intr. to shine forth.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1572 (Phebum) ki en tut le mund resplent.
,, pret. ,, ,, 226 ù la gloire de Deu parut e resplendi : 1095 (feu, ki) lut e resplendi :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1181 (un rais du cel lusant) resplendi : 1532 de Jesu la gloire resplendi.

respond, respund, respunderai, respundi, respundu, respunt, respunent } v. intr. to answer, reply.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 33. 96. 486. 591. 1281. 1668 respund : 51 respond : 389 respunt :
,, ,, ,, ,, 633 simplement respunt : 1306 respunt pur Apl.
,, ,, 3 pl. 1105 communement respunent à un cri : 1233. 1240. 1269. 1555 respunent.
,, pret. 3 sg. 183. 721 respundi : 247 noise ne fist, ne mot ne respundi.
,, fut. 1 ,, 529 pur lui respunderai tutz les jurs de mun ée.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 176 li en a respundu simplement : 960 li ad respundu à grant humilité.

restencele v. intr. to blaze.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1243 li princes espris de ire, art e restencele.

restora, restoré, restorer, restorez } v. tr. to restore whole, cure ; (1274) infin. = s. m. remedy.
ind. pret. 2 sg. 1542 Jesus les restora.
imper. 2 pl. 1157 cel mal kar restorez.
infin. 132 ki deit tut le mund restorer : 1673 sul Deu puet (garir e reestorer) mun cors :—
,, 1274 mut serra la perte grant sanz restorer : 1311 par (garir e restorer) aucun langurus.
ppp. mas. sg. 975 sis cors (est) restoré : 401 (Par Noë) puis fu restorez (li mundz).
,, ,, pl. 1374 les menbres lur sunt restorez pez e braz sanz faillance.

resuscita, resusciter, resuscitez } v. tr. to resuscitate.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 151 resuscita (mortz).
infin. 1667 purrunt resusciter (ceus ki par tei ci sunt mortz).
ppp. mas. nom. pl. 794 de mort resuscitez (levent vifs e juant).
,, ,, acc. ,, 802 (quant veit) les resuscitez ki venent Deu louant.

retenc, retenir, retent, retenu } v. tr. to retain, hold, keep (in memory 269) ;—refl. to refrain.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 604 de lui retenc par amisté ceste moie vesture.
,, ,, 3 ,, 535 A. sa croiz retent.
,, pret. 1 ,, 269 rentinc e entendi lur chant (v. note).
infin. 1135 vostre croiz retenir de vus avoit le grant : 1204 de lermer ne se puet retenir.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 542 ke il ad de sun maistre retenu par amur.
,, (,, ,, ,, pl.) 1401 en escrit unt e mis (e retenu) le numbre.
ppp. mas. sg. 1024 (est en la prisun) retenu e damné (sanz rançun u rescusse).

retraire v. intr. to retract, recant (used absol.).
inf. 1688 retraire te cuvent.

retraite v. intr. to retire.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 789 (ke l'ewe) retraite, e sun chanel va si apetizant (v. note).

retté, rettent } v. tr. to blame, lay to the charge of.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1407 tut rettent Apl. le clerc orientel.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1359 tut unt retté à lui cest mortel encumbrer.

retur s. m. return.
acc. sg. 578 (purrez fere) retur.

returner v. intr. to return ; sanz —, unalterably.
infin. 1304 dunée est la sentence sanz returner : 1635 refusum M. sanz jamais returner.

revelaciun s. f. revelation.
prp. sg. 302 celui ke veïstes par revelaciun.

reversé v. tr. to twist, turn away.
ppp. mas. pl. 1778 li oil sunt reversé.

reverti v. intr. to return.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 493 atant s'en part li clers, e A. reverti.

revisité v. tr. to visit.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1810 Deus par sa vertu les a revisité.
ppp. mas. sg. 342 vus par Deu meimes en es revisité.

riche } adj. rich.
riches } mas. nom. sg. 356 ù est Cesaires li riches.
,, ,, pl. 357 li autre prince tant riche e tant feffé : 1125 tuit fuimes citoiens, e riches, e menant.
,, prp. ,, 1032 (mil des citoiens) des plus honurables, riches e feffé.
fem. ,, sg. 677 (ne beit mais vins) de riche vaissele.

richesces s. f. riches.
acc. pl. 1198 (promettant) trespassables richesces (v. note).

Rin s. m. the Rhine.
prp. sg. 69 n'a pl[ace ne li]us ci k'à l'euue du Rin (v. note).

riote s. f. riot, quarrel.
prp. sg. 617 de voz maus lui recuntai, riote e nureture (v. note).

rivere s. f. river.
acc. sg. 861 funtaine ne trovent, rivere ne palu.

roal s. m. rock-crystal.
prp. sg. 3 (croiz adubbée) de ivoire ne roal.

robe } s. f. robe, garment.
robes } acc. sg. 473 vus ma robe averez ù lut li ors burni : 572 ta robe enporte :
,, ,, 1134 sa robe vus duna bruidée d'or lusant.
prp. ,, 20 à robe (batüe) d'or : 1212 (honurer e vestir) de sa robe ebruusdée :—
,, ,, 533 (l'unt pris) par la robe k'il unt tost desirée.
,, pl. 850 de robes sunt trestuit e garniz e vestu.

roche s. f. rock, stone.
acc. sg. 684 pur lit ad roche bise si dure cum acier.

roi, rois under rei.

roillé adj. rusty.
mas. (acc.) sg. 1008 tut ne li vaudra un esperun roillé.

roiseus } s. m. rivulet, stream.
roisseus } nom. sg. 636 (ainz purra) ruisseu cure vers munt : 876 d'une funtainne est li roisseus hissu :
,, ,, 1531 li sancs, cum un roiseus, se espaundi : 1611 cum fait de la funtainne li roisseus cursal.
prp. ,, 1167 funtainne à grant ruissel curant : 1429 (li sancs) en curt raant cum ewe de ruissel.

roiste adj. steep.
mas. acc. sg. 1832 passerai Mun-Giu, le roiste munt alpin.

Romein } s. m. Roman ; pl. the Roman people.
Romeins } nom. pl. 23 si ancesur estoient Romein original.
prp. ,, 1834 as Romeins nunciër, le pueple cesarin.

rose s. f. rose.
nom. sg. 1070 plus furent beus ke rose u ke n'est lis espani.

rosin adj. rosy, rose-coloured.
mas. prp. sg. 1837 l'ad teinte premers de sanc rosin.

rote s. f. lyre.
prp. sg. 1258 fable à rote u viele.

rubi s. m. ruby.
acc. sg. 623 tenant un rubi rund.

rüe s. f. street.
prp. sg. 503 curant par la rüe pavée : 531 (l'unt trahit) par la rüe e chaucée.

ruïne s. f. ruin.
prp. sg. 338 met hum à grant ruïne e à perdiciun.

ruissel, ruisseu under roisseus.

Rumme s. f. Rome.
prp. 1807 sunt à R. alé :—741 sulum la lei de R. :—1833 vers R. la cité tendrai le chemin.

rumpi } v. tr. to break.
rumpu } ind. pret. 3 sg. 253 un grantz veilz du temple desira e rumpi (intr.? v. note).
rumpuz } ppp. mas. pl. 840 li nierf li sunt rumpu : 954 tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré.

runcin s. m. good stout horse, roadster.
obl. sg. 1421 (muntez) chaçur u runcin u grant destrer ignel.

rund adj. round.
mas. acc. sg. 623 tenant un rubi rund.

rundement adv. in round numbers.
1346 ne failli rundement ke n'i eüst mil enter.

rusée s. f. dew.
nom. sg. 703 n'a pluie ne rusée au seir n'al enjurner.

rute s. f. troop, multitude.

(rute) nom. sg. 1439 la rute des S. de criër le chastie.
ruva v. tr. to command.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 109 de paraïs les ruva ambesdeus exuiller.

S.

s' under si and soi.
sa, s' under sun II.
sabelun s. m. sand; plain.
prp. sg. 803 au sabelun ù nuls unc hom ala avant :—845 gisant eu sabelun.
sacez under saver.
saché } v. tr. to unsheath, tear out, drag.
sache } ind. pres. 3 sg. 888 sache l'espée.
sachent } ,, ,, ,, pl. 1326 sachent les espées: 1601 la buële en sachent du ventre Apl.
sacher } infin. 1265 (frai) fors sacher du ventre la buële.
prp. ,, 258 au saucher de la lance :—534 du sacher e buter li est ensanglaentée (la robe).
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 757 tiré l'unt e saché, batu e laidangé.
sacramentz s. m. sacrament.
prp. pl. 404 des sacramentz,—cum il sunt cunfermez.
sacrifice s. m. sacrifice.
acc. sg. 188 de toi li fras sacrifice e present: 293 (mist) de sa char demeine, sacrifice e ostage.
(appos.) ,, ,, 663 à vus sacrifice me doins jo: 1365 (mener le clerc) cum sacrifice eu temple:
(,,) ,, ,, 1417 (à P. le durrunt) sacrifice agreable plus ke buef u torel.
sacrifiërunt v. tr. to sacrifice.
ind. fut. 3 pl. 628 verra k'il sacrifiërunt (v. note).
saelé } v. tr. to seal.
saele } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1257 la prophecie d'anciens ço conferme e saele.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 379 Deu meimes ad tun quor saelé.
saerpent s. f. serpent.
nom. sg. 522 (plus esmeüz ke n'est) saerpent quant ele se sent blescée.
prp. ,, 657 par traïsun de la saerpent.
nom. pl. 1698 fremissent e flamboient cum saerpent u dragun.
saerrée v. tr. to lock, fasten.
ppp. fem. acc. sg. 509 (brisent) porte si il la trovent saerrée.
saet I. num. adj. seven.
359 fors saet pez mesuré.
saet II. (1568) under saver.
safir } s. m. sapphire.
safirs } nom. sg. 1206 croiz plus desirable k'esmeraude u safir.
prp. pl. 904 (curune) de safirs eschoisiz.
sage } adj. wise, prudent.
sages } mas. nom. sg. 282 cum lettrez e sage (enmercie Deu): 550 ki sages es de aprise:
,, ,, ,, 573 n'est nul tant sage: 1074 uns sarrazins des autres plus sages e hardi.
fem. prp. ,, 590 (justise sun curage) par sage atempreüre.
sai under saver.
sailli } v. intr. to leap forth.
sailliz } ind. pret. 3 sg. 1094 (l'ewe) ki puis du munt sailli.
pp. mas. sg. 888 avant est sailliz (un paëns).
,, ,, pl. 913 li sunt li oil du chief sailliz.
saisist, saisiz under seisir.
saisun s. f. season.
prp. sg. 1721 quant se espanist lis en sa saisun.
sale s. f. mansion, (large) house, palazzo.
prp. sg. 679 prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler.
salée adj. salt (of the sea).
fem. acc. sg. 528 ki cria la terre e mer salée.
salu s. m. salvation.
acc. sg. 881 ki lur tramist salu.
prp. ,, 97 Deu ki m'amene à vostre salu.

salüe } v. tr. to salute.
salué } ind. pres. 3 sg. 24 li clers le salüe.
saluër } infin. 127 (vint) tut issi saluër (une pucele).
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1122 l'ad salué avant.
saluz s. m. salutation.
nom. sg. 24 si saluz fu tal.
sana } v. tr. to heal.
sané } ind. pret. 3 sg. 148 sana paraletics.
ppp. mas. (acc.) sg. 974 se sent de ses dolurs tut sané.
sanc } s. m. blood.
sancs } nom. sg. 7 raa li sancs cural : 257 sanc e ewe hissi : 653 li sancs ki s'espand, ist (du cors) :
,, ,, 837 de la buche li sancs ist e espant : 1113 li sancs A. i pert aërs e endurci :
,, ,, 1176 ù si sancs est parant : 1375 li sancs (de leit ad ja semblance) :
,, ,, 1429 li sancs curt raant cum ewe de ruissel : 1531 li sancs (cum un roiseus) se espaundi :
,, ,, 1544 li sancs (emblanchi plus ke laitz) : 1610 des verges l'unt batu ke li sancs raa aval.
acc. sg. 234 gesk'au sanc espandre : 1199 gariz est k'en cest mund pur Deu sun sanc espant.
prp. ,, 896 (li tertre est fluriz) du seint sanc glorïus : 1837 (l'ad teinte) de sanc rosin :—
,, ,, 1186 teinst en sun sanc demeine : 1201. 1451 (la croiz, teinte) eu sanc A.
sanglant under senglant.
santz } prep. without ; used 1, with simple subst.,—2, with infin.,—3, with two words connected (a) by *e*,
sanz } (b) by *u*,—4, with adj. (adv.) negat. :—
1 40. 48 bis. 352. 553. 649. 674. 765. 846. 1059. 1284. 1349, 1352. 1361. 1374. 1423. 1438. 1563. 1582. 1640. 1713 bis. 1784. 1828 *sanz* :—360. 626. 756. 1016. 1196 *santz* [only cases of *santz*.]
2 33. 1202. 1233. 1238. 1274. 1283. 1304. 1320. 1326. 1635. 1653. 1655. 1675. 1677. 1685. 1690.
(β) 107 sanz pardun demander : (140 s. pucelage perdre) : 190 s. fin prendre : 211 s. ren celer : 700 s. rein amesurer : 1280 s. nul esparnïer : 1306 s. verité celer : 1327 s. merci aver : 1355 s. nul passer : 1358 s. sei amesurer : 1676 s. fin aver.
3 (a) 55 sanz cumençail e fin : 532 s. mesure e manée : 613 s. fuie e cuverture : 1526 s. pieté e merci.
(b) 140 s. pucelage perdre u damager : 141 s. cunoissance d'umme u repruver : 142 s. nïer u duter : 206. s. fentosme u duter : 294 s. fentosme u folage : 1024 s. rançun u rescusse : 1228 s. fin u resortir : 1231 s. fauser u trahir : 1377 s. faille u dutance.
4 361 sanz nule fauseté : 507 s. nule demurée : 1371 s. nule demurance.
(β) 11 sanz gueres paringal.
sarcu } s. m. coffin.
sarcuz } acc. sg. 1399 sepulture aturnent e à chescun sarcu.
prp. ,, 90 posez en sarcu : 959. 982 (posé) en sarcu marbrin :
,, ,, 1752 puis mist le cors en terre en sarcu avenant : 1815 il furent mis en sarcu marbrin.
,, pl. 1506 n'estes en sarcuz posez ne enseveli : 1552 à honur les unt ja en sarcuz acoilli.
sarmuner s. m. preacher.
prp. sg. 1334 ço est par sortz au sarmuner (v. note).
Sarracins } s. m. Sarracen ; in pl. used as a general name for pagans.
Sarrazin } nom. sg. 1074 un sarrazins des autres plus sages e hardi (parole) : 1646 dist un Sarrazin :
Sarrazins } ,, ,, 1811 jo, ki à ceu tens estoie mescreant sarrazin.
prp. ,, 64 pur toi e pur meint autre mescreant sarrazin.
obl. ,, 408 es-vus un Sarrazin ki avisé les a.
nom. pl. 13 Sarrazins la tindrent : 565 (ki furent) Sarrazins nobiles : 1269 Sarrazins respunent :
,, ,, (1325. 1332) ço ouent Sarrazins, (li glut adverser) : 1404 en sunt curucez li Sarrazin cruël :
,, ,, 1467 iluec se reposent les Sarrazins crüeus (v. note) : 1697 ço oient Sarrazin :
,, ,, 1728 de la voiz se effréent li Sarrazin glutun : 1750 ke Sarrazin ne erent apercevant.
acc. ,, 381 Sarracins cunvertir, dunt tant i a plenté.
obl. ,, 805 dist en haute voiz, les Sarrazins ouant.
prp. ,, 394 pur les grantz fertez des Sarracins : 720 (grant partie) des Sarrazins (s'asentent à li) :
,, ,, 1439 la rute des Sarrazins de criër le chastie : 1461 n'a nul des Sarrazins (ki ne die).
sarrazinois adj. of the Saracens, worshipped by the pagans.
mas. acc. pl. 449 (il a guerpi les deus) sarrazinois (v. note) : 1078 avum les deus s. sivi.
Sathan } n. pr. Satan.
Sathanas } nom. 928 de ceus ki toi honurent n'eit ja part Sathanas.
prp. 116 (lur cuvint aler) à Sathan :—14 k'en Apolin creient, Sathan e Belial :—
,, 67 (cunpainz e vesin) lez Sathan le maufé.
saucher under sacher.
sauf I. } adj. safe.
saufs } mas. nom. sg. 1090 si deciples ki saufs est e gari.
,, ,, pl. 1765 (jo vus quoer) ke sauf soium !

sauf II. (244) under sauver.
saûl adj. satisfied, satiated.
mas. nom. sg. 1391 li lu du bois, ne saûl ne peü.
,, ,, pl. 1650 n'estes las ne saûl de Jesu langetter.
saut under sauver.
sautele v. tr. to go wandering about.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1247 un clergastre avolez ki par terres sautele.
sauvaciun s. f. salvation.
prp. sg. 304 mist nus tuz morteus (à sauvaciun): 1194 k'est apendant à sauvaciun de nus.
sauvage adj. savage.
mas. prp. sg. 281 Deus l'at fait aignel d'un léun sauvage.
sauvas, sauver, sauvez v. tr. to save, deliver.
ind. pret. 2 sg. 242 autres de toi sauvas.
subj. pres. 3 ,, 128 Marie, Deu te saut! 933 (k'il nus ne perde pas) mais nus saut.
imper. 2 ,, 244 sauf tun cors demeine!
infin. 36 ki nus deingna sauver: 130 ki vent le mund sauver: 244 cum sauver seüz autri:
,, 1631 Deus plust sauver: 1614 pur (sauver) tes serfs: 1686 ki prest est tuz sauver.
ppp. mas. sg. 406 par unt doit hom estre sauvez.
sauveür s. m. Saviour.
gen. sg. 583 fiz Deu le sauveür.
saver I. s. m. knowledge.
acc. sg. 1313 (vus ne savez) ses vertuz e saver: 1658 ferez grant saver.
saver II., saverra, savez, savoient v. tr. to know.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 177 ne sai vostre lei ne cuntenement: 829 jo sai l'achesun:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1823 ne sai autre language fors le mien barbarin.
,, ,, 2 ,, 218 si tu ke signifie me sez enseinner.
,, ,, 3 ,, 425. 1249. 1568 plus set, plus set, tant saet (d'enchantement):
,, ,, ,, ,, 690 chalur ki pas ne se seet atemprer:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1202 bien set, unt cunté (v. note): 1250 (plus ke fevre ki martele) ne set de tanailles.
,, ,, 2 pl. 1312 vus ne savez mie sa vertu ne poër.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1028 ne sevent mie cum Deus l'ad devisé:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1296. 1649 ki ne se sevent de tes (sortz) (laçuns) garder.
,, impft. ,, ,, 162 ben savoient ki urent (mesfait): 248 (sufri) quancke il savoient fere e dire.
,, pret. 2 sg. 244 cum sauver seüz autri.
,, fut. 3 ,, 442 ki en seit chastiëz ki la saverra.
imper. 2 pl. 390. 610. 1304. 1520 sacez (parenthetically).
infin. 1562 par tant le pöum bien saver apertement.
ppp. (infin. pass.) 82 (ne purreit estre) par fines raisuns enquis ne seü.
se under soi.
seant v. intr. to sit.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 645 ki presentz juge i sist.
ptcp. pres. acc. sg. 18 (trove) le seignur seant al uis de sun ostal.
grnd. 793 (li mort) se drescent en seant (= sit upright).
seccheresce s. f. drought.
prp. sg. 1092 en la grant seccheresce (li airs obeï).
secches adj. dry.
fem. prp. pl. 792 à secches plantes passent.
secchi, secchir, secchis v. tr. and intr. to dry up.
ind. pret. 2 sg. 926 lur secchis (l'ewe).
infin. 636 purra mer secchir: 696 (veisez) les paluz secchir: 999 les ewes funt secchir.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 832 le flot ad tut secchi.
ppp. mas. obl. sg. 1158 (es-le-vus) le flot tut secchi.
secle s. m. age, life-time.
prp. sg. 1051 au partir de cest secle:—1760 s'il ne estoient el siecle puis verai repentant.
seet under saver.
segrei, segreiz s. m. secret.
acc. sg. 204. 1222 sun segrei demustrer, (descuverir): 275 plus me descuvri segrei celestien.
,, pl. 395 iluec unt lur segreiz e cunseilz celez.
sei I. s. f. thirst.
acc. sg. 683 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner: 857 grant chalur e grant sei i unt eü.
prp. ,, 871 eu desert tis poples de sei fu cunfundu: 1165 grant gent de sei laburant.
sei II. (1358) under soi.
seiez under estre.

seignur, seignurs under sire.
seignurie } s. f. lordship, authority.
seingnurie } acc. sg. 138 ki du mund ad seingnurie e poër.
prp. ,, 1462 mut est li deus as crestiens de grant seignurie.
seingnur, seinnur under sire.
sein } adj. sane, healthy, whole.
seins } mas. nom. sg. 1005 ore est seins e ligger : 1459 seins est e tut delivres.
,, ,, pl. 795 (vifs levent) legers, enters, e seins, cum geü ussent dormant.
,, acc. ,, 1543 (les restora) enters, seins, e gari, (cum si il geüsent tuz vifs).
seint } adj. holy.
seinte } mas. nom. sg. 340 Seint Esperitz (ad eslumé) : 136 seintz E. vendra : 168 (fu) li seinz E. tramis.
seintz } ,, acc. ,, 186 (craire) seint Esperit : 893 (reclaime) le seint Esperit : 973 au seint cors tucher :
seinz } ,, ,, ,, 989 or l'unt veü tut seint du cors renuvelé : 1616 batre sun seint cors real.
,, prp. ,, 1432 à A. aproce, le seint martir nuvel :—896 (est fluriz) du seint sanc :—
,, ,, ,, 899 crut eu seint nun.
,, ,, pl. 1018 entre les* seintz martirs.
fem. nom. sg. 602 sa vie (est) seinte e nette e pure.
seintifie v. tr. to sanctify.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1452 batesme ki la gent seintifie.
seir s. m. evening, even-tide.
(temp.) acc. sg. 58 lui pri e aür lu soir e lu matin.
prp. ,, 683 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner : 703 n'a pluie ne rusée au seir n'al enjurner.
seisi } v. tr. to seize, lay hold of;—to enfeoff, (de); (used absolutely 1331).
seisir } ind. pres. 3 sg. 889 A. saisist e prent cum lu fait la berbiz.
seisiz } ,, pret. ,, ,, 231 prist e seisi : 1176 tantdi seisi sa croiz.
infin. 1221 (gueredun) dunt Deu te plut seisir.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1554 Deus en ad des noz à sun uoes tant seisi.
,, (,, ,, ,, pl.) 629 l'und ja seisi : 1358 Apl. unt seisi : 1408. 1598 l'unt seisi e pris.
ppp. mas. sg. 908 de gueredun saisiz : 1017 du gueredun seisiz k'il tant ad desiré :
,, ,, ,, 1098 de sun gueredun est hautement seisi : 1726 seisi serras du dun.
,, ,, pl. 1045 seisiz estes ja du guerdun desirable : 1331 saisiz ja en serrez cum loial chevaler.
seit, seium under estre.
sele s. f. saddle.
acc. sg. 1266 (estriu bailler) pur munter sele : 1411 de cheval n'osterunt ne sele ne panel.
semblable adj. like.
mas. acc. sg. 656 à lui meimes semblable le fist.
semblance s. f. appearance, imitation.
nom. sg. 598 semblance est e fausseté.
acc. ,, 1375 li sancs de leit ad ja semblance.
semblant s. m. countenance, likeness.
prp. sg. 817 à ki Deus dunc raisun à sun semblant : 821 regarde A. à piteus semblant :
,, ,, 1156 hom deignas furmer à tun semblant : 1474 à sun semblant fist nus tuz.
semeine s. f. week.
(temp.) acc. sg. 386 une semeine vaus of moi demurez.
semmé } v. tr. to sow.
semmez } imper. 2 pl. 635 gravele semmez.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 995 trop i a sun barat par cest païs semmê.
sen s. m. sense.
acc. sg. 192 ço ne reçoit ne sen ne entendement : 1091 le sen au maistre prove li deciples.
prp. ,, 611 si feüssez gent de sen, de raisun e mesure.
sené adj. sensible.
mas. nom. pl. 962 ne deüssez esjoïr si feüsez sené.
senglant } adj. bloody; abominable.
senglantz } mas. nom. sg. 841 tut le vis (est) senglant : 935 senglant e debrisé : 1163 defulé e senglant.
,, acc. ,, 320 ferm lie Sathan le viel sanglant dragun.
,, nom. pl. 1357 senglantz cum lïun : 1744 ke tuit fussent parjuré li traitre senglant.
senglement adv. singly, only.
194 ke un fust trois e trois un senglement.
sengler s. m. boar.
nom. sg. 1356 plus crüeus e irez ke n'est urs u sengler.
sent v. tr. to feel.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 522 quant ele se sent blescée : 595 ki ne ot ne sent ne veit par nature :
,, ,, ,, ,, 974 se sent de ses dolurs tut* sané.

sentence s. f. judgment, decision, decree.
nom. sg. 1304 dunée est la sentence sanz returner : 1320 ço est nostre sentence.
acc. ,, 746 cele sentence unt joure e viel confermé.
senter s. m. by-path.
prp. sg. 1347 ki remist malade en un senter.
sepulcre } s. m. sepulchre.
sepulcres } nom. sg. 262 li sepulcres estoit ben clos e ben garni.
acc. ,, 1068 (voient) le sepulcre A.
sepulture s. f. burial.
acc. sg. 977 lors ad la sepulture au martir aturné : 1399 sepulture aturnent e à chescun sarcu.
serf } s. m. servant, slave.
serfs } nom. sg. 332 ti serfs deveng desore en ta subjecciun.
acc. ,, 1844 à Jesu me abaundun serf loial enterrin.
nom. pl. 164 (tuz jurs declinerent) serfs pleintifs : 309 ki jadis furent serfs au tirant P.
acc. ,, 1614 ki pur ses serfs sauver devint hom mortal.
sergant } s. m. attendant, servant.
sergantz } nom. sg. 810 deveng sis hom e sis sergant.
serganz } ,, pl. 844 des pez le defulent chevaler e sergant : 1154 (sunt peritz) chevalers e sergantz.
prp. ,, 76 de veisins u serganz oï ne aperceü.
seri adj. calm, serene.
mas. nom. sg. 222 li tens (estoit) beus e seri : 1059 purs estoit li airs e sanz nüe seri.
sermun s. m. sermon, discourse.
acc. sg. 103 cumence sun sermun desploier : 1237 un sermun lur ad fait.
prp. ,, 1594 ki à sermun entent entur lui crestiens nuveus :—
,, ,, 295 n'est par autre sermun : 371 en l'amur Deu l'a par sermun confermé.
,, pl. 1487 tant ad gent trahi par ses sermuns.
seroie, serra, serras, serrez, serroi, serroit, serrum, serrunt, serunt under estre.
serré adj. in close array.
mas. nom. pl. 1290 ne finent à jurnées tut serré chevaucher.
serrein adj. evening, (used adverbially).
8 ceste croiz aüre serrein e matinal.
sert under servir.
servage s. m. slavery.
prp. sg. 287 rescust de diable e d'enfernal servage : 310 Deus les engetta de servage e prisun.
servant I. s. m. servant.
nom. sg. 1179 A. (est) of lui cum si leal servant.
,, pl. 1763 (sunt) servant e ami.
servant II. } v. tr. to obey.
servez } ind. pres. 3 sg. 350 ki sert Deu e fait la süe volunté : 608 ki lui sert e honure.
servi } ,, ,, 2 pl. 1674 diable, ki servez e vus plaist aürer.
servir } infin. 1232 (plest vus) cum Deu recunustre e leaument servir.
pres. ptcp. prp. sg. 677 à servant butuiller (but v. note).
app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 809 ke ceu deu n'ai servi : 1100 (defi) les deus ke servi ai.
,, (,, ,, 1, 2 pl.) 1511 (Deus) ki tant avum servi : 1534 mi chevaler ki bien m'avez servi.
,, (,, ,, 3 ,,) 1096 (li element) l'unt beu servi : 1795 qui tant les unt servi.
ppp. mas. acc. sg. 303 (celui ke veïstes) servi e honuré de anglin legiun.
servise s. m. service.
acc. sg. 625 servise e wu anuël custumel soudrunt.
prp. ,, 351 murt en sun servise.
set, seü, seüz, sevent, sez under saver.
ses under sun II.
seür } adj. sure, safe, secure (= in safety).
seüre } mas. nom. sg. 378 de vus croi estre seür (e acerté) : 573 (n'est nul) tant fort ne tant seür :
,, ,, ,, 906 A. est ja seür joius e esbaudiz.
mas. fem. sg. 601 sa doctrine veraie est e seüre.
seut v. intr. to be wont.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 668 plus seut demurance le cors d'um pener.
severez } v. tr. to separate, dissever.
sevré } infin. 220 jamais ne nus purra vie ne mort sevrer :
sevrer } ,, 1316 de sun enseignement ke nus puissez sevrer.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1013 li ad du brant le chief du bu sevré.
,, (,, ant. 1 pl.) 1523 (puis ke les eümes) severez e parti.
ppp. mas. pl. 954 tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré.

si I. conj. if;—A, with indic.—1, pres., and apodosis in (*a*) ind. pres., (*β*) fut. or imper., (*γ*) condit., (*δ*) omitted,—2, impft., 3, fut.; B, with subj. 1, pres., and apodosis in (*a*) ind. pres., (*β*) fut., (*γ*) condit.,—2 impft., and apodosis in (*a*) ind. fut., (*β*) condit., (*γ*) impft. subj. (= condit.), (*δ*) omitted.

A 1 (*a*) 509 porte brisent si il la trovent saerrée: 966 garir me puet si lui ben vent à volenté: 1239 crere cuvent si il ne veut perir: 1302 si ço nun (= if that fails,) par la mort vus cuvent passer: 1321 si estre volez parcener, guerpir vus cuvent M.: 1763 D. peut mun cors garir, si li plest.

(*β*) 179 si curage me prent . . . di moi ke ferai: 184 si Deu tun quor eslumine ke tu . . , de toi li fras sacrifice: 218 si tu me sez enseinner, tu serras mi maistres: 388 s'il vus plaist, le m'otriez! 428 si cunrei n'en est pris, grant duel ensurdera: 432 si nun, li maus s'espandera: 448 si voirs est, . . . le chief li fra voler: 461 si pris sumes, hunte vus fra: 1082 si garde ne empernum, serrum nus ausi: 1275 serra la perte grant si nus ne les pöum reamener: 1276 nus i irrum s'il vus plaist cumander: 1279 si ço ne puet aver mester, tuz tuërum: 1289 pur duner si par el ne poënt espleiter: 1297 si veuz estre quites, desdi ke tu dit as: 1455 si tu requers pur moi, ta priëre ert oïe: 1665 pardun purrez aver si tu les voilz proier: 1685 là te cuvendra aler, si tu ne guerpis tes deus. 1831 ne dormirai . . . *si là k'* en nef me mette [= *before that*, (*until*) I embark].

(*γ*) 385 si tu ne guerpis, frïez crüeutez: 588 li doilz serroit grantz si tu l'en murs.

(*δ*) 441 s'en pernez vengance (v. note): 1130 (le baptizas) si tu l'es recordant [= *as* you remember].

2 1760 li paen el fu d'enfer s'il ne estoient el siecle puis verai repentant.

3 433 ore frez k'i dirai, s'à pleisir vus vendra:—
1414 juré unt [ke] ne mangerunt . . . s'averunt à V. mené lur enemi [= *until* they have brought].

B 1 (*a*) 1080 ki tuit vunt une part si Deus n'en eit merci.

(*β*) 1530 uncore fra il plus si il vive lungement.

(*γ*) 463 seroie mari si mal eiez (but v. note).

2 (*a*) 1264 si quis deüst estre, prendre le frai.

(*β*) 465 de vus serroit grant duel si fuissez peri.

(*γ*) 611 si feüssez gent de raisun, à vus ça fust venuz: 962 ne deüssez esjoïr, si feüsez sené: 1560 si il fust boiseür, ne feïst teu mescinement.

(*δ*) 12 (une cité sanz guere paringal) si ne fust entuschée de la lei criminal.

with cum, = *as if*:—
1543 les restora cum si il geüsent tuz vifs: 1621 lors se rejoist cum *se* il ne ust unc mal.

C *in elliptic sentences with nun, si . . . nun*, = *except, unless*:—
314 ne li firent unc pur ses bens, si mal nun: 807 n'est autre si il nun: (for 432. 1302 v. A, 1, (*a*)).

si II. adv. verily, surely (cf. Lat. *sic*).
479 etant si sunt d'iluec meüz e parti (but v. note):
575 si li dist: 518 si unt grant noise cumencée: 592 si te doinst Deus: 719 si en droitz (v. note): 804 si engette sun brant: 934. 1765 si en dient: 938 si en ad Deu mercié: 1051 si est trespassable: 1079 si firent noz parentz: 1082 si serrum ausi: 1155. 1294. 1567 s'a dit: 1291 si unt truvé: 1416 si en frunt feste: 1553 si en devum estre repleni: 1658 *se* ferez grant saver: 1743 si le purvit Deus (v. note): 1751 si fu la presse grant.

si III. adv. so (Lat. *tam*), to such an extent; (a) with adjj., (b) with verbs.

(a) 124. 545. 1210. 1406 si grant: 684 si dure cum acier: 1582 si haut vengement cum apent.

(b) 646 si despiist:—694 venta vent si (ke): 789 va si apetizant (ke):—
1518 n'est pas si cum vus le quidez.

siecle under secle.

signifie v. tr. to signify, mean.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 218 si tu ke signifie me sez enseinner: 278 k'est [ce ke] signifie, me recunt e di.
,, ,, ,, ,, 324 ben veit ke signifie la entaille e la façun: 732 ço mustre e signifie.

simple adj. simple.
fem. acc. sg. 1295. 1651 (enganer) simple gent.
,, prp. ,, 526 à parole simple e atemprée: 1251 de M. va prechant, une simple ancele.

simplement adv. simply.
176 a respundu simplement: 633 simplement respunt.

sire } s. m. lord, master, liege-lord, sire.
sires } nom. sg. 165 J. releva cume sires poëstifs:
,, ,, 459 de cest païs ki est tut sires ke bailli: 1802 cist est sires de terre.
voc. ,, 812. 1240. sire! 329 beus sire deus! 777 beu sire deus! 868 beus duz sire Jesu!
acc. ,, 18 (trove) le seingnur seant al uis de sun ostal: 949 va quere tun seinnur.
prp. ,, 955 à seingnur l'as clamé: 686 (leal chevaler) mut deit pur sun seignur sufrir.
nom. pl. 565 (ki furent) de grantz terres seingnur.
voc. ,, 1245 seignurs! dist-il.

sis I. num. adj. six.
169 par numbre deus faiz sis: 1138 emprisunez sis mois.

sis II. under sun II.
sist under seant.
sivant } v. tr. to follow.
sive } ind. pres. 3 sg. 751 tant lui suit grant pueple.
sivent } ,, pret. ,, ,, 264 grant turbe le sivi.
sivi } subj. pres. ,, ,, 736 sive (celui) ki doctrine tant prise.
sivre } ,, ,, ,, pl. 1587 (ke tuz) le sivent là ù il aler tent.
infin. 1435 ki ses cumpainnuns sivre ne pout mie.
grnd. 825 liuns ki vunt* proie sivant.
app. (ind. pft. 1 pl.) 1078 grant tens avum (sivi) les deus sarrazinois.
soi pron. refl. self;—serving for all genders and numbers; with refl. verbs, sometimes redundant (444),—sometimes omitted (v. note on 1064).
acc. *s'* *before pron. en :—*
15. 424 vent s'en : 197. 493. 984. 1014. 1025. 1053. 1458 s'en *partir :* 198. 201. 213. 503. 527. 553. 1174. 1285. 1352. 1592 s'en *aler :—*
,, 434 garde s'en dura : 444 s'en murra : 571 s'en puet gabber de vus : 1066 s'en esmervellent : 1731 s'en ist : 1780 s'en est aragé.
generally :—
,, 202 s'endort : 412 s'agenoilla : 432 s'espandera : 506 s'aturne : 549 s'esmervellent : 653. 878. 1786 s'espant : 720. 726 s'asent : 768 s'est eforcé : 775 s'est mis : 826. 884 s'escrie : 984 s'aperceivent : 1038 s'est acumpainné : 1161 s'est duné : 1456 s'enhumilie : 1585 s'estent : 1734 s'entrecunbatent.
se *before consonants :—*
123 se vout fiër : 224 se desclot : 325 à genoilluns se met : 435 se feindra : 479 *si* sunt meüz (v. note) : 522 se sent blescée : 536 se curuce : 562 se soille : 690 se seet atemprer : 698 se despoille : 707 se pout garder : 717 se fie : 734 se chastie : 773 se mistrent : 793 se drescent en seant : 974 se sent sané : 1033 se sunt abaunduné : 1056. 1467 se reposent : 1204 se puet retenir : 1272 se sunt alié : 1314 se fert : 1362 se desjunerunt : 1481. 1596 se sunt duné : 1483 se sunt muntez : 1527 se purofri : 1590. 1717 se penent : 1615 liër se lessa : 1632 se rendirent : 1649 se sevent garder : 1783 se pout vanter : 1790 se rendent : 1804 baptizer se funt.
,, *before vowels :—*
421 se humilia : 624 se assemblerunt : 1006 se est enchanté : 1062 se arestut : 1358 sanz *sei* amesurer (v. note) : 1466 se aresteent : 1531 se espaundi : 1721 se espanist : 1728 se effréent.
prp. *soi* 1084 chescun endroit de soi.
soie I. s. f. silk.
prp. sg. 682 de soie coiltes pointes.
soie II. (485), soient, soiez, soit, soium under estre.
soille v. refl. to soil, besmirch itself.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 562 fauseté se soille, au chef de tur.
soing s. m. care, desire.
acc. sg. 961 de eschars ne gas oïr n'ai soing ne volunté.
soir under seir.
solail } s. m. sun.
solailz } nom. sg. 160 mua lune culur, devint li solailz bis : 252 solail enobscuri :
,, ,, 255 ne rai ne lumere solail ne espandi : 830 li solailz ki chautz est e raant, (veit) :
,, ,, 860 li solailz les greve, ki plus est chautz ke feu : 902 raant cum solailz ki flamboie à midiz :
,, ,, 1054 li solailz ja decline : 1060 (plus) clers ke solailz de midi.
acc. ,, 1287 ù unt fait aparer le solail e la lune : 1757 ki fist solail raant.
prep. ,, 495 du solail parut la clarté : 691 du solail ki flamboie :
,, ,, 622. 882 deu du solail : 1169 la vertu du solail raant : 1152 vers solail levant.
solaz s. m. solace, comfort.
acc. sg. 1170 ke teu solaz nus feseit.
soler } s. m. upper-room.
solers } prp. sg. 202 en sun lit s'endort ki ert en un soler : 679 prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler.
,, pl. 17 (un palois) à solers e estages e celers grantz aval.
sortz s. m. magic arts.
prp. pl. 1296 ki ne se sevent de tes sortz garder :—1006 (est enchanté) par caractes e par sortz :
,, ,, 1334 ço est par sortz au sarmuner.
soudée } v. tr. to pay, repay.
soudeër } ind. pres. 3 sg. 784 hautement soudée ki de lui est privé.
infin. 1330 venez, li mien ami, ki ai à soudeër.
soudrunt v. tr. to perform.
ind. fut. 3 pl. 625 servise e wu anuël soudrunt.

suage — v. tr. to assuage, soothe.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 284 (sa croiz) ki le cunforte e suage.

subjecciun — s. f. subjection.
prp. sg. 332 ti serfs deveng des ore en ta subjecciun.

subterin — adj. infernal.
mas. acc. sg. 336 (descunus) le subterin Plutun.
,, prp. ,, 1818 sunt dampné diable en enfer susterin.

sucur — s. m. succour.
nom. sg. 560 estre à sun deciple e guarant e sucur.

sucurable — adj. aidful.
mas. nom. sg. 1043 soiez sucurable à ceus ki sunt à vus enclins.

sucure — v. tr. to succour.
subj. pres. 3 sg. 609 Jesus me haid e sucure!

süe, suen, suens under sun.

suef — adv. gently.
919 dient entre eus suef.

suefre — under sufrir.

sueires — s. m. grave-cloth.
prp. pl. 1400 en sueires les unt mis e encusu.

suër — v. intr. to sweat.
infin. 698 (veisez gent ki se despoille) nercir e suër.

sufrent, sufrez, sufri, sufrir — v. tr. to suffer; permit, allow.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 654 ki tut suefre: 685 tut ço suefre A.: 1431 quancke il pur Deu suefre.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1675 sufrent (mort) el puis de enfer.
,, pret. 3 sg. 248 (sufri) quancke il savoient fere: 290 bis. tant sufri de peine e tant sufri de huntage:
,, ,, ,, ,, 931. 1072. 1256. 1496 sufri (mort): 1620 turment (tal) cum Deus pur moi sufri.
imper. 2 ,, 873 ne suefre ke pur mon seit tis poples perdu!
,, ,, pl. 382 pur Deu sufrez.
infin. 686 mut deit pur sun seignur sufrir leal chevaler:—
,, 1225 ceste vie finir par peine e par (sufrir) mort pur lui.

sugurnant, sujurné, sujurner — v. intr. to sojourn; rest on the way.
infin. 112 (lur cuvint) aler puis sujurner: 1683 of lur deus lur apent en enfer sujurner:—
,, 33 de orient veng sanz sujurner.
pp. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 380 asez ai sujurné.
grnd. 1189 un suls i faut malade sugurnant.

sui — under estre.

suit — ,, sivre.

sujur — s. m. sojourn, abode.
prp. sg. 1117 en sujur atendi:—553 ki s'en va vaivez par terres sanz sujur.

sul, suls — adj. alone; lonely.
mas. nom. sg. 199 Apl. sul i demuere.
,, ,, ,, 853 sul A. i est le cors e les pez nu: 1189 mes ke un suls i faut:
,, ,, ,, 1347 ne failli ke un sul: 1422 sul i est à pé li precheür Apl.:
,, ,, ,, 1469 repos n'i avoit entre eus suls Amphibeus: 1547 mais ke un sul i failli:
,, ,, ,, 1652 tu sul es acheisun: 1672 sul Deu puet (reapeler).
,, acc. ,, 385 si tu sul me guerpis, trop frïez crüeutez: 1188 vus sul demandant.
,, nom. pl. 1504 frarins sumes e suls e tuz enorfani.

sulement — adv. only.
1214 nun pas sulement (oïr, mes obeïr).

Sulie — f. n. pr. Syria.
prp. 716 crucifié eu païs de Sulie:—427 en S. en croiz penerent: 502. 1447 en S. murut.

sulum — prep. according to.
80 sulum ta favele: 362 sulum les faitz du cors: 741 sulum la lei de Rumme.

sum — s. m. sleep, nap.
acc. sg. 216 (mis quors ne mis penser) ne prist sum: 578 n'est ki ne prent sum (is caught napping).

sumer — s. m. beast of burden.
prp. sg. 1288 or portent e argent en cofres à sumer.

sumes — under estre.

summe — s. f. sum; sum-total.
nom. sg. 1403 nuef centz e nunante nuef la summe ad cuntenu.
acc. ,, 372 (demustre) de la fei Deu la summe.

sumoin, sumunent, sumuns — v. tr. to summon.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 344 ore vus pri e sumoin.
,, ,, 3 pl. 1426 aler le sumunent de lance e de cutel.

(sumuns) ppp. mas. pl. 715 mandez e sumuns de païs lointein : 1418 pueple cum sumuns à cenbel :
,, ,, ,, 1494 furent tuit sumuns e bani.

sumunse s. f. summons.
prp. sg. 1588 à ceste sumunse nuls ne remaint ne atent.

sun I. s. m. top, summit.
prp. sg. 323 e le crucifi en sun.

sun II. poss. adj. pron. his, its ;—pl. *lur* (uninflected), their.
mas. nom. sg. *sis* 101 sis amis : 717 sis disciples : 718 sis hom : 810 bis. sis hom e sis sergant : 975 sis cors : 1041 sis nuns : 1470 sis bons quors : 1471 sis hem leus.
si 24 si saluz : 399 si frere esnez : 1090 si deciples : 1176 si sancs : 1179 cum si leal servant : 1254 si fiz : 1470 si cors.
sun 271 benoit seit le pere, e sun fiz : 674. 1292 ço fu sun mester : 789 sun chanel va si apetizant : 1585 ù sun poër s'estent.
with definite article :—
suens 915 le jur A. cumence e li suens est finiz.
suen 1563 verai est li suen prechement.
,, acc. ,, *sun* 71. 498. 1814 sun oste : 103 sun sermun : 125 sun messager : 204. 1222 sun segrei : 280 sun quor : 280. 590 sun curage : 313. 659 sun fiz : 437 sun maistre : 447 sun ami : 667 sun voler : 670. 956. 1218. 1616 sun cors : 804. 1160 sun brant : 950 sun chief : 995 sun barat : 1132 sun bien : 1199 sun sanc : 1405 sun léuncel : 1567 sun errur : 1645 sun regne : 1707 sun cumpainnun.
with def. art. :—
suen 725 ki le suen deu renie.
,, gen. ,, *sūn* 167. 1705 (à) (al) destre sun pere.
,, prp. ,, *sun* 213 à sun oste : 455 à sun maistre : 560 à sun deciple : 817. 1474 à sun semblant : 849 à sun martire : 942 à sun destrer : 1336 à sun talent : 1554 à sun uoes : 1722 à sun loial champiun :—18 de sun ostal : 542 de sun maistre : 912 de sun fait : 1098 de sun gueredun : 1186 de sun cors : 1316 de sun enseignement :—72 en sun ostel : 123 en sun cher fiz : 202 en sun lit : 351 en sun servise : 676 en sun celer : 1210. 1813 en sun palois :—1385 par sun cumant :—658 pur lui e sun lignage : 686 pur sun seignur : 1770 pur A. sun martir.
s' 1108 de s' amur (v. note).
,, nom. pl. *si* 23 si ancesur : 146. 983. 1015 si parent : 318 si cumpainun : 978. 1382 si ami.
ses 1479 les pecchurs repentantz sunt ses especieus (v. note).
,, acc. ,, *ses* 166 ses prisuns cheitifs : 631 ses dras : 675 ses maus : 1244 bis. ses hummes e ses privez : 1435 ses cumpainnuns : 1440 ses criz : 1478 ses aigneus : 1614 ses serfs : 1627 ses turmentz : 1753 ses cumpainnuns martirs : 1785 ses martirs [gentilz.
with def. art. :—
suens 1368 ne met pas les suens en ubbliance.
,, gen. ,, *ses* 867 maus ses enemis.
,, prp. ,, *ses* 478 à ses diz :—326 de ses errurs : 974 de ses dolurs : 1171 de ses enemis :—178 en ses establiz :—909. 1019 of ses (desmeine) eslitz :—401 par Noë e ses fiz : 1487 par ses sermuns : 1510 par ses enchauntements :—1384 pur ses martirs.
with def. art. :—
ses 1037 mustrer as ses martirs.
fem. nom. sg. *sa* 321 sa mansiun : 348 tute sa beuté : 515 sa face : 517 sa vertu : 556. 601 sa doctrine : 602 sa vie : 932 sa faiture.
süe 593 süe creature.
,, acc. ,, *sa* 230 sa doctrine : 284. 513. 535. 1176 sa croiz : 322 sa lesçun : 496 sa mesnée : 675 sa penance : 1089 sa bunté : 1134 sa robe : 1282 sa gent : 1312 sa vertu : 1800 sa haute deïté.
before vowels, (never elided) :—
214 sa avisiun : 327 sa uraissun : 490 sa eglise : 1704 sa oraisun : 1724 sa entunciun.
süe 105 out fait Adam e Ewe, süe per :—
with def. art. :—
,, 350 fait la süe volunté.
,, prp. ,, *sa* 1095 à sa tumbe :—293 de sa char : 1212 de sa robe : 1252 de sa mamele :—1731 de sa charnel maisun :—200 devant sa croiz :—1721 en sa saisun :—968 of sa mesnée :—119. 1224 par sa grace : 343 par sa revelaciun : 1711 par sa redempciun : 1799 par sa mort : 1810 par sa vertu :—983 pur sa mort.
before vowels :—
1147 de sa emprise :—619 en sa adanture :—305 par sa encarnaciun.

(sun) ,, nom. pl. *ses* 975 garies sunt ses plaies.
,, acc. ,, *ses* 1313 (vus ne savez) ses grantz vertuz.
mas. nom. sg. 1627 lur voler : 1740 lur cuvenant : 1764 lur escu.
,, acc. ,, 49 lur poër : 627. 1415 lur enemi : 1111 lur chemin : 1489 lur bon ami : 1490 lur parent : 1745 lur voler.
,, (obl.) ,, 113 lur lingnage.
,, prp. ,, 629 à lur temple : 1680 à lur mauvois voler :—1380 puis lur enfance.
,, nom. pl. 1777 lur menbres sunt destuers.
,, acc. ,, 395 lur segreiz : 411 bis. lur faitz e lur cunseilz : 1277 lur quers : 1410. 1792 lur deus : 1514 bis. lur cheveus, lur dras : 1791 lur temples : 1794 lur ancesurs : 1805 lur errurs.
,, prp. ,, 1485 à lur osteus :—1465 de lur temples : 1516 de lur parentz :—1683 of lur deus :—1737 par lur deus.
fem. nom. sg. 1627 tele est lur ire : 1676 là est lur mansiun.
,, acc. ,, 49. 646 lur loi : 110. 1586 lur vie : 646 lur creance : 1109 lur foi : 1110 lur emprise : 1501 lur joie : 1517 lur gref pleinte.
,, (abs.) ,, 1739 lur gent veant.
,, prp. ,, 1414. 1739 à V. lur cité :—1719 de lur mansiun :—1398 en lur terre.

sune, suner } v. intr. to sound, utter.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 758 cist ne sune (mot).
infin. 1336 (fait) rebundir e suner (l'eir).

sungai v. intr. to dream.
ind. pret. 1 sg. 217 un sunge sungai.

sunge s. m. dream.
acc. sg. 217 un sunge sungai : 294 tun sunge puez entendre sanz fentosme u folage.

sunt under estre.

sur prp. over, upon ; anent.
490 sa eglise sur pere funda : 952 (truver) sur l'erbe : 1062. 1181 sur la tumbe A. :—1268 cunsel sur ço demant.

sure adv. against, upon, (of attack).
1344 li frere li curt sure.

surdera, surse, surt } v. intr. to arise.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1245 cist maus mut surt e renuvele : 1733 atant surt une noise e un estrif mut grant.
,, fut. ,, ,, 428 grant duel en surdera, si cunrei n'en est pris.
pp. fem. sg. 1166 (funtainne) est surse du pendant.

surundé v. intr. to rise high in waves.
pp. mas. sg. 1029 fort est à cunbatre à flot k'est surundé.

survint v. intr. to come on, supervene.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1055 par la nuit ki survint.

susduit v. tr. to seduce, lead astray.
ppp. mas. sg. 574 (n'est nul tant sage) ki n'est aucune feit susduit par foleür.

suspir, suspirs } s. m. sigh.
acc. sg. 1203 gette de parfund un suspir.
prp. pl. 327 à lermes e suspirs fait ad sa uraissun.

suspirant v. intr. to sigh.
grnd. 382. 1155 dit en suspirant.

susprendra, susprent, suspris } v. tr. to surprise, seize.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 198 la nuit le susprent.
,, fut. ,, ,, 437 sacez, ke susprendra (lui e sun maistre).
ppp. mas. nom. sg. 1434. 1453 suspris de (maladie) (langur).
,, ,, ,, pl. 993 suspris sunt de rancur.

sustent, sustenu } v. tr. to sustain.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 60 ki sustent l'orfanin.
ppp. mas. sg. 86 li mundz est e faitz e sustenu.
,, ,, pl. 880 recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe e sustenu.

susterin under subterin.

sustrait v. tr. to take away, carry off.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1094 l'ewe, k'il nus sustrait : 1750 un crestien (sustrait) le cors au martir.

sutife, sutive } adj. underground.
fem. acc. sg. 512 une chambre sutife i unt truvée.
,, prp. ,, 392 d'une maisun sutive (unt fait lur escole).

suvaus adv. at least.
941 (voer ad desiré) suvaus le cors A. (but v. note).

suvenir v. refl. to remember.

(suvenir) infin. 1208 bien me deit (suvenir) d'A. le gentil.
suvent adv. often.
514 suvent l'ad aürée : 516 la lei J. suvunt ad reclamée.
suvereins adj. sovereign, supreme.
mas. prp. pl. 1246 dunt l'onur des deus suvereins (chancele).
suz prep. beneath.
1172 decolez suz un arbruseu : 1412 chucez en lit suz lincel : 1755 enterré suz bleste verdoiant.

T.

t' under tu.
ta, t' ,, tun.
table s. f. table.
prp. sg. 1413 ne mangerunt à table.
tafur s. m. scoundrel.
nom. sg. 552 ke un estrange tafur (va prechant).
acc. ,, 1264 ceu tafur . . . (si quis deüst estre) . . . prendre le frai (v. note).
prp. ,, 1512 pernez ent vengance de ceu tafur failli.
tal under teu.
talent s. m. wish, good pleasure.
prp. sg. 1336 à sun talent fait rebundir (l'eir).
talun s. m. heel.
prp. sg. 1702 tut est debrisé du frund gesc'au talun.
tanailles s. f. pincers.
prp. pl. 1250 (plus ke fevre) ne set de tanailles.
tant I. s. ntr. so much, so many, followed by de, and cum ; (for à tant, v. under atant) ; par tant, thereby,—
par tant ke, with subj., because ; pur tant, however.
nom. 1516 tant sunt de lur parentz destruit.
acc. 290 bis. tant sufri de peine, de huntage : 1335 tant aprist : 1554 en ad des noz tant seisi :
,, 1568 tant saet d'enchantement :
(acc.) 842. 1139 (ne) tant ne quant (= at all).
prp. 664 par tant ne poënt esploiter : 1562 par tant le pöum saver :—
,, 1027 quident ki eient lur voler achevé, par tant ke destruite i seit crestienté :—
,, 638 pur tant de fin or cum portereit un dromund :—
,, 1440 pur tant (= for all that) ne laist ke ses criz ne eshauce.
(tant) II. adj. (indecl.) so great, so much.
nom. 381 tant i a plenté : 1589 tant i a gent.
acc. 358 bis. tant urent tresor e tant nobilité : 1140 tant damage encurumes :
,, 1227 dunt tant ai eü desir : 1487 ki tant ad gent trahi :
prp. 84 ki tant est de force : 288 tant estoit d'age (but v. note) :
,, 566 tant sunt de valur : 786 de vertu sunt tant : 1661 tant sunt de poër.
(tant) III. adv. a, so, so much, so greatly, with (α) verbs, (β) adjj., (γ) advv. ; b, so long.
a (α) 1. 405 tant est redutéz : 129 tant faitz à amer : 184 tant tun quor eslumine (ke) : 520 tant ad honurée : 655 tant le cheriit (ke) : 736 tant prise : 811 va tant prisant : 944 tant fu maumené : 1006 tant se est enchanté : 1017 tant ad desiré : 1035 tant ne (= however much) en serrunt requis : 1205 jo tant desir : 1345 tant fist à loër : 1495 tant furent en errur entrez.
(β) 26 tant prude : 306. 607. 708 tant cruël : 354. 1795 tant maluré : 357 bis. tant riche e tant feffé : 573 ter. tant sage, tant fort, ne tant seür : 691 tant chaut : 708 tant fer : 751 tant grant : 1049 bis. tant poisant e tant merciable : 1207 tant glorïuse : 1566 tant irascuz : 1648 tant meint : 1742 tant ardant :—
242 tant es le plus huni : 1333 tant sunt il plus crüeus.
(γ) 1211 tant deboneirement : 1215 tant leument : 1308 tant viument : 1475. 1503. 1508. 1647 tant mar.
b 1, tant, so long, absol. ; 2, tant ke, (α) until, (β) whilst ; 3, tant cum = (α) so long as, (β) whilst :—
1 1143 tant durant : 1511 tant avum servi : 1528 tant fu esparni : 1742 tant atendre : 1768 tant unt guerroié : 1793 unt tant amé : 1795 tant unt servi.
2 (α) 315 tant ke il le mistrent à mort : 512 tant k'une chambre unt truvée : 666 tant là demurer ke sun voler pousse flecchir : 1119 tant vunt querant ke Apl. unt truvé : 1815 gesk' à tant k'il furent mis en sarcu :—
(β) 1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi.

3 (α) 606 tant cum vie me dure : 1085 tant cum en cest mund vivantz sumes ci : 1266 tant cum vif : 1687 tant cum il lui plest espace otroier.
(β) 1343 tant cum li pere au fiz la plaie va bender.

tantdi — conj. whilst, in the moment that.
1176 li oil li sunt chaet . . . tantdi seisi sa croiz.

targer — v. intr. to delay.
infin. 1283 aillent sanz targer : 1696 ke ne soiez del tut peri par trop targer.

tart — à —, adv. late.
810 (ore) mes ke à tart, deveng sis hom.

te, tei — under tu.

teinst, teint, teinte — v. tr. to tinge, stain.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1186 ke il au muriant teinst en sun sanc :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1544 li sancs, k'avant les teint, plus ke laitz emblanchi.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1837 ki l'ad teinte premers de sanc rosin.
,, (,, ant. ,, ,,) 1375 li sancs k'avant les cors out teint, de leit ad ja semblance.
ppp. fem. nom. sg. 1451 eu sanc A. fu teinte e flurie.
,, ,, acc. ,, 1201 tenir la croiz teinte eu sanc A. : 1612 teinte en a la peitrine.

tel, tele — under teu.

temple, temples — s. m. temple.
nom. sg. 752 à pou n'est voidé li temples.
prp. ,, 626 au temple irrunt : 629 à lur temple vunt : 253 un grantz veilz du temple desira :—
,, ,, 145 eu temple fu circumcis : 1365 cum sacrifice eu temple pardevant lur auter.
acc. pl. 1791 (à lui unt abaunduné) lur temples e auters.
prp. ,, 1465 de lur temples e paleis (ja veient) tureles e kerneus.

temporal — adj. temporal.
mas. prp. sg. 1623 en cest mund temporal.

tenant I. — en un —, adv. uninterruptedly.
1138 emprisunez sis mois en un tenant.

tenant II., tenc under tenir.

tendi — v. tr. to stretch out, offer ; v. intr. to direct one's course, to aim.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1587 le sivent là ù il aler tent.
,, pret. ,, ,, 238 à boivre fel tendi : 1530 as plaies bender li freres main tendi.

tendrai — under tenir.

tendruns — s. m. tendrils (v. note).
acc. pl. 695 (veisez) le chaut tendruns usler.

tendrur — s. f. tenderness, pity.
prp. sg. 483 A de tendrur gent.

tenebrur — s. f. darkness.
nom. sg. 1677 est grant tenebrur, nuit sanz enjurner.

tenegre — en —, adv. secretly.
554 s'en est binnez en tenegre devant jur.

tenement — s. m. property, fief.
acc. sg. 1586 cum il aiment lur vie e tenement.

tenent, tenimes, tenir, tens I. — v. tr. to hold ; deem, esteem ; tenir le chemin, to go.
ind. pres. 2 sg. 570 cele croiz ke tu là tens.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1630 (mercïer J.) k'il le tenc digne pur li teu peines endurer.
,, ,, ,, pl. 846 charoinne le tenent.
,, pret. 1 ,, 1004 charoinne le tenimes.
,, ,, 3 ,, 13 Sarrazins la tindrent : 546 qui guerpi as ke tindrent ti gentil ancesur.
,, fut. 1 sg. 1833 vers Rumme tendrai droit le chemin.
infin. 711 (out fait) A. tenir, laidir e batre : 1201 la croiz les veit tenir :
,, 1210 me deingnat à si grant honur en sun palois tenir.
grnd. 623 tenant un rubi rund.

tens II. — s. m. time, life ; weather ; par tens, betimes, early (in the day), at an early opportunity.
nom. sg. 222 la nuit estoit peisible, li tens beus e seri.
acc. ,, 100 en franchise e almosne as tun tens despendu :—
(,,) ,, 117 lur cuvint grant tens (demurer) : 1078 grant tens avum (servi les deus).
prp. ,, 1811 à ceu tens estoie mescreant sarrazin :—147 apres pou de tens :—
,, ,, 212 (le matin) par tens al enjurner : 494 al endemein par tens quant part la matinée :
,, ,, 1688 te cuvent par tens cumencer : 1695 (vus purvoier) par tens.
acc. pl. 1691 les braz ad estenduz tuz tens pur embracer.

tent — under tendi.

tente — s. f. tent.

prp. sg. 1413 ne mangerunt à table, n'en tente, n'en ostel.

termin } v. tr. to terminate.
terminé } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1845 la estoire de A. ci finis e termin.
ppp. mas. sg. 1021 (le regne) ki ja n'ert terminé.

tere } s. f. world, earth, land; en terre, 1, on earth,—2, in the soil,—3, in the country,—4, into the land.
terre } nom. sg. 159 dunc trembla terre en tuz lius e païs: 1093 la terre (obeï, ki fruit ne rendi).
terres } acc. „ 85 ki fist les elementz, terre, unde, air e fu: 122. 283. 1634 ki fist e terre e mer:
„ „ 528 ki cria la terre e mer salée: 1178 (guvernant) e cel e terre:
„ „ 1437 ki guie ciel e terre: 1575 ki guie terre e firmament:—
„ „ 696 (veisez) la terre crever: 701 nüe ne parut ki peüst umbrer terre.
prp. „ 859 à terre unt geü: 971 (cors) ki à tere gut:
„ „ 1014 le cors à terre est trebuché: 1386 (un aigles) ki à terre est desendu:—
„ „ 714 li prince de la terre: 359 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez mesuré:
„ „ 1394 cist de la terre (unt veü): 1802 sires de terre e du cel estoillé:—
(1) „ „ 126 en terre (nunciër): 227 en terre ça jus desendi: 228 bis. en terre fu (vivant) (nurri):
„ „ 659 en terre prist char: 1072 en terre mort sufri: 1099 en terre beu meri:
„ „ 1390 en terre ne fu unc veü: 1782 en terre guerroier le rei de majesté:
1801 en terre prist humanité:—
(2) „ „ 692 flestrisent blez en terre: 724 en terre vif l'ensevelie: 1015 l'unt en terre muscé:
„ „ 1600 un peel en terre afichent: 1752 mist le cors en terre:—
(3) „ „ 1139 en la terre ne pluveit: 1398 miracle k'en lur terre lur est aparu:—
(4) „ „ 312 en terre les mena de promissiun.
acc. pl. 586 (tu purras consirer) terres e citez.
prp. „ 424 s'en vent batant des terres de delà: 565 de grantz terres seingnur:—
„ „ 533 s'en va vaivez par terres sanz sujur: 1247 par terres sautele.

tertre s. m. hillock.
nom. sg. 897 li tertre est fluriz (du sanc A.).
acc. „ 940 à genoilz e à cutes ad le tertre munté.
prp. „ 988 (urent lessé) eu tertre gisant.

Tervagant n. pr. (of a deity,) Tervagant (v. note 1129).
acc. 819 guerpissez Mahom, guerpissez Tervagant.
gen. 1129 guerpir la lei Tervagant.
prp. 1737 (juré) par lur deus, Phebum, Mahum, e Tervagant.

terz num. adj. ord. third.
mas. prp. sg. 166. 263 releva au terz di.

tes under tun.

teser v. intr. to make one's way, journey towards.
infin. 34 (teser) vers Guales mun païs est mun purpos.

tesmoin s. m. witness.
acc. sg. 1840 tesmoin averai of moi mein veillart e meschin.

tesmoine } v. tr. to testify of, attest.
tesmoinne } ind. pres. 3 sg. 816 le element tesmoine (ço ke hem desdit): 1089 A. tesmoinne sa bunté.
tesmoniant } pres. ptcp. mas. acc. sg. 801 quant veit le miracle Jesu tesmoniant (v. note).

teste } s. f. head.
testes } prp. sg. 1263 enfrundrer de teste u de cervele.
acc. pl. 1234 ne larrum pur les testes duner au brand ferir.

Tetim n. pr. Tethys? Thetis?
acc. 336 descunus Tetim e Pallaïde.

teu } pron. adj. such.
teus } mas. nom. sg. 24 si saluz fu tal: 1071 teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oïz:
„ „ „ 1619 (n'est pas) tal cum Deus sufri: 1740 tel fu lur cuvenant.
„ acc. „ 1406 travail si grant ke unc n'avoient tel:—
„ „ „ 1170 (nus feseit) teu solaz: 1561 (ne feïst) teu mescinement.
„ prp. „ 426 d'un deu tel estrange (sermunant va): 1398 mercis rendu de teu miracle.
„ nom. pl. 1472 par quei estes vus teus?
„ prp. „ 1480 de teus en unt grant joie.
fem. nom. sg. 1390 teu merveille (ne fu unc veü): 1627 tele est lur ire.
„ acc. „ 441 pernez teu vengance: 444 nus autres (cumencera) teu chose.
„ prp. „ 689. 1058 en teu manere: 1709 sui en tel mortel prisun:—337 par teu traisun.
„ acc. pl. 1630 (endurer) teu peines.

ti, tis under tun.

tigre s. m. tiger.
nom. pl. 470 raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre ensauvagi.

tindrent under tenir.

tirant, tirantz, tiranz — s. m. tyrant.
nom. sg. 445 li tirantz crüeus la parole entendi: 496 li fels tirantz cumande sa mesnée:
,, ,, 709 li feluns tiranz pautoner (out fait A. liër).
prp. ,, 309 furent serfs au tirant Pharäun: 458 descuverz sumes à un tirant felun:
,, ,, 1131 encusez fustes à un cruel tirant:—800 out receü du tirant le cumant.
nom. pl. 259 furent li felun tirant [esmoilli]: 1745 ne lur voler feïsent cist pautener tirant.
acc. ,, 907. 1040 ne dute mais tirantz.

tiré — v. tr. to drag.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 757 tiré l'unt e saché.

toi under tu.

toleit — v. tr. to carry off.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1577 trop nus ad toleit gent.

torel — s. m. bullock.
nom. sg. 1417 sacrifice plus agreable ke buef u torel.

torment under turment.

tort — s. m. wrong; à tort, wrongfully.
acc. sg. 688 (venger) le tort k'em fait.
prp. ,, 157 à tort encupez: 231 à tort la cupa.

tost — adv. speedily, quickly, soon.
533 unt tost desirée: 537 (est) tost esmüe: 581 pieté unt tost: 669 s'en put tost passer: 1242 tost est venüe la nuvele: 1593 pur tost venir: 1780 tost s'en est aragé: 1786 tost s'espaunt la nuvele.

trahi, trahir, trahiz — v. tr. to betray.
infin. 1231 amer sanz fauser u trahir.
app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1487 ki tant ad gent trahi par ses sermuns desleus.
ppp. mas. sg. 156 (fu) trahiz e venduz: 931 trahi ja par Judas.

trahit, traient under trait.

trainant, trainent — v. tr. to drag.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 630 A. i trainent.
grnd. 797 ala trainant A. à martire.

traïsun — s. f. treason.
prp. sg. 337 par teu traïsun met hum à grant ruïne:
,, ,, 575 par traïsun perist meint quens: 657 (forfist) par traïsun de la saerpent.

trait — v. tr. to drag, draw.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 608 en enfer trait ki lui sert: 631 li uns trait, li uns bute.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1748 ferent, nafrent e traient.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 531 l'unt pris e trahit par la rüe:
,, (,, ,, ,, ,,) 750 hors de la cité l'unt ja trait e mené: 753 l'unt trait e buté.

traitre, traitres — s. m. traitor.
nom. sg. 1486 li traitre orienteus (est venuz).
prp. ,, 1583 vengement (prendre) de itel felun: 155 (fu quis par) Judas le traitre.
nom. pl. 1101 à humein lignage sunt traitres enemi: 1744 ke tuit fussent parjuré li traitre senglant.

tramis, tramise, tramist — v. tr. to send down.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 658 Deu du ciel tramist sun fiuz: 881 ki lur tramist salu.
ppp. mas. sg. 168 d'iluec fu as apostles li seinz esperitz tramis.
,, fem. ,, 517 ke sa vertu li seit tramise e envée.

translatée — v. tr. to translate.
ppp. fem. sg. 1822 la estoire ert translatée en franceis e latin.

travail — s. m. labour, toil.
acc. sg. 1300 sanz plus aver par vus travail e desturber.
prp. ,, 1406 (tut rettent Apl.) de cest travail si grant: 1725 ui receverez pur tun travail guerdun.

travaillé, travaillerunt — v. intr. to toil; v. tr. to pain.
ind. fut. 3 pl. 634 pur nent travaillerunt.
ppp. mas. pl. 780 pur quei cist sunt travaillé.

traversent — v. intr. to go crosswise, be twisted, awry.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1778 les buches traversent, li oil sunt reversé.

trebuché — v. intr. to stumble, fall.
pp. mas. sg. 1014 le cors à terre est trebuché.
,, ,, pl. 772 ki en sunt trebuché (du pund en l'ewe).

treis — num. three.
152 de ans treis feiz dis: 187 trois persones: 481 treis arpentz e demi:—
194 bis. ke un fust trois, e trois un senglement.

trembla, trembler — v. intr. to tremble.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 159 trembla terre en tuz lius e païs: 252 trembla trestut li mundz.

(trembler) infin. 705 fevres ki funt la gent engaunir e trembler.
trente num. adj. thirty.
288 trente anz out.
tres adv. very.
378 tres bien acerté : 1646 tres cruël pautener.
treshublie v. tr. to forget altogether.
subj. pres. 1 sg. 637 (ainz purra mer secchir) ke treshublie Jesu.
tresor s. m. treasure.
acc. sg. 358 ki tant urent tresor e tant nobilité : 1278 par largement tresor abaunduner :
,, ,, 1664 (cunsirer) terres e tresor de argent e de or cler.
trespassable } adj. transitory, transient.
trespassables } mas. nom. sg. 348 trespassable est li mundz : 1051 secle ke si est trespassable.
fem. acc. pl. 1198 ne pur trespassables richesces promettant.
trespassant } v. intr. to go by, pass by,—(pres. ptcp. = s. m. passer-by) ;—v. tr. to omit ; (107) to disobey.
trespassée } ind. pret. 3 pl. 107 il le trespasserent sanz pardun demander.
trespasserent } (ptcp.) nom. sg. 27 trespassant sui estrange : 423 un pelerin trespassant (par ci sermunant va).
,, acc. ,, 1209 par lui trespassant me deingnat acuillir : 1814 reçut Apl. pelerin trespassant.
,, nom. pl. 839 par lui li trespassant (brisent braz).
ppp. fem. sg. 508 chambres vunt cherchant,—n'est nule trespassée.
tressua v. intr. to sweat greatly.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 446 d'ire e mautalent tressua e fremi.
trestuit } adj. all, whole.
trestut } mas. nom. sg. 252 trembla trestut li mundz.
trustute } ,, acc. ,, 603 fist trestut le mund : 808 perdu ai trestut mun viant.
trestutes } ,, obl. ,, 113 (lur cuvint sujurner) e trestut lur lingnage.
trestutz } ,, prp. ,, 1786 (s'espaunt) par trestut le regné.
trestuz } ,, nom. pl. 268 sunt trestuit esbaudi : 443 dient trestuit : 713 sunt assemblé trestuit li citoiein :
,, ,, ,, 850 sunt trestuit vestu : 865 trestuit sumes perdu : 1729 le delapident trestuit :
,, ,, ,, 1789 trestuit à une voiz en unt Deu mercié.
,, acc. ,, 1640 decoler trestuz ceus.
,, obl. ,, 1679 là cuvendra-il trestuz ceus demurer.
,, prp. ,, 812 (pardun) de trestutz mes pecchez.
fem. acc. sg. 496 cumande trestute sa mesnée.
,, ,, pl. 436 chanbres A. trestutes cerchera.
ntr. nom. sg. 1279 si trestut ço ne puet aver mester.
,, acc. ,, 373 out trestut cest achevé.
,, prp. ,, 452 estoit de trestut ço guarni.
tribulaciun s. f. tribulation.
prp. sg. 1723 lui recumforter en tribulaciun.
trinité s. f. the Trinity.
acc. sg. 185 si tu la trinité voz craire.
prp. ,, 370 eu nun de la veraie e haute trinité : 1238 un sermun lur ad fait de la trinité :
,, ,, 1804 (baptizer se funt tuit) el nun de trinité.
trois under treis.
trop adv. 1, with adjj., too ; 2, with verbs &c., (a) too much, (b) too long.
1 92 bis. 384. 462. 985. 1476.
2 (a) 77 trop me esmerveil : 385 trop frïez crüeutez : 995 trop i a sun barat semmé :
1577 bis. trop nus ad fait damage, trop nus ad toleit gent.
(b) 1576 bis. trop dure cist (baratz), (turmentz) : 1696 par trop targer.
trove, trovent under truver.
truan } s. m. vagabond, impostor.
truantz } nom. sg. 524 ù est cist faus truantz : 1088 ore pert ben k'il ne fu ne truan ne failli.
trublée v. tr. to agitate.
ppp. fem. sg. 537 la cité en est tute tost esmüe e trublée.
trufle s. f. foolish tale.
nom. sg. 1258 trufle est e contruvure.
truvas[mes] } v. tr. to find.
truvé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 16 un palois perrin trove.
truvée } ,, ,, ,, pl. 509 si il la trovent saerrée : 856 là trovent grant pueple : 861 funtaine ne trovent.
truver } ,, pret. 1 ,, 1547 mil cors i truvasmes.
truvera } ,, fut. 3 sg. 361 (l'alme) truvera mansiun.
truvez } infin. 950 sun chief purras truver à un arbre lié.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 766 ne batel à passer unt truvé : 767 un pund i unt truvé :

(truver) app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1120. 1594 Apl. unt truvé: 1291 unt le clerc truvé par querre e demander.
,, (,, ,, ,, ,,) 512 une chambre sutife i unt truvée.
,, (,, plpft. ,, ,,) 1735 quis l'avoient e truvé prechant.
,, (,, ant. 1 ,,) 1522 puis ke les eümes truvez e eschoisi.
ppp. mas. sg. 156 fu guetez truvez e pris.

tu pron. pers. thou.
nom. sg. *tu* 32 bis. 43. 77. 101. 185. 218. 219. 241. 300. 385. 545. 570 bis. 585. 588. 755. 756 bis. 827. 1130. 1298. 1308. 1455. 1648. 1652. [1657 tu*.] 1659. 1662. 1663. 1665. 1685.
acc. ,, *te* 128. 579. 927. 1207. 1221. 1438. 1507. 1666. 1670. 1692.
t' 475 t'en veie vestu: 588 si tu t'en murs: 754 va t'en.
tei 818 tei tuz jurs apele: 874 n'eit tei Deu rekeneü: 1223 tei à lui cunvertir.
toi 137 toi cumme mere enumbrer: 246 toi tuz aürrum: 568 repent toi: 928 toi honurent.
dat. ,, *te* 94 te serroit rançum: 474 te osera nuire: 592 te doinst Deus bonaventure: 1222 te descuverir sun segrei: 1658 te dirai: 1684. 1688 te cuvent.
tei 139 tei apent lui enfanter: 755 luër tei est apresté.
prp. ,, *tei* 577 à tei:—1667 par tei.
toi 814. 816 à toi:—188. 242 de toi:—136 en toi:—64 pur toi:—582 vers toi.
nom. pl. *vus* 47. 174. 342. 346. 377. 473. 818. 887. 1229. 1295. 1310. 1312. 1472. 1473. 1519.
acc. ,, *vus* 26. 344. 346. 347. 383. 468. 476. 488. 1077. 1084. 1133. 1188. 1219. 1478. 1503. 1518. 1695 bis. 1761. 1762.
dat. ,, *vus* 68. 456 vus di: 143 vus recunt: 172 vus promis: 275 desclore vus: 339 ne vus serra celé: 365 ke hem vus face: 367 vus est estué: 388. 1276. 1674 vus plaist: 389 ne vus ert voiez: 433 à pleisir vus vendra: 439 vus dirra: 440 vus ai dit: 462 hunte vus fra: 491 vus doins: 569 vus nuit: 955 ne vus deit faillir: 1128 vus ere voirs disant: 1134 vus duna: 1231 plest vus: 1269 ne vus devum celer: 1301. 1637 vus duner: 1323 vus cuvent.
of personal reference, in place of poss. adj. pron.:—
296 par avisiun vus a Deu mué le curage.
obl. ,, *vus* 408. 875. 972. 1458. 1719 es-vus: 823. 1157 es-le-vus.
prp. ,, *vus* 613. 663. 813. 1044. 1268 à vus:—378. 465. 549. 571. 1135. 1226. 1452 de vus:—662 en vus:—487. 1712 of vus:—467. 963. 1300 par vus.

tuché, tucher } v. tr. to touch.
infin. 973 au seint cors tucher le martir.
app. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 991 despuis k'il out le cors lu martir tuché.

tüe, tuen under tun.

tuër, tuërum } v. tr. to kill.
ind. fut. 1 pl. 1280 tuz tuërum à glaive.
infin. 1678 verm, k'em ne puet tuër.

tuit under tut.

tumbe s. f. tomb.
prp. sg. 1095 à sa tumbe lut (feu):—1062. 1181 un rais sur sa tumbe (se arestut) (resplendi).

tun poss. adj. pron. thy.
mas. nom. sg. 219 tis escoler: 332 ti serfs: 871. 873 tis poples.
,, acc. ,, 100 tun tens: 184. 340. 379 tun quor: 244. 923. 953 tun cors: 294 tun sunge: 949 tun seinnur: 949 tun maistre:—
with def. art.:—
195 le tun enchantement: 1196 le tuen cumant.
,, prp. ,, 870 à Moyses, tun dru: 1156 à tun semblant:—563 de tun lingnage: 568 de tun maisfait:—52 en tun paleis:—1726 of A. tun deisciple:—1662 par tun nunsaver:—1725 pur tun travail.
,, nom. pl. 546 ti gentil ancesur: 1657 ti enemi.
,, acc. ,, 954 tes nerfs: 1298 tes gas: 1670. 1685 tes deus: 1692 tes pecchez.
,, prp. ,, 954 de tes os: 1296 de tes sortz: 1649 de tes laçuns:—
1193 en tes livres:—925 pur tes enemis.
fem. nom. sg. 874 ta créature: 1455 ta priëre.
,, acc. ,, 476 *ta* esclavine: 572 ta robe: 814. 872 ta vertu: 872 ta franchise: 922 ta char.
,, prp. ,, 332 en ta subjecciun:—1220 par *ta* aïe:—779 pur tüe franchise:—80 sulum ta favele.
,, acc. pl. 390 tutes tes volentez.
,, prp. ,, 1666 de tes morteus plaies:—250 en tes meins.

tur I. s. m. turn; phr. au chef de tur, in the long run, finally.
prp. sg. 562 "fauseté se soille," dit hom, "au chef de tur."

tur II. s. f. tower.

acc. pl. 586 (consirer) fiez, chasteus, e tur.

turbe — s. f. crowd.
nom. sg. 264 grant turbe le sivi.

tureles — s. f. turret.
acc. pl. 1465 (veient de lur temples) tureles e kerneus.

turment, turmentz — s. m. torture, torment.
nom. sg. 189 enfernal turment apres la mort atent: 1576 trop dure cist turmentz:
,, ,, 1619 n'est pas cist turment tal cum Deus sufri.
prp. ,, 1218 livrer sun cors à torment e murir: 1603 à grant turment cural :—
,, ,, 1317 par duns ne par turment ne par mort manacer.
acc. pl. 232 (en lui despendi) divers turmentz: 1627 lur voler pur (dubler) ses turmentz.
prp. ,, 1536 pur turmentz corporeus ki ja sunt acumpli.

turmenté, turmenter — v. tr. to torture.
infin. 1624 plus aegre de li turmenter.
app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1599 le unt turmenté.
ppp. mas. pl. 1035 ja tant ne en serrunt requis u turmenté.

tut, tute, tutes, tutz, tuz — adj. all, the whole;—pron. pl. all.
mas. nom. sg. 40 tut li mundz: 840 tut le cors: 841 tut le vis (v. note).
,, acc. ,, 25. 46. 132. 637 tut le mund.
,, prp. ,, 1572 en tut le mund: 1497. 1825 pur tut l'or.
,, nom. pl. 246. 1504 (nus) tuz: 1543. 1586 tuz: 1334 tut: 1003. 1125. 1187. 1195. 1553 nus
,, ,, ,, tuit: 1077 vus tuit: 624. 634. 1033. 1080. 1096. 1192. 1233. 1494. 1655. 1657. 1699. 1738. 1744. 1790. 1798 tuit.
,, acc. ,, 39. 270. 305. 1309. 1474 nus tuz: 1478 vus tuz.
,, ,, ,, 1280. 1355. 1523. 1545. 1641. 1686 tuz :—
,, (,,) ,, 163. 301. 321. 360. 618. 818. 924. 1023. 1046. 1369. 1676 tuz jurs.
,, (,,) ,, 174 tut dis: 529 tutz les jurs de mun ée: 1691 tuz tens.
,, (absol.) ,, 1144 tuz de la curt veant.
,, obl. ,, 115. 1302 tuz lur cuvint.
,, prp. ,, 1796 à tut dis :—927 de nus tuz :—159 en tuz lius: 566 en noz deus tuz :—
,, ,, ,, 144 pur nus tuz: 639 pur tuz les hummes.
fem. nom. sg. 348 tute sa beuté: 497 la maisun A. tute: 537 la cité tute: 1458 s'angoisse tute.
,, acc. ,, 337 tute la lei: 1809 tute la verité.
,, ,, pl. 390 (frai) tutes tes volentez.

tut II. — (subst.) ntr. sg. the whole, everything; del tut, adv. wholly.
,, nom. sg. 1008 tut ne li vaudra un esperun roillé.
,, acc. ,, 102. 211. 654. 687. 782. 1150. 1315. 1636 tut:—685. 1184. 1348 tut ço.
,, prp. ,, 589. 616 de tut ço: 783 de tut (quancke . . .).
,, (= adv.) 1442 me sui del tut duné: 1696 ne soiez del tut peri.

tut III. — adv. wholly:—
127. 143. 181. 183. 251. 423. 455. 459. 543. 832. 874. 914. 989. 990. 1002. 1026. 1068. 1158. 1240. 1290. 1359. 1407. 1423. 1430. 1459. 1470. 1565. 1609. 1694. 1702.

U.

ù I. — a, adv. interrog., 1, of motion, whither,—2, of rest, where; b, adv. rel. (*a*) in which place, (*β*) [for obl. case of rel. pron.] into which, on which; c, adv. temp. whereupon.
a 1 32 ù penses tu aler? 376 en mun païs m'en vois ù oi einz purposé: 1587 là ù il aler tent.
2 355 ù est Alexandres? 524 ù est cist faus truantz?
b (*a*) 49 ù noz deus unt lur poër: 117 ù lur cuvint demurer: 173 ù nafra jamais mortz: 226 ù la gloire de Deu parut: 321 ù ert sa mansiun: 539 ù fu gent aünée: 624 ù tuit se assemblerunt: 752 li temples, ù urent estez: 767 un pund, ù sunt passé: 803 au sabelun, ù nuls unc hom ala avant: 791 ù avant passer ne pout: 1126 ù herbergez fustes: 1153 ù li flotz fu bruant: 1677 ù est grant tenebrur: 1713 cele regiun, ù est vie sanz mort: 1830 ù jo lief au matin :—530 partut ù veritez est pruvée: 1585 partut ù sun poër s'estent.
(*β*) 392 une maisun, ù il sunt entrez: 473 ma robe, ù lut li ors burni: 605 ceste croiz, ù de J. est faite la figure: 970 del arbre ù pendi: 1112 la croiz, ù fu le crucifi: 1176 croiz, ù si sancs est parant: 1286 penuncel, ù unt fait aparer le solail.
c 826 ù uns paëns haut s'escrie.

(u) conj. a, or; u . . . u, either, or;—b, in neg. sentences, (preceded by (α) ne, (β) sanz,) nor.
a (α) 66 cum bucs u mastiin: 349 cum est la flur u cum l'erbe: 365 hem au cors, u au quor maufé: 498 à ki peise u agrée: 504 bis. maççus u hache u espée: 522 léonesse u saerpent: 555 cum luz u cum gupilz: 593 li creaturs, u süe creature: 594 metal u pere: 597 en entaille u peinture: 628. 1461 voille u nun: 643 pere u fust u metal (v. note): 847 à luus u chiens: 851 de robes u de haubercs: 1031 mil u plus: 1147 cum fer u aimant: 1206 esmeraude u safir: 1258 fable à rote u viele: 1263 bis. acurer u enfrundrer de teste u de cervele: 1277 par promesse u manace: 1327 de parent u veisin: 1356 urs u sengler: 1372 de espée u de lance: 1415 vif u mort: 1417·buef u torel: 1419 bis. ost u cité u chastel (v. note): 1421 bis. chaçur u runcin u destrer: 1570 ki bien de lui dira, u à ces mais entent: 1698 cum saerpent u dragun: 1738 mort u vivant: 1771 mesdit u mesfait.
(β) 1773 ter. de visage u de braz u de main u de pé: 1774 ter. desvé u avogle u mort u mahainné.
(γ) 1070 plus beus ke rose u ke n'est lis: 1721 plus blancs ke cotun u quant se espanist lis.
(δ) 1278 par promesse u par largement tresor abaunduner.
b (α) 76 n'i soient veü de veisins u serganz: 279 (ke n'i seit) feintise u fauseté: 295 n'est par sermun, doctrine u language: 640 veisin u parent chose ne purrunt faire: 957 ne soit pas emblé de egles u vulturs: 1035 ja tant ne en serrunt requis u turmenté.
(β) 140. 141. 142. 206. 294. 1024. 1228. 1231. 1377 [v. under sanz 3 (b)].

ubbliance s. f. forgetfulness.
prp. sg. 1368 Deus ki ne met pas les suens en ubbliance.

ubbli } s. m. forgetfulness.
ubli } prp. sg. 491 ne mettez ja Jesum en ubbli: 1057 n'a mie mis A. en ubli:
,, ,, 1539 n'avoit mie mis les noz en ubli.

ubbliër } v. tr. to forget.
ublie } ind. pres. 3 sg. 619 à peine ublie ço k'aprent en sa adanture.
ublié } infin. 203 Deus nel vout ne guerpir ne ubbliër: 687 Deus nel vout pas ubliër.
ubliée } app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 535 A. sa croiz retent, ne l'ad pas ubliée.
ubliër } ,, (,, ,, ,, pl.) 353 li felun cheitif ki Deu unt ublié.

ui adv. to-day.
967 a fait ui vertu: 1653 mil en avum mort ui: 1725 ui receverez guerdun.

uis s. m. gate, entrance.
acc. sg. 509 uis brisent e porte.
prp. ,, 18 le seingnur seant al uis de sun ostal.

um, umme under hom.

umblement under humblement.

umbrer v. tr. to overshadow.
infin. 701 nüe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrer.

un, une under uns.

unc adv. (a) affirm. ever, at any time; (b) neg. never,—used with nul, ne, or ne . . . mais.
(a) 828 mar unc le deis: 1769 un des grantz merveilles ki unc fust recunté.
(b) 803 ù nuls unc hom ala avant: 1140 unc à nul jur tant:—
217. 314. 587. 976. 1216. 1380. 1406. 1621 ne . . . unc:—1390 ne fu unc mais veü.

uncore adv. still, in the future, yet awhile; with negat., never again.
467 meint hom purra uncore par vus estre gari: 730 uncore perdist la vie: 1578 uncore fra il plus.
383 uncore de moi pas ne vus en partirez.

und (629. 1009. 1500) under aver.

unde s. f. water.
acc. sg. 85 ki fist les elementz—terre, unde, air, e fu.

uni v. tr. to unite.
ppp. mas. nom. sg. 271 sun fiz ki li est parilgal e uni.
,, ,, ,, pl. 1106 soium freres uni.

uns 1. indef. art. a, a certain.
mas. nom. sg. *uns* 5 uns cors: 227 uns hom: 727. 826 uns paëns: 797 uns chevalers gentilz: 898 uns crestiens gentilz: 1005 cum uns osturs: 1074 uns sarrazins: 1550 uns aigles.
un 21 un haut mareschal: 229 un poples: 253 un grantz veilz: 423 un pelerin trespassant: 552 un estrange tafur: 638 un dromund: 884 un paëns: 1061. 1180 un rais: 1159 un chevaler: 1384 un autre miracle: 1385. 1548 un grant lu: 1386 un aigles: 1531 cum un roiseus: 1646 un Sarrazin: 1733 un estrif: 1746 un estur pesant: 1749 un crestien: 1776 un cuntraitz.
mas. acc. sg. *un* 16 un palois perrin: 40 un dener: 187 un Deu: 217 un sunge: 249 un cri: 334. 1671 un butun: 623 un rubi: 767 un pund: 1008. 1150 un esperun: 1203 un suspir: 1237 un sermun: 1425 un chaël: 1600 un peel.
,, obl. ,, *un* 408 es-vus un Sarrazin.

(uns I.) mas. prp. sg. *un* 10 à V., un liu emperial: 15 à un maistre portal: 88 à un fust: 414 à un prince: 422 à un Jesu: 458. 1131 à un tirant: 890. 950 à un arbre: 1105 à un cri: 1616 à un piler: 1699 à un voler:—7 avau l'un des costez:—78. 426. 501 d'un deu: 106 d'un arbre: 256 d'un glaive: 281 d'un léun: 1060 de un feu: 1153 de un pund: 1162 d'un gant: 1362 de un disner: 1423 d'un mantel:—202 en un soler: 236 en un fust: 623 en un curre: 1138 en un tenant: 1187 en un acordant: 1347 en un senter:—1132 par un (bien) voillant: 1247 par un clergastre: 1592 par un adrescement:—1525 pur un val:—1172 suz un arbruseu.
,, prp. pl. *uns* 596 de uns enginnurs morteus (v. note).
fem. nom. sg. *une* 690 une chalur: 1733 une noise.
,, acc. ,, *une* 31. 74. 1080. 1523 une part: 127 une pucele: 386 une semaine: 431 une brebiz: 512 une chambre: 624 un' image (q. v.): 826 une mace: 1267 une cenele: 1329. 1533. 1724 une voiz: 1706. une grant legiun.
,, prp. ,, *une* 11 à V., une cité: 75 à une maisun: 409 à une fenestre: 765 à une ewe: 1466 à une pleinne: 1789 à une voiz:—79 d'une pucele: 392 d'une maisun: 876 d'une bele funtainne: 1251 de M., une simple ancele: 1339 d'une part:—1446 en une cumpainnie: 1450 en une cunestablie.

uns II. num. pron. one;—pl. some.
nom. sg. *un* 91 cum un de nus: 256. 721. 1493 un de eus: 482 l'un d'autre parti: 1189 un suls i faut: 1305 li un des crestiens: 1347. 1547 un sul:—194 bis. (pruvé) ke un fust trois, e trois un senglement.
uns 532. 631 ter. 1013. 1114 li uns.
acc. ,, *un* 1388 un des cheveuz: 1525 un de eus: (1769 v. note).
nom. pl. *un* 918 li un en sunt joius.
uns 763. 767. 772. 1168. 1483. 1592 li uns.
862 bis. uns mortz, uns malades (v. note).
acc. ,, *uns* 1339 veissez les uns decoler.

[unst under dunst].

unt I. adv. [for obl. case of rel. pron., only with *par*;] whence, whereby.
(α) 406 plusurs poinz, par unt doit hom estre sauvez: 641 chose faire par unt diables mais [jo] aüre.
(β) 409 une fenestre, par unt les esgarda: 1693 la porte, par unt cuvent eu cel entrer.
(γ) 992 par unt le los J. clers est: 1364 par unt purrunt paër lur deus.

unt II. under aver.

uoes s. m. service, work.
prp. sg. 1554 Deus en ad des noz à sun uoes tant seisi.

ura, urant, ure I. under urer.

uraissun, uraisuns under oraisun.

urent under aver.

urer v. tr. to implore, pray to.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 759 ure Jesu.
,, pret. ,, ,, 654 ura Jesu.
infin. 673 A. ne fina Deu urer: 1629 ne fine de urer e Jesu-merciër.
grnd. 1173 fu A. decolez à genoilz Deu urant.

urs s. m. bear.
nom. sg. 1356 (plus crüeus) ke n'est urs u sengler.

urties s. f. nettle.
prp. pl. 855 (va entre) urties e charduns k'aspres sunt e agu.

usler v. tr. to burn.
infin. 695 veisez le chaut (usler) tendruns.

ussent, ust under aver.

utrage s. m. outrage, insulting expression.
acc. sg. 600 li clercs dunt utrage as dit e mal à desmesure.

utre prep. beyond; d' —, from beyond.
27. 681. 1271 d'utre mer.

uveri, uvri under ovri.

uvertement adv. openly, shamelessly.
1571 vus mentent uvertement.

uvré under ovré.

V.

va — under aler.
vaillant I. — ,, vaut.
vaillant II. — adj. valiant.
mas. prp. sg. 1749 (sustrait) le cors au martir vaillant.
vaissele — s. f. vessel, drinking-glass.
prp. sg. 677 (ne beit mais des bons vins) de riche vaissele.
vaivez — adj. forlorn.
mas. nom. sg. 553 ki s'en va vaivez par terres.
,, ,, pl. 164 (tuz jurs declinerent) vaivez, dulurus.
val — s. m. valley.
prp. sg. 1525 n'eüssum un de eus flecchi pur un val d'or empli.
vallant — under vaut.
valur — s. f. value, worth.
prp. sg. 1162 (ne prisa) à valur d'un gant: 566 ki tant sunt de valur.
vanité — s. f. vanity; vain thing, vain pretext.
acc. sg. 1805 guerpissent lur errurs e maus e vanité.
prp. ,, 347 ja ne vus en partez par nule vanité.
vantant, vanter — v. refl. to boast.
infin. 1783 ne se pout nul vanter.
grnd. 1174 ne s'en ala vantant.
Varlam — under Verolame.
vas — ,, aler.
vassal — s. m. vassal, varlet.
voc. sg. 827 vassal failli puant! 1294 vassal pautener!
nom. pl. 1608 cist pautener vassal (poinnent).
vasselage — s. m. the right of a feudal lord over his vassal.
prp. sg. 300 tu murras pur lui, martir par vasselage.
vaudra, vaut — v. intr. to be worth; pres. ptcp. worth,—priser vaillant, estimate at the value of.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 40 sanz ki ne vaut pas tut li mundz un dener:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1671 ne vaut lur poisance un butun d'eglenter.
,, fut. ,, ,, 1008 tut ne li vaudra un esperun roillé.
pres. ptcp. (acc.) 334 Ap. ne prise mes vallant un butun: 1150 il ne prisa tut (vaillant) un esperun.
vavasur — s. m. 'vavassour.'
nom. sg. 575 par traïsun perist meint quens, meint vavasur.
veant — under ver.
veaus — adv. at least (v. note, 941).
386 une semeine veaus of moi demurez.
veeslin — s. m. vellum.
prp. sg. 1839 musterai i mun livre escrit en veeslin.
veez, vei, veie, veient under ver.
veil — under viel.
veillard, veillardz, veillart — s. m. old man.
acc. sg. 1840 tesmoin averai of moi mein veillart e meschin.
nom. pl. 739 li veillard e esné (ne l'unt pas otrié).
prp. ,, 402 d'A. e M., les veillardz alosez.
veilz — s. m. veil (of the temple).
nom. sg. 253 un grantz veilz du temple desira e rumpi (v. note).
veimes — under ver.
vein, veins — adj. empty; adv. en vein, in vain.
mas. nom. sg. 1430 doillant li sunt li nerf e tut veins li cervel.
(adv.) 610 sacez k'en vein labure.
veintre — v. tr. to conquer.
infin. 1148 (hem vivant nel pout) veintre ne flecchir.
app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 921 ki diable vencu as.
veirs — under voirs.
veisez, veissez, veistes, veit, veiz under ver.
veisin, veisins — s. m. neighbour.
nom. sg. 67 gist en enfer (cunpainz e vesin) lez Sathan.

(veisins) prp. ,, 1327 (sanz merci aver) de parent u veisin.
nom. pl. 640 veisin u parent (ne purrunt): 1273 (se sunt alié) noz veisins e amis e parentz:
,, ,, 1826 me sui rendu cum mi veisin.
prp. ,, 76 n'i soient veü de veisins u serganz.
voc. ,, 1076 vesin, parent, ami!

venant, vendra, venent, venez under venir.

vencu under veintre.

venduz v. tr. to sell.
ppp. mas. sg. 156 (fu) trahiz e venduz.

vengance s. f. vengeance.
acc. sg. 441 s'en pernez teu vengance cum il i apendra: 1512 pernez ent vengance de ceu tafur:
,, ,, 1768 Deus prent de eus vengance.

vengant, vengé, venger v. tr. to avenge.
infin. 688 les elementz cumande (venger) le tort k'em fait:
,, 1270 le deshonur noz deus ne larrum de venger.
grnd. 831 k'alum vengant: 1170 l'alames vengant de ses enemis.
ppp. mas. pl. 1492 vengé serunt de li.

vengement s. m. vengeance.
acc. sg. 1582 (jo en prendrai) si haut vengement.
prp. ,, 1784 (se vanter) ke sanz grant vengement le eüst deshonuré.

veng, venir, vens, vent I. v. intr. to come; refl. s'en — id.; venir à pleisir, à volenté, to please.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 27 trespassant sui estrange ki m'en veng d'utre mer.
,, ,, ,, ,, 33 de orient veng sanz sujurner: 63 en cest païs m'en veng estrange e barbarin.
,, ,, 2 ,, 32 d'unst vens-tu? ù penses tu aler?
,, ,, 3 ,, 10 il vent à V.: 15 vent s'en li clers: 130 vent le mund sauver:
,, ,, ,, ,, 424 s'en vent batant des terres de delà: 966 si ben lui vent à volenté:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1344 ki le vent esmanker: 1463 ki lie k'à pleisir li vent, e ki li plest, deslie.
,, ,, 3 pl. 765 à une ewe venent: 802 ki venent deu louant.
,, pret. 3 sg. 126 ki la nuvele vint en terre nunciër: 230 cuntre lui un poples (vint):
,, ,, ,, ,, 1012 quanke lur vint à gré: 1558 vint del orient: 1741 les vint encuntrant.
,, ,, ,, pl. 266 vindrent al encuntre.
,, fut. 3 sg. 136 S. E. en toi vendra recunser: 170 d'iluec vendra juger les mortz e vifs:
,, ,, ,, ,, 433 s'à pleisir vus vendra: 1821 uncore vendra le jur.
imper. 2 pl. 171 venez, mes leaus amis! 1330 venez, li mien ami! 1534 venez, mi chevaler!
infin. 438 ça venir les face: 499 facent à eus venir à la curt: 627 A. là venir ferunt:
,, 1220 par martire venir au gueredun: 1436 veit Apl. venir: 1593 pur tost venir.
grnd. 1127 passastes par Brettainne, d' orient venant.
pp. mas. sg. 74 of lui est venuz: 455 à sun maistre est venuz: 558 venuz dust estre ci devant nus:
,, ,, ,, 613 à vus ça fust li clers venuz: 942 ert venuz à sun destrer munté:
,, ,, ,, 1385 est du desert un grant lu venu: 1486 est venuz li traitre orienteus.
,, ,, pl. 539 à curt sunt ja venuz: 848 sunt ja eu mund venu: 1485 sunt à V. venuz à lur osteus.
,, fem. sg. 1242 tost est à V. venüe la nuvele.

vent II. s. m. wind.
nom. sg. 694 ne venta vent si ki les peüst aorer.
acc. ,, 1569 nel croi plus ke vent.
prp. ,, 1259 ne fait plus à creire k'au vent k'en l'air ventele.

venta v. intr. to blow.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 694 ne venta vent.

ventele v. intr. to stir (of the wind).
ind. pres. 3 sg. 1259 vent k'en l'air ventele.

ventre s. m. belly.
prp. sg. 1265. 1601 (sacher la buële) du ventre.

venu, venüe, venuz under venir.

ver v. tr. to see.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 634 tuit cist ke ci vei.
,, ,, 2 ,, 291 cum veiz en ceste croiz: 1657 (tuit) ke tu veiz ci ester.
,, ,, 3 ,, 324 ben veit ke signifie la entaille: 595 ne veit par nature: 645 quant ço veit
,, ,, ,, ,, 801 quant veit le miracle: 831 la huntage de lui veit: 944 quant cist veit Aracle:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1201 la croiz les veit tenir: 1314 cist se fert ki ne veit: 1348 tut ço veit Apl.:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1436 veit Apl. venir: 1705 al destre sun pere veit ester J.: 1707 veit (A.) entré.
,, ,, 1 pl. 1637 nus véum ja la gloire ke Deus vus veut duner.
,, ,, 3 pl. 513 A. sul i veient: 519 l'esclavine k'il voient k'A. ad afublée:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1067 voient apertement: 1464 ja veient les mureus: 1597 quant cist le voient.

(ver) ind. pret. 1 sg. 258 de mes [oilz ço] vi : 331 ki eu ciel vi : 421 ben vi e bien l'oï cum il se humilia :
,, ,, ,, ,, 476 ke ça porter vus vi : 778 ki en avisiun vi estre en croiz posé :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1503 ai ! tant mar vus vi : 1812 vi le cumençail e fin : 1820 cum la vi.
,, ,, 3 ,, 412 vit cum à la croiz A. s'agenoilla.
,, ,, 1 pl. 587 ne veimes unc greinnur : 1143 veimes ke par A. fu cist maus tant durant :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1165 veimes apres ço grant gent : 1184 nus tut ço veimes ke m'oëz recuntant.
,, ,, 2 ,, 302 celui ke veistes par revelaciun : 306 le pueple ke veistes tant cruël e felun :
,, ,, ,, ,, 316 relever le veistes en vostre avisiun.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1623 ne virent la merveille en cest mund temporal.
,, fut. 3 sg. 430 despuis ke il verra une brebiz malade : 628 verra k'il sacrifiërunt.
subj. pres. ,, ,, 475 pur quei k'il t'en veie vestu : 733 ja nul ne voie !
,, impft. 2 pl. 482 mut veissez grant duel : 695 foille veisez blanchir :
,, ,, ,, ,, 1339 veissez les uns decoler : 1529 veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri.
imper. ,, ,, 286. 1185 véez ci la croiz !
infin. 761 pur ver le gugement au queu chief fust mené : 781 ver desirent ço ke m'est aturné :
,, 941 ad desiré voer le cors A. (v. note) : 943 pur les merveilles ver.
pres. ptcp. (absol.) 1144 tuz de la curt veant : 1642 veant Apl. : 1739 lur gent veant.
app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 1835 kancke ai veü e oï.
,, (,, ,, 3 ,,) 541 quant li princes l'ad veü : 1155 A. ad ço veü :—323 ad la croiz veüe.
,, (,, ,, ,, pl.) 986 quant unt veü A. : 989 or l'unt veü tut seint du cors renuvelé :
,, (,, ,, ,, ,,) 1069 ben unt paëns les angles veü : 1382 ço unt veü : 1394 la merveille unt veü.
ppp. nom. sg. 410 de eus ne fu veü ke les espia : 1390 teu merveille en terre ne fu unc mais veü.
,, ,, pl. 75 ke n'i soient veü de veisins.

verai, veraie, verais } adj. true.
mas. nom. sg. 345 soiez amis verais e hem de lealté : 930 celui k'est verai Messias :
,, ,, ,, 1200 n'est pas verai amant : 1563 verai est sanz dutance li suen prechement.
,, acc. ,, 820 reclamez Jesu le verai Deu vivant.
,, gen. ,, 1309 ami est le deu verai.
,, prp. ,, 685 de verai e bon quoer : 1632 de bon e verai quoer : 1843 de quoer verai e fin.
,, nom. pl. 1760 (s'il ne estoient) verai repentant.
fem. ,, sg. 601 sa doctrine veraie est e seüre.
,, acc. ,, 326 de ses errurs fait veraie cunfessiun.
,, prp. ,, 370 eu nun de la veraie e haute trinité.

veraiement, veraiment } adv. truly.
187 un Deu veraiement : 1555 dient veraiment.

verdoiant, verdoie } v. intr. to be green, fresh.
ind. pres. 3 sg. 952 sur l'erbe ki verdoie.
periph. pres. ptcp. 1142 (flestri) quancke estoit verdoiant.
,, (fem. prp. sg.) 1755 les cors ad enterré suz bleste verdoiant.

verger s. m. orchard.
nom. pl. 692 perisent li verger.

verges s. f. scourge, whip.
prp. pl. 1610 des verges l'unt batu.

verité, veritez } s. f. truth.
nom. sg. 530 par tut ù veritez e dreiture est pruvée.
acc. ,, 1306 sanz verité celer : 1809 (mustrer) tute la verité.
,, pl. 612 (voissez oïr) veritez.

verm s. m. worm.
nom. sg. 1678 (ù est) verm k'em ne puet tuër.
prp. ,, 1727 ki garde n'a de fu, de verm, ne de larrun.

vermine s. f. vermin.
prp. sg. 707 de musches e vermine ne se pout nul garder.

Verclaime, Verolam } n. pr. Verulam, (birthplace of St. Alban).
acc. 415 la cité Verolaime ki dunc guverna.
prp. 10 il vent à Varlam, un liu emperial : 1242. 1363. 1414 à Verolame : 1485 à Verolaime venuz :
,, 1739 (amerroient) à Verolaime lur cité : 1441 de Verolame sui : 1464 pres sunt de Verolame.

verra under ver.

vers prp. towards ; a, in the direction of ; b, in reference to, of listening, or inclining to &c.
a 34 vers Guales : 1111 vers Wales : 1833 vers Rumme :—636 ruisseu cure vers munt : 776. 938 (le vis) vers le ciel ad drescé : 1152 (amenez) dehors la cité vers solail levant : 1704 vers lu ciel regarde.
b 53 n'oiez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin : 299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligger : 582 n'averunt vers toi plus ne ire ne rancur : 1124 soiez ore vers nus atendant : 1456 vers lui s'enhumilie : (1077 entendez vers moi) : 1669 entenc vers moi.

vertu } s. f. virtue (786 v. note); but generally, miraculous power, or exhibition of power.
vertuz } nom. sg. 517 ke sa vertu li seit tramise: 1169 ke ço fu la vertu du solail raant.
acc. ,, 814 (l'ewe à toi obeïssant, prove) ta vertu: 872 demustre ta vertu: 967 plus a fait vertu:
,, ,, 1312 vus ne savez mie sa vertu ne poër: 1384 (vertu) ad Deus pur ses martirs fait.
prp. ,, 84 Deu ki tant est de force e de vertu: 786 les oraisuns e lermes de vertu sunt tant:—
,, ,, 1810 Deus par sa vertu les a revisité.
acc. pl. 148 vertuz fist grantz: 1121 grantz vertuz fesant:
,, ,, 1313 (ne savez) ses grantz vertuz e mesure e saver: 1444 pur ki fere deingna Deus vertuz.
(,,) ,, 447 les grantz vertuz jure Mahommet sun ami.
vertz adj. green, fresh.
fem. nom. sg. 1466 (à une pleinne) ki vertz fu e jïeus.
vesin under veisin.
vespre s. m. evening.
nom. sg. 702 n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mester.
prp. ,, 1830 ne dormirai au vespre ù jo lief au matin: 1310 devant vespre espruver.
vesti } v. tr. to clothe.
vestir } ind. pret. 3 sg. 267 angles ke blancheür vesti.
vestu } infin. 1212 (me deingnat) de sa robe ebruusdée honurer e vestir.
vestuz } ppp. mas. nom. sg. 1248 vestuz de viu gunele.
,, ,, acc. ,, 475 pur quei k'il t'en veie e vestu e seisi.
,, ,, nom. pl. 850 de robes sunt trestuit e garniz e vestu.
vesture s. f. garment, dress.
acc. sg. 604 de lui retenc par amisté ceste moie vesture.
veü, veüe, véum, vi under ver.
veut, veuz I. under voler II.
veuz II. (1378) under viel.
viandes s. f. meat, food.
acc. pl. 678 n'a mais delicïuses viandes à manger.
viant s. m. life, period of life.
acc. sg. 808 despendu e perdu ai trestut mun viant.
vie s. f. life.
nom. sg. 220 jamais ne nus purra vie ne mort sevrer: 602 sa vie est seinte e nette e pure:
,, ,, 606 tant cum vie me dure: 1713 ù est vie sanz mort.
acc. ,, 110 demener lur vie en labur: 209 (achever) la vie en la croiz: 730 perdist la vie:
,, ,, 1224 (finir) ceste vie par peine: 1586 cum il aiment lur vie e tenement.
prp. ,, 1672 les morz à vie reapeler:—1444 pur ki fere deingna Deus vertuz en ceste vie.
viel adj. old.
mas. nom. sg. 1378 queus joures, queus veuz.
,, acc. ,, 320 e ferm lie Sathan le viel senglant dragun.
,, nom. pl. 746 cele sentence unt joure e viel confermé: 1765 veil e enfant (dient 'amen').
viële s. f. musical instrument, rebeck (?).
prp. sg. 1258 est fable à rote u viële.
vif I. under vivre.
vif II. } adj. alive.
vifs } mas. acc. sg. 724 hom l'ensevelie (vif): 1415 (mené lur enemi) vif u mort.
,, nom. pl. 794 de mort resuscitez vifs levent e juant: 1543 cum si ils geüsent tuz vifs.
,, acc. ,, 170 juger les mortz e vifs: 1000 bis. les mortz funt vifs parer, e les vifs, devié.
vin } s. m. wine.
vins } acc. sg. 61: 1824 ki fist d'ewe vin.
,, pl. 672 ne beit des bons vins gisantz en-sun celer.
vindrent, vint under venir.
virent under ver.
virgne s. f. virgin.
prp. sg. 1801 ke de virgne prist en terre humanité.
vis I. s. m. opinion; vis estre, to seem.
81 m'est vis: 1447 vis nus fu.
vis II. s. m. face, visage.
nom. sg. 841 (li nierf li sunt rumpu) e tut le vis senglant.
acc. ,, 938 le vis à queuke peine ad vers le ciel drescé.
visage s. m. countenance.
acc. sg. 776 le quor e le visage vers le ciel ad drescé.
prp. ,, 1773 (defiguré) de visage u de braz.
vit I. (412) under ver.

vit II. (1039) under vivre.
viu adj. vile, shabby.
fem. prp. sg. 1248 vestuz de viu gunele.
viument adv. vilely, basely.
1308 tant viument tencer: 1425 l'ahüent plus viument k'un chaël: 1598 despoillé viument.
vivant } v. intr. to live; pres. ptcp. = adj. living, alive.
vivantz } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1266 tant cum vif.
vive } ,, ,, 3 ,, 1039 A. vit en gloire remenant e estable.
vivent } ,, ,, ,, pl. 639 ne pur tuz les hummes ki vivent e murrunt.
vivre } subj. ,, ,, sg. 1578 uncore fra il plus si il vive lungement.
infin. 208 eu mund entre morteus e vivre e cunverser (deingna).
pres. ptcp. nom. sg. 228 en terre fu vivant:—1148 veintre nel pout hem vivant.
,, acc. ,, 820 reclamez J. le verai Deu vivant: 1738 amerroient le clerc, mort u vivant.
,, nom. pl. 1085 tant cum en cest mund vivantz sumes ci.
voer under ver.
voidé v. tr. to empty.
ppp. mas. sg. 751 à pou n'est voidé li temples.
voie I. (733), voient under ver.
voie II. s. f. way.
prp. sg. 1453 (suspris de langur) remis en ceste voie haïe.
voiez v. tr. to forbid; pass. to be denied, refused (a request).
ppp. (ntr.) sg. 389 ja ne vus ert voiez.
voillant, voille, voilz under voler II.
voir } adj. true, certain; voir dire, to tell the truth.
voirs } nom. sg. 448 si voirs est ke d'A. avoit oï.
acc. ,, 829 jo en ere voir disant: 1128 ere voirs disant: 1002 veirs funt parer chose k'est fauseté.
prp. ,, 440 e quancke vus ai dit, dunc pur voir parra.
vois under aler.
voisist, voissez under voler II.
voiz s. f. voice.
acc. sg. 1329 oient une voiz pur eus recunforter: 1533 une voiz oïsmes:
,, ,, 1724 (ot) une voiz ki reahaite mut sa entunciun.
prp. ,, 1182 à clere voiz chantant: 1436 à haute voiz s'escrie: 1633 dient à haute voiz:
,, ,, 1789 trestuit à une voiz unt Deu mercié:—1728 de la voiz se effréent li S.:—
,, ,, 523 dient en hauste voiz e à cruël gorgée: 805 dist en haute voiz:—
,, ,, 317 (relever) cum fait li lïunceus par la voiz du lïun.
volage adj. vacillating, unsettled.
mas. acc. sg. 299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligger ne volage.
volant adj. winged, flying.
mas. nom. pl. 1756 ke ne les devurassent bestes n'oisel volant.
,, prp. ,, 847 à luus u chiens livrez e as oisseus volant.
volent under voler II.
volenté } s. f. will, good-will.
volentez } acc. sg. 350 ki sert Deu e fait la süe volunté: 961 de eschars ne gas oïr n'ai soing ne volunté.
prp. ,, 770 à grant estrif i passent e nul à volenté: 966 si lui ben vent à volenté.
acc. pl. 390 (partut frai) tutes tes volentez.
volenters adv. willingly.
1337 li autre volenters muerent, certz de luër.
volentrifs } adj. willing, voluntary.
volentris } mas. nom. pl. 771* li joure volentrifs l'ewe passent à nou: 917 le poër Jesu prisent volentris e enviz.
voler I. v. intr. to fly; only in phr. faire voler, to knock off, cut off.
infin. 450 du bu le chief li fra voler: 836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives devant:
,, 895 au coup li fait voler le chef senglant du piz.
voler II. } v. intr. to wish, be willing, desire.
volez } ind. pres. 2 sg. 185 si tu la trinité voz craire: 1297 si veuz estre quites: 1665 si tu les voilz proier.
,, ,, 3 ,, 99 ne vout Deus ke soiez damné: 108 nes vout esparniër: 123 ne se vout fiër:
,, ,, ,, ,, 134 ne vout espruver: 203 nel vout guerpir: 610 reapeler me veut:
,, ,, ,, ,, 687 nel vout pas ubliër: 728 ke raisuns cumande e veut e prie:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1216 il ne les vout (guerpir): 1222 te vout sun segrei descuverir:
,, ,, ,, ,, 1239 si il ne vout perir: 1637 si Deus vus veut duner: 1742 ne vout tant atendre.
,, ,, 2 pl. 1321 si estre volez of nus parcener.
,, ,, 3 ,, 1626 nel volent parocire.
,, fut. 3 sg. 137 ki toi cumme mere vudra enumbrer.

(voler II.) condit. 1 sg. 730 ne voudroie ke A. perdist uncore la vie.
subj. pres. 1 ,, 221 (ne purra . . .) k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demurer.
,, ,, 3 ,, 628. 1461 voille u nun (whether he like it or no).
,, impft. ,, ,, 1338 premers voisist estre ki est li darrener.
,, ,, 2 pl. 612 (si feüsez gent de sen) e veritez voissez oïr.
pres. ptcp. prp. sg. 1132 en fu garniz par un (sun bien) voillant.
,, ,, nom. pl. 1763 (ki vus sunt honurant), . . . servant e ami e (vostre bien) voillant (v. note).

voler III. (infin. =) s. m. good will; à un voler, with one accord.
nom. sg. 1281 mut me plest cist voler: 1621 tele est lur ire e lur voler pur ses turmentz dubler.
acc. ,, 667 (flecchir e changer) sun voler: 1026 bien quident ki tut eient lur voler achevé:
,, ,, 1745 (Deus purvit ke fussent parjuré) ne lur voler feisent.
prp. ,, 1680 ki obeïssent à lur mauvois voler: 1699 tuit i acurent à un voler commun.

volunté under volenté.

vostre, voz I. poss. adj. pron. your.
mas. acc. sg. 1763 voillant vostre bien.
,, prp. ,, 97 à vostre salu: 1240 à vostre pleisir:—180 par vostre enseignement:
,, ,, ,, 865 par vostre enchantement: 1654 par vostre sermuner.
,, acc. pl. 1324 espurger voz maus.
,, prp. ,, 617 de voz maus.
fem. nom. sg. 435 la vostre maisnée cerchera.
,, acc. ,, 177 vostre lei: 1135 vostre croiz.
,, prp. ,, 1227 à vostre cumpainnie:—221. 316. 466 en vostre doctrine, avisiun, jofnesce.
,, acc. pl. 614 voz crüeutez.

voudroie, vout, voz II. (185), vudra under voler II.

vüe s. f. eyesight.
acc. sg. 731 li oil crevé li soient, eit la vüe perie.

vulturs s. m. vulture.
prp. pl. 957 de egles u vulturs, ne de lus devoré.

vunt under aler.

vus under tu.

W.

Wales n. pr. Wales.
prp. 1736 l'avoient reamené de Wales:—1120 unt truvé en Wales: 1283 cumande k'en Wales
,, aillent:—37 vers Guales (teser): 1111 unt droit vers Wales lur chemin acoilli.

weimentent v. intr. to lament.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1513 pleurent e weimentent li joure e enveilli.

weimentisun s. f. lamentation.
prp. sg. 328 à jointes meins a dit e à weimentisun.

wu s. m. vow.
acc. sg. 625 (soudrunt) servise e wu anuël custumel.

Y.

ydropics } s. m. person afflicted with dropsy.
ydropis } mas. nom. pl. 706 emflent les ydropis par beivre e chaut aver.
,, acc. ,, 151 guari les ydropics.

Z.

zuche s. f. stick.
prp. sg. 1700 de peres l'agraventent, de zuche e de perrun.

ADDENDA.

The following items are to be added to the Glossary :—

cercusmes	s. m. sarcasm ; [delete *custumes*].
	acc. pl. 614 jo cunus vos cercusmes e porture.
mun	mas. acc. sg. 1214 m'ensegnement.
	fem. ,, ,, 661. 813 m'alme : 662 m'amur.
porture	s. f. behaviour.
	acc. sg. 614 jo cunus vos cercusmes e porture.
sermuner	(inf. =) s. m. preaching.
	prp. sg. 1654 par vostre sermuner.
tut-poissant	adj. all-powerful, almighty.
	mas. nom. sg.
	807 cist est li tut-poissant : 1123 Jesus te gard, li tut-poisant : 1743 si le purvit Deus, li tut-poisant.

* On p. v, under *aler*, insert "1119 tant *vunt* il par païs querant";—p. xxxiii , l. 13, insert "1595 plus *de* cent";—p. xliii., under *duter*, insert "1117 ne estoium *dutant*";—p. xlix., under *enpali*, (pret. 3 sg.), insert "254 la lune *enpali*"; ibid., under *enrichi*, (fem. pp. sg.) insert "1441 de V. sui, la cité *enrichie*";—p. lxxiii., l. 7, insert "1237 *lur* ad fait";—p. cvii., under *perir*, (pp. fem. sg.) insert "731 eit la vüe *perie*";—p. cix. l. 10, insert "868, en *plurant* ad dit";—p. cxv., under *quancke*, insert "783 *quancke* il ad crié";—p. cxl., under *ui*, insert "1647 nus as oui fait cest encumbrer." Delete *deut*, (which is under *doler*);—under *voler*, the quotations for *pret.* and *pres.* (3 sg.) have been mixed; re-arrange thus: pres. 3 sg. 610. 728. 1239 [where read *veut*, as in text]. 1637 *veut*; the rest under pret. 3 sg. *vout*. I had given *amur* as mas. in Gloss., (though I am aware that it is almost invariably fem. in O. F.,) for this reason, that the Glossary (as given under *sun*) gave no instance of *sa* elided before a fem. noun; this is incorrect, as I had overlooked *s'angoisse* of 1458, so that the inference is wrong, and *amur* is fem. here also. On p. cxiii., under *puant*, for *striking* read *stinking*.

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